PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha
1999-2004

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

The Parliament of India occupies a unique position among the organs of the State. Notwithstanding the fact that Parliament functions within the bounds of a written Constitution and a federal framework, the real authority, power, scope and range of its jurisdiction is of immense importance. Our Parliament exercises effective supervision over the Executive through a purposive use of parliamentary procedures and a well-knit system of parliamentary committees, which have evolved over the last five decades and more.

The image of Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution depend largely on the performance of its members. The present study provides an analysis of the business transacted by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha during its eventful tenure, by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supported by brief introductory notes. Besides, an attempt has been made to present a comparative picture in respect of the background of the members of the previous Lok Sabhas as well as the work done by them *vis-à-vis* the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Price : Rs. 1000/-

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA
1999—2004

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
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1999—2004

A STUDY

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Members' Reference Service
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CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE ..... (iii)

PART I—ARTICLES

1. Thirteenth Lok Sabha—A General Survey 1
2. Imperative of Discipline and Decorum in Parliament—GMC Balayogi 20
3. Fifty Years of Lok Sabha—Manohar Joshi 24
4. Members of Thirteenth Lok Sabha—A Socio-Economic Profile—G.C. Malhotra 31
5. Public Accounts Committee—Functions and Achievements during Thirteenth Lok Sabha 51
6. Estimates Committee 53
7. Committee on Public Undertakings 61
8. Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 65
9. Private Members' Business during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha : An appraisal 71
10. The New Parliament Library Building 74
11. Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS)—An Overview 78

PART II—STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. **Constitution and Composition of Lok Sabha**

   Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; Programmes of the Thirteenth General Elections, General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1999—List of National Parties and Symbols; List of State Parties and Symbols; Names of the Unrecognised Political Parties Registered with the Election Commission; Number of Members Initially Elected/Nominated; Strength of Political Parties; Language-wise Break-up of the Number of Members who made and subscribed Oath or Affirmation; By-elections, Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen; Representation of Political Parties 99

2. **Duration and Sittings of Lok Sabha**

   Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions; Number and Duration of the Sittings of the Lok Sabha; Time Taken on various kinds of Business; Chronology of Important events 113

3. **Members and Ministers**

   Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories; Distribution of Members by Age Groups; Educational Background of Members; Occupational Background of Members; Expenditure on Members; Names and Portfolios of Members of Union Council of Ministers; Leave of Absence to Members; Resignation of Members; Obituary References 128

4. **Questions**

   Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions; Disposal of notices of Questions received from Members; Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions; Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day; Total Number of Notices of Questions Received in Hindi; Questions Admitted (Member-wise Details) 168

5. **Legislative and Financial Business**

   Volume of Legislation Passed; Analytical Chart Regarding Bills Passed; Enactments by Parliament (Arranged Subject-wise); Bills Referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees; Ordinances Promulgated by the President; Financial Business Discussed; Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants; Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule 188

PAGE

6. **Raising Matters of Public Importance**

Dates of President's Address and Time Devoted on Discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address; Adjournment Motions; Motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers; Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance; Discussions on Matters of Urgent Public Importance for Short Duration under Rule 193; Discussion on Motions under Rules 191 and 342; Half-an-Hour Discussions; Resolutions Discussed; Matters raised under Rule 377; Points of Order; Matters raised after Question Hour and before taking up the Listed Business 222

7. **Privilege Matters**

Privilege Matters Raised 255

8. **Suo Motu Statements/Paper Laid on the Table**

Suo Motu Statements Made/Laid by Ministers under Rule 372; Papers Laid on the Table of the House 264

9. **Parliamentary Committees**

Activities of Parliamentary Committees 279

10. **Parliamentary Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, etc.**

Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings; Exchange of Parliamentary Delegations 294

11. **Visitors to Parliament**

Attendance in Different Galleries; Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who Visited 316

12. **Orientation and Training in Parliamentary Procedures: Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training**

Details of Orientation Programmes, Computer Training Programmes, Appreciation Courses, Training/Attachment Programmes, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc. 320

13. **Parliamentary Museum and Archives**

Items added to Parliamentary Museum and Archives 333

14. **Editorial and Translation Service** 337

15. **Sale of Parliamentary Publications**

Sale of Parliamentary Publications/Papers and Budget Sets 340

APPENDIX

Seating Arrangement in Lok Sabha 345

PREFACE

The representative character of our democracy finds its true reflection in the vibrant nature of our Parliament which is the supreme institution of the people. The Parliament of India is bicameral in its composition, consisting of the President and the two Houses known, respectively, as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Lok Sabha is the directly elected House whose members represent territorial constituencies spread across the country. So far, fourteen Lok Sabhas have been constituted on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Following the General Elections held in September/October 1999, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999. The House held its first sitting on 20 October 1999. The five-year term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha would have expired on 9 October 2004; but it was dissolved on 6 February 2004, nearly eight months before the completion of its term.

The objective of this Study is to provide an analysis of the work done by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha during its eventful span of four years and four months through articles, statements, graphs, charts and statistical tables, supplemented by brief introductory notes. During the 14 Sessions spread over nearly 52 months, the House had 356 sittings lasting over 1945 hours. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha not only transacted a substantial amount of business but also witnessed several historical moments and important procedural developments.

A socio-economic analysis of the membership of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that this Lok Sabha had the maximum members with academic qualifications as compared to the earlier Lok Sabhas. Occupation-wise, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was dominated by Agriculturists. Sixty-seven per cent of its members had prior experience in the Lok Sabha. Women members constituted 9 per cent of the total membership of the House.

The cardinal functions of Parliament are legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of Budgets, ventilation of public grievances, discussing various matters of public importance and debating policies of national importance. An analysis of time spent on various kinds of business transacted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha indicates that the House devoted a great deal of its time in discussing socio-economic issues confronting the nation. The House spent 25.3 per cent of its total time on Legislative Business, 10.9 per cent on Budget, 11.7 per cent on Questions and 45.3 per cent on discussions under various procedural devices, *viz.,* Motions, Resolutions, Short Duration Discussions, Half-an-Hour Discussions, Calling Attention, etc.

While matters of public importance were raised through these procedural devices, the House also witnessed frequent adjournments; the disorderly scenes and interruptions took their toll due to which the House lost some 19 per cent of its total time. This loss of time was, to a great extent, made good by sitting late. In fact, a notable procedural development was the incorporation of Rule 374A into the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* which provides for the automatic suspension of such members who come to the well of the House and persistently create disorder. Expressing his concern for the smooth running of the House, the Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Manohar Joshi, made strenuous efforts to ensure smooth and orderly conduct of the business of the House, by enlisting the support and cooperation of all sections of the House in achieving this laudable objective. In fact, the eleventh session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was indeed a record breaking Session in the sense that during no winter session in the last thirty years, the House could transact the same amount of business as was transacted during this session.

An overview of the business transacted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that in the legislative sphere, out of the 297 Bills passed by both the Houses and assented to by the President, 14 were Constitution Amendment Bills. One of the most significant Constitution Amendment Bills was the one which made the right to education a Fundamental Right, laying down that 'the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine'. The Constitution Amendment Bill restricting the size of the Council of Ministers and amending the Anti-Defection law by omitting the provisions relating to splits and the Constitution Amendment Bill including four more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution were also significant ones. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha also witnessed the Joint Sitting of the Members of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Prevention

of Terrorism Bill, 2002, only the third time such a joint sitting has been held in the history of our Parliament. Among other important Bills passed during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were the three Bills of the year 2000, which paved the way for the creation of the new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. 53 per cent of the Bills were on economic and financial matters reflecting clearly the importance of these matters in the proceedings of the House and also in our national life.

The Question Hour is of great importance in the proceedings of Parliament and in ensuring Executive accountability to the Legislature. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 3,13,157 notices of Questions were received from members. However, given the procedural restrictions of admission of a fixed number of Starred and Unstarred Questions per day, 77,982 of these, representing 25 per cent of the total number of notices received, were admitted and answered.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Parliamentary Standing Committees and the *ad hoc* Committees presented in all 839 Reports containing important recommendations. For the first time, a 15-Member Ethics Committee of the House was constituted on 16 May 2000 reflecting the collective concern of the House towards ensuring probity in public life. The important *ad hoc* Committees constituted during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were the Joint Parliamentary Committees on: (i) Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto; (ii) Security in Parliament House Complex; and (iii) Pesticide residues in and safety standards for soft drinks, fruit juice and other beverages.

Some of the significant events during the life of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were the elections of the President and Vice-President and functions to mark the Fiftieth Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of India, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Republic and the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India.

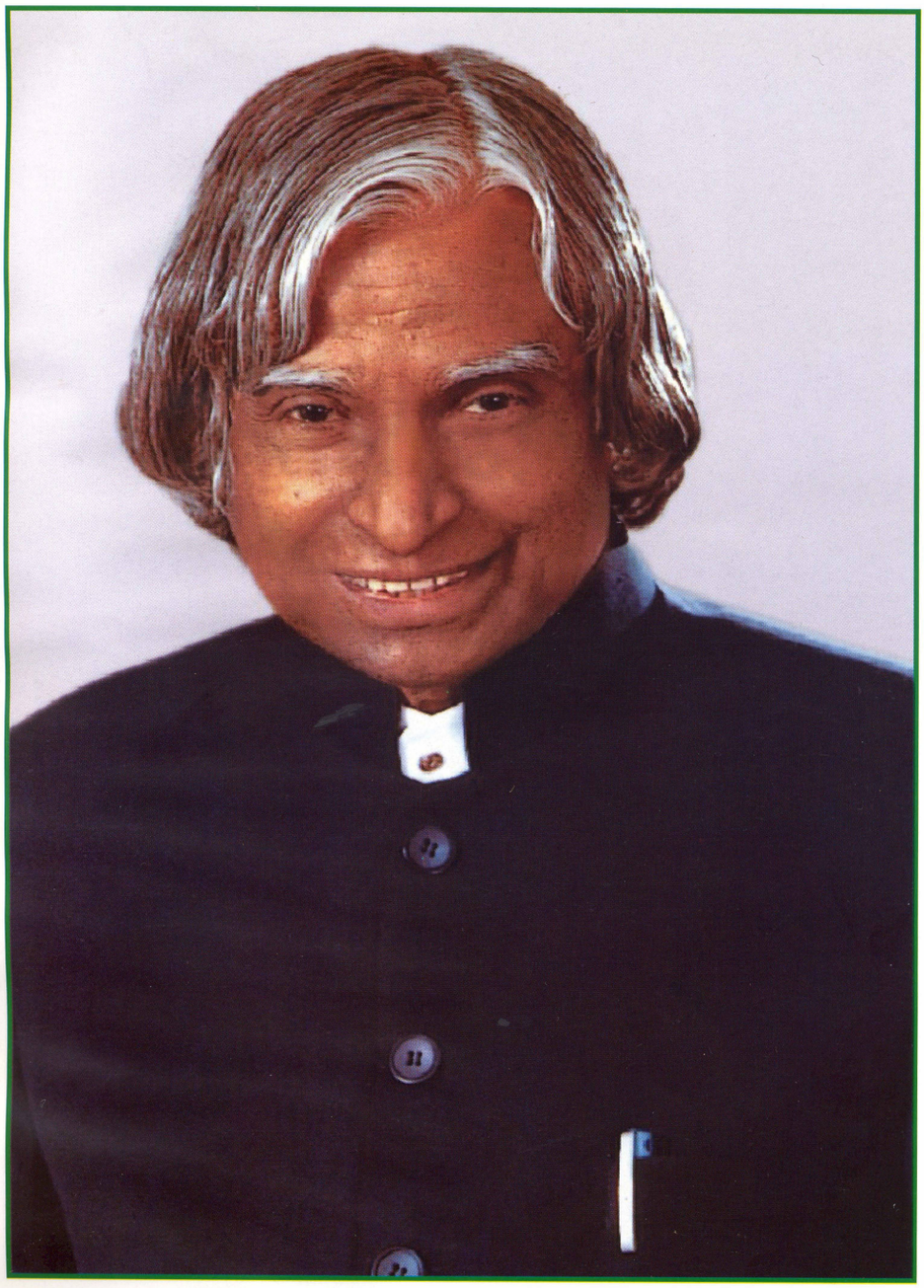
Thus, while there were important events and occasions, there were also matters of concern and grief. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the House lost its Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, in a tragic helicopter crash. The Rajya Sabha also lost its Chairman and the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was also witness to the dastardly attack on the Parliament by terrorists on 13 December 2001. The attack on Parliament was successfully repulsed by the security personnel, including the Watch and Ward staff of Parliament, some of whom laid down their lives.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, we had the honour of receiving H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton, the then President of the United States of America, and H.E. Mr. Vladimir V. Putin, the President of the Russian Federation, who addressed the members of both the Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall on 22 March 2000 and 4 October 2000, respectively. The Parliament of India also had the proud privilege of hosting successfully three International Conferences, *viz.,* (i) the Conference on the Parliament and the Media in New Delhi in February 2000; (ii) the Eighth General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED), held in Hyderabad in November 2000; and (iii) the International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India held in New Delhi in January 2003. Also, it was during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha that the new Parliament Library Building was inaugurated by the then President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan, on 7 May 2002. All in all, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha had an eventful tenure.

We hope that this Study, containing a comprehensive account of the business transacted by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and the work done by the Parliamentary Committees, will enable the readers to gain a perceptive understanding of the tasks achieved by the House as well as acquaint them with the diverse activities which a modern parliamentary institution is called upon to perform.

NEW DELHI;
January, 2008

P. D. T. ACHARY,
Secretary-General,
Lok Sabha.



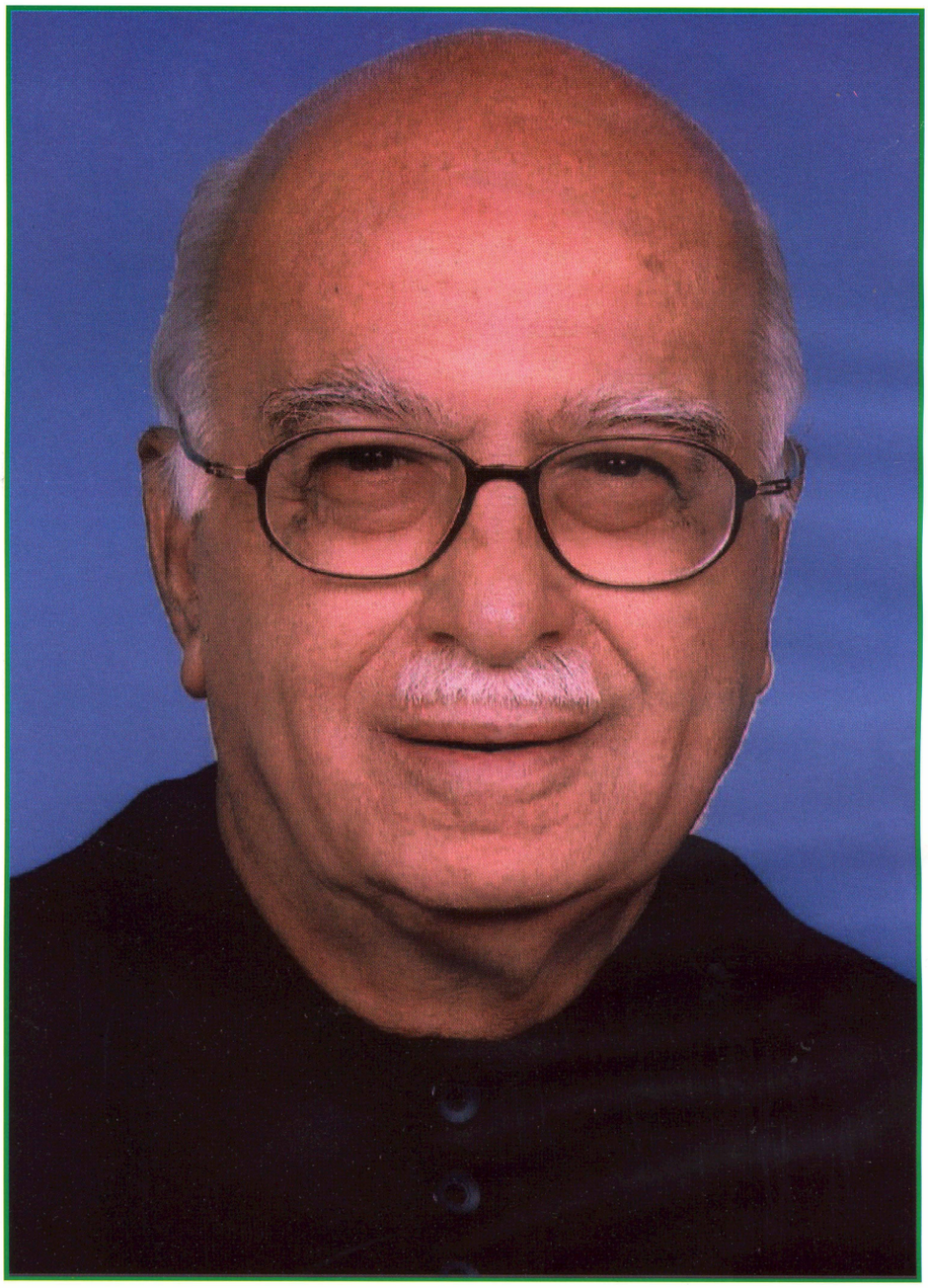
DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM
President of India
(25.7.2002—25.7.2007)

SHRI BHAIRON SINGH SHEKHAWAT
Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha
(19.8.2002—21.7.2007)

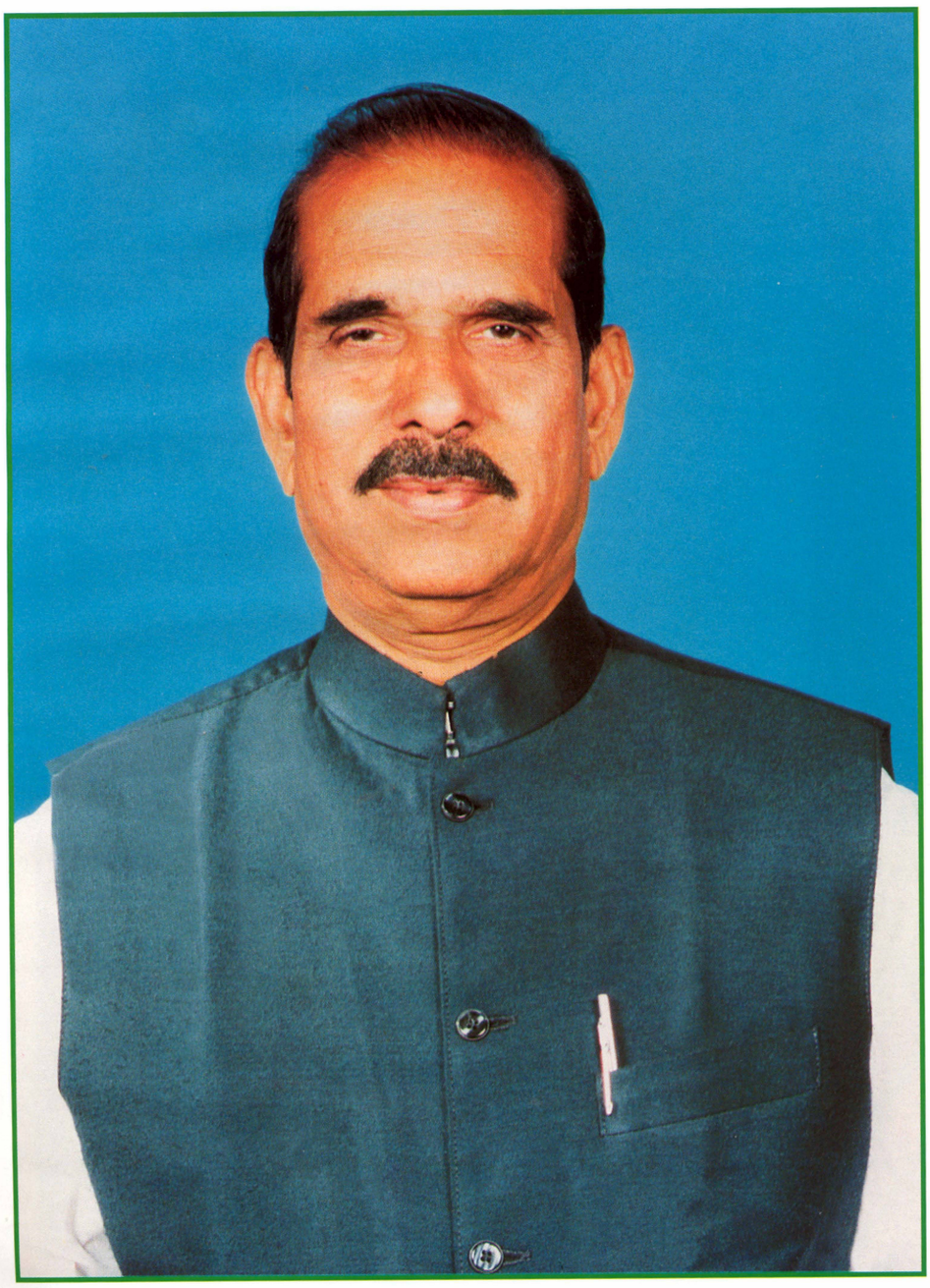
SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN
President of India
(25.7.1997—25.7.2002)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT
Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha
(21.8.1997—27.7.2002)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Prime Minister of India
(16.5.1996—1.6.1996)
(19.3.1998—22.5.2004)



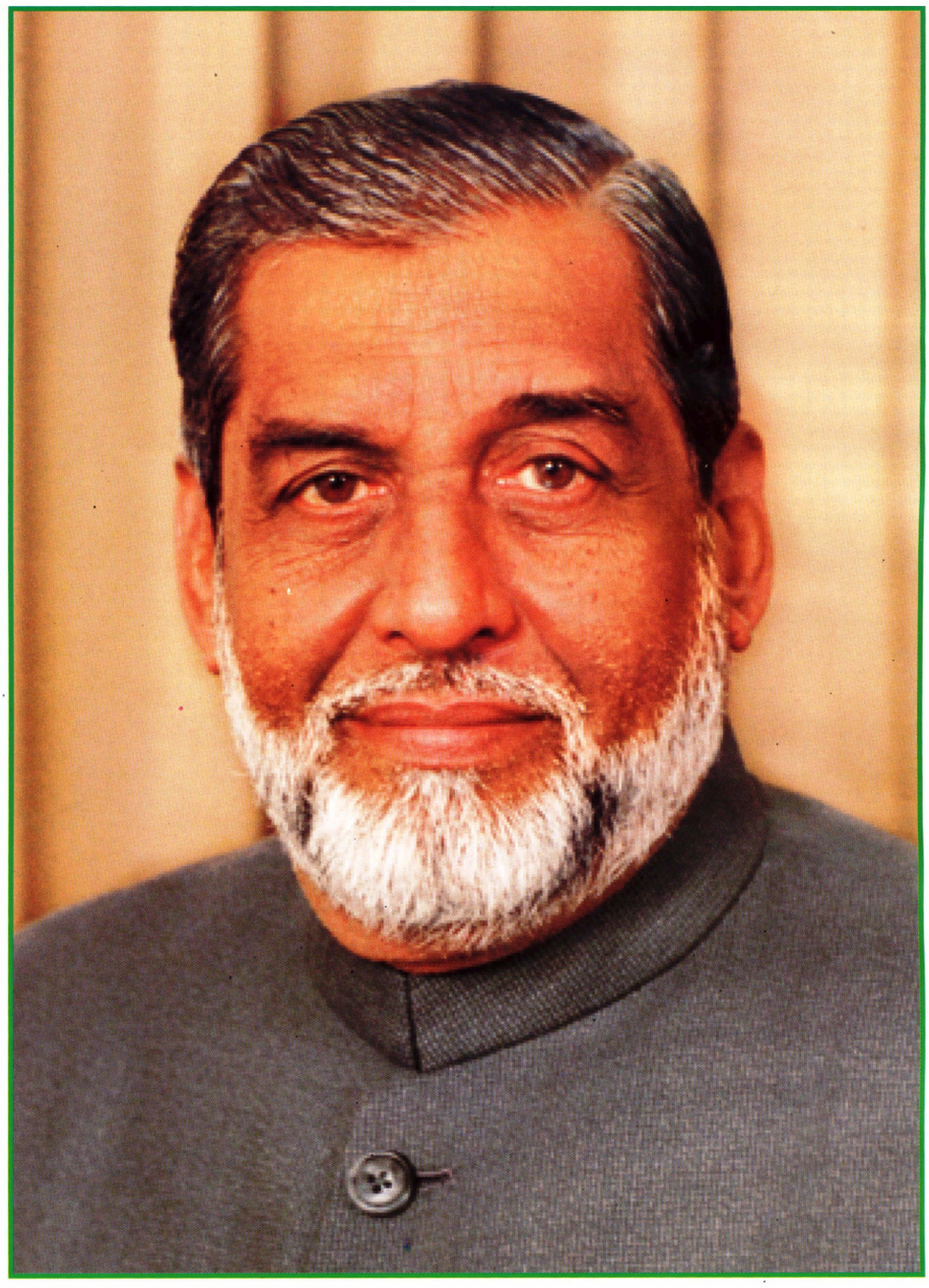
SHRI L.K. ADVANI
Deputy Prime Minister of India
(1.7.2002—22.5.2004)



SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI
Speaker, Lok Sabha
(10.5.2002—2.6.2004)

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI
Speaker, Lok Sabha
(24.3.1998—20.10.1999)
(22.10.1999—3.3.2002)

SMT. SONIA GANDHI
Leader of Opposition, Lok Sabha
(13.10.1999—6.2.2004)



SHRI P.M. SAYEED
Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
(17.12.1998—26.4.1999)
(27.10.1999—6.2.2004)
(Also acted as Speaker from 3.3.2002 to 10.5.2002)

SHRI G.C. MALHOTRA
Secretary-General, Lok Sabha
(14.7.1999—31.7.2005)

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, arriving in procession to address Members of Parliament on 17 February 2003

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the Leaders of Parties/Groups in Lok Sabha at a luncheon meeting on 21 July 2003, on the eve of the Session

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, addressing the distinguished gathering at the function to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 27 January 2000

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam inaugurating the International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 22 January 2003

Distinguished gathering at the inaugural function of the International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 22 January 2003

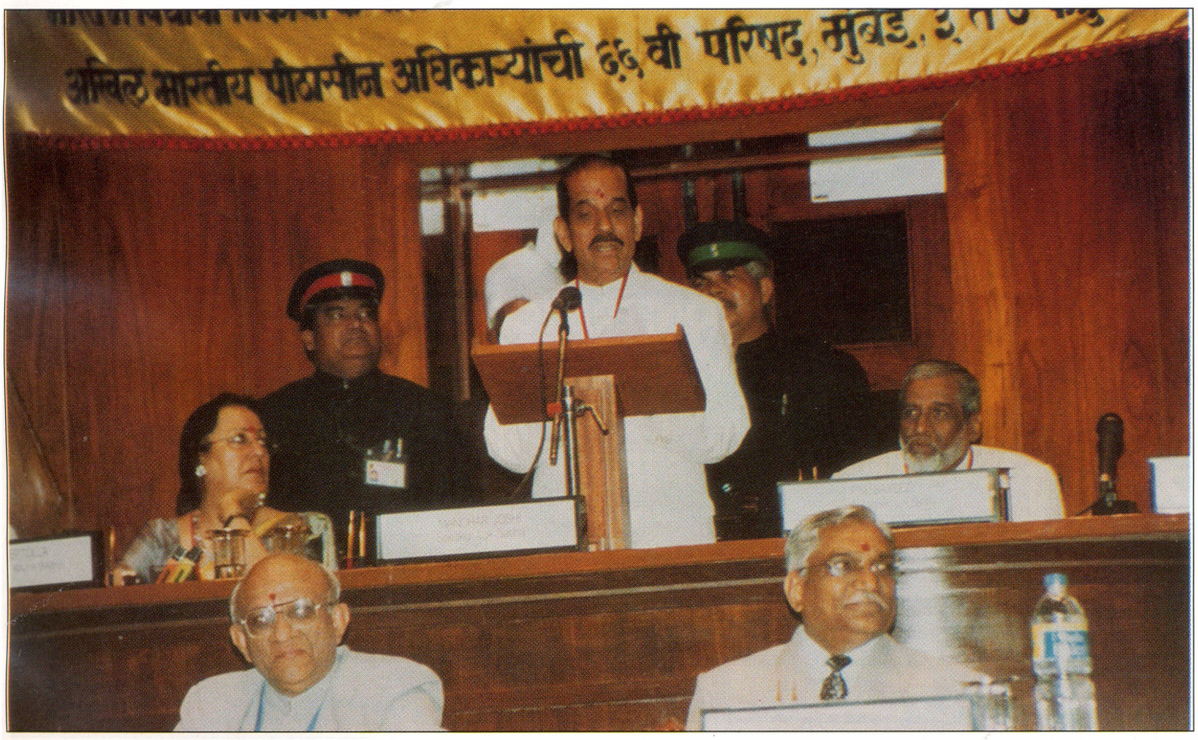
The President of the United States of America, H.E., Mr. William J. Clinton, addressing the distinguished gathering at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 22 March 2000

The President of the Russian Federation, H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin, addressing the distinguished gathering in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 4 October 2000

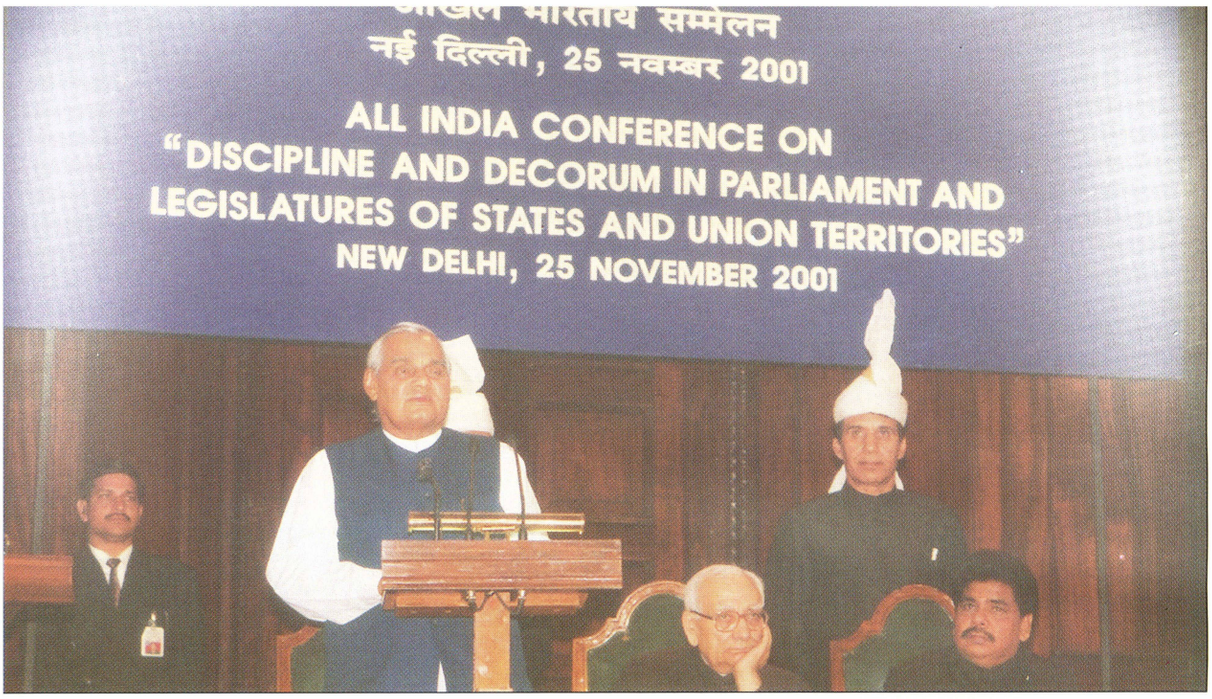
ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਧਾਨਕ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਜ਼ਾਈਡਿਗ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾ ਦੀ
27 ਜੂਨ ਤੋਂ 1 ਜੁਲਾਈ, 2001 ਤਕ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਵਿਖੇ ਕਾਨਫਰੰਸ
भारत में वैधानिक संस्थाओं के पीठासीन अधिकारियों का
27 जून से 1 जुलाई, 2001 तक चण्डीगढ़ में सम्मेलन
CONFERENCE OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE
BODIES IN INDIA, CHANDIGARH, 27TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY, 2001

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, at the inauguration of the 64th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, held at Chandigarh from 27 June to 1 July 2001

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, with the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures on the occasion of the 64th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India held at Chandigarh from 27 June to 1 July 2001



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, addressing the 66th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, held in Mumbai from 3 to 7 February 2003


नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर 2001
ALL INDIA CONFERENCE ON
"DISCIPLINE AND DECORUM IN PARLIAMENT AND
LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES"
NEW DELHI, 25 NOVEMBER 2001

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, addressing the All India Conference on 'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories' held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, at the inauguration of the Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of Parliament and State Legislatures held in New Delhi on 14 and 15 December 2002

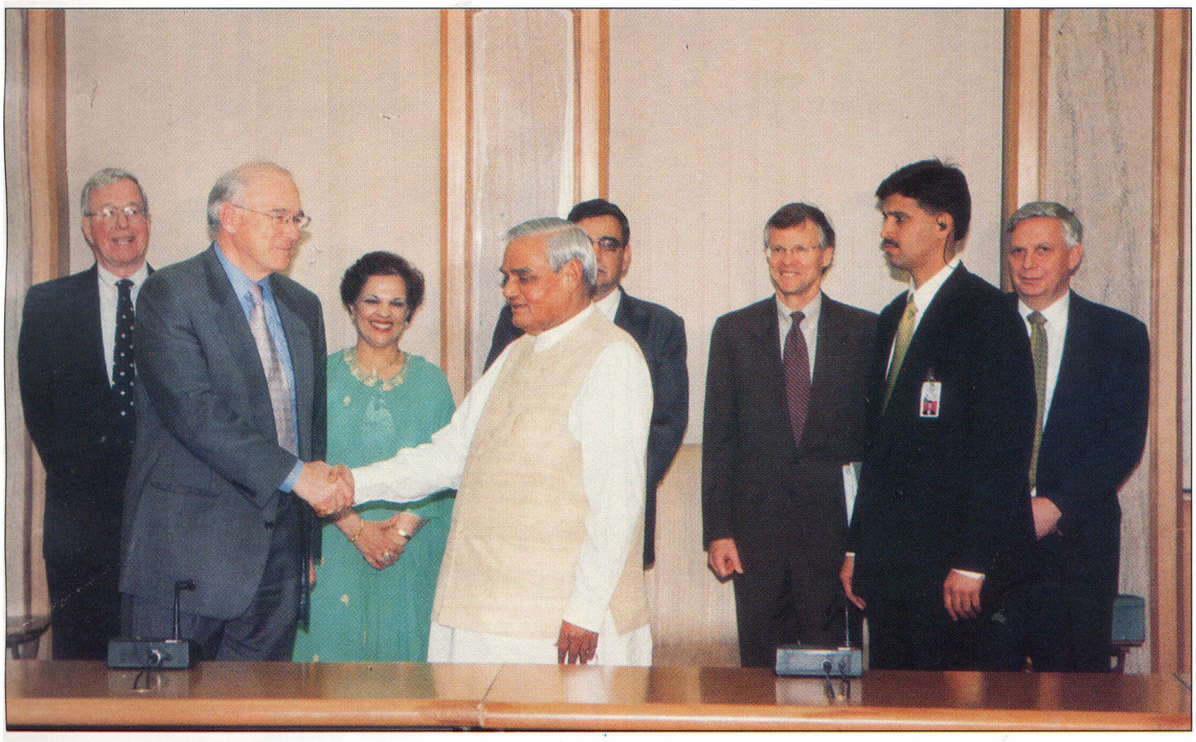
The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, addressing the 14th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar 2002 held at Hyderabad from 20 to 27 October 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, receiving the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Li Peng in New Delhi on 11 December 2001

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, with the Leader of the United Kingdom's Parliamentary Delegation, Mr. Barry Gardiner, in New Delhi on 25 January 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, presenting an idol of Lord Ganesh to the President of Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, Ms. Beatriz Paredes, in Parliament House on 30 July 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the Delegation from Uganda, led by the Speaker, Mr. Edwala Ssekandi, in New Delhi on 23 October 2002



The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, with the Speaker of the Canadian Senate, Mr. Daniel Philip Hays, in New Delhi on 20 November 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the Parliamentary Delegation from Surinam, led by the Speaker, Mr. Ramdien Sardjoe, in New Delhi on 9 August 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the delegation from Greece, led by the President of the Hellenic Parliament, H.E. Mr. Apostolos Kaklamanis, in New Delhi on 17 February 2003

The Indian Parliamentary Delegation headed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi,
with Co-Chairperson, South Central Asia Parliamentary Group,
Mrs. Genowefa Fereno, in Warsaw, Poland on 26 May 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, and Leader of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation, Shri Manohar Joshi,
with the President of Croatia, H.E. Mr. Zlatko Tomcic, in Croatia on 9 July 2002

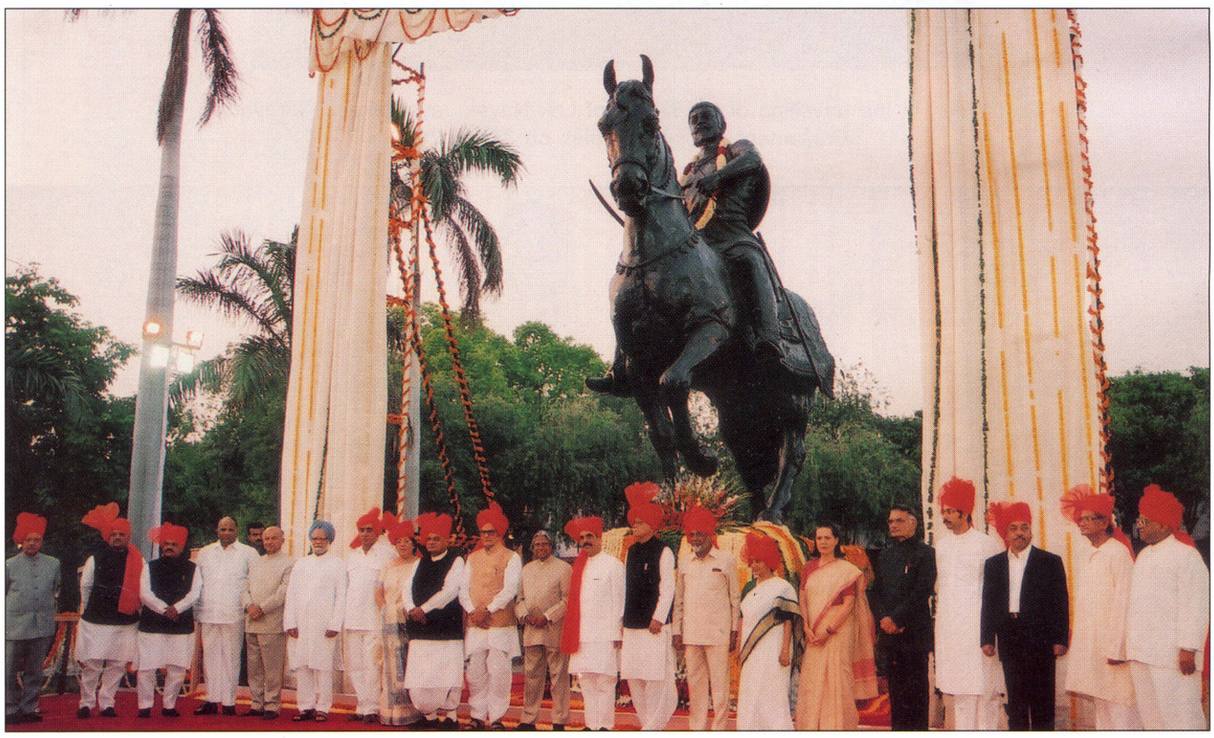
The Speaker, Lok Sabha, and Leader of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the Vice-President of Croatia, Prof. Ivica Kastovic, in Croatia on 9 July 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the President of China, H.E. Mr. Jiang Zemin, during his China visit from 1 to 4 January 2003

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan in Parliament House Complex on 3 July 2002

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar in

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam unveiling the portrait of Swatantryaveer Savarkar in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 26 February 2003



Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Parliament House on 28 April 2003

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Parliament House on 21 August 2003

Dignitaries at the unveiling of the statue of Shri Devi Lal in Parliament House on 25 September 2003

Dignitaries at the Exhibition 'Life and Times of Andhrakesari Tanguturi Prakasam' in Parliament House on 5 May 2000

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, inaugurating the Exhibition 'Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra Ka Vikas' in Punjab Legislative Assembly Building, Chandigarh on 28 June 2001

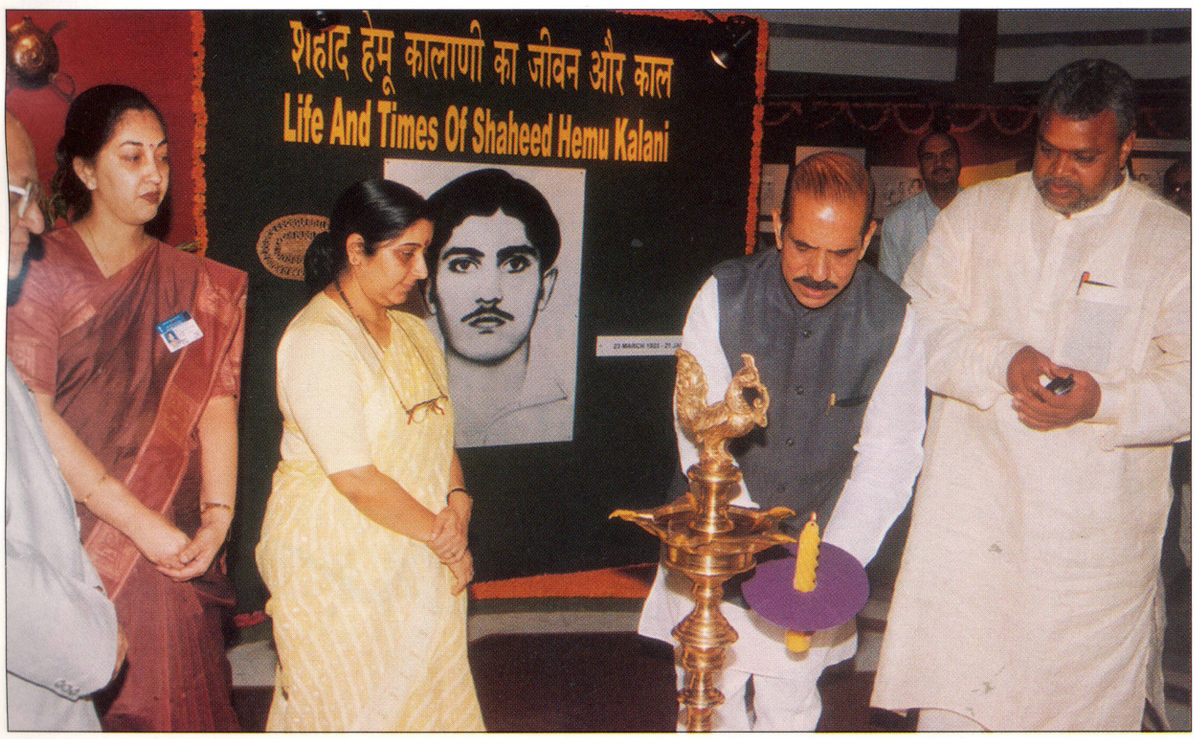
The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, with other dignitaries at the Exhibition 'Life and Times of Annadurai, Bordoloi, Satyamurti and Thevar' in Parliament House on 1 October 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurating the Exhibition during the 14th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar held at Hyderabad from 20 to 27 October 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, inaugurating the Exhibition 'Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India', in Parliament Library Building on 22 January 2003

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, inaugurating the Exhibition 'Fifty Years of Parliamentary Democracy in India' organized during the 66th Conference of Presiding Officers in Mumbai on 3 February 2003

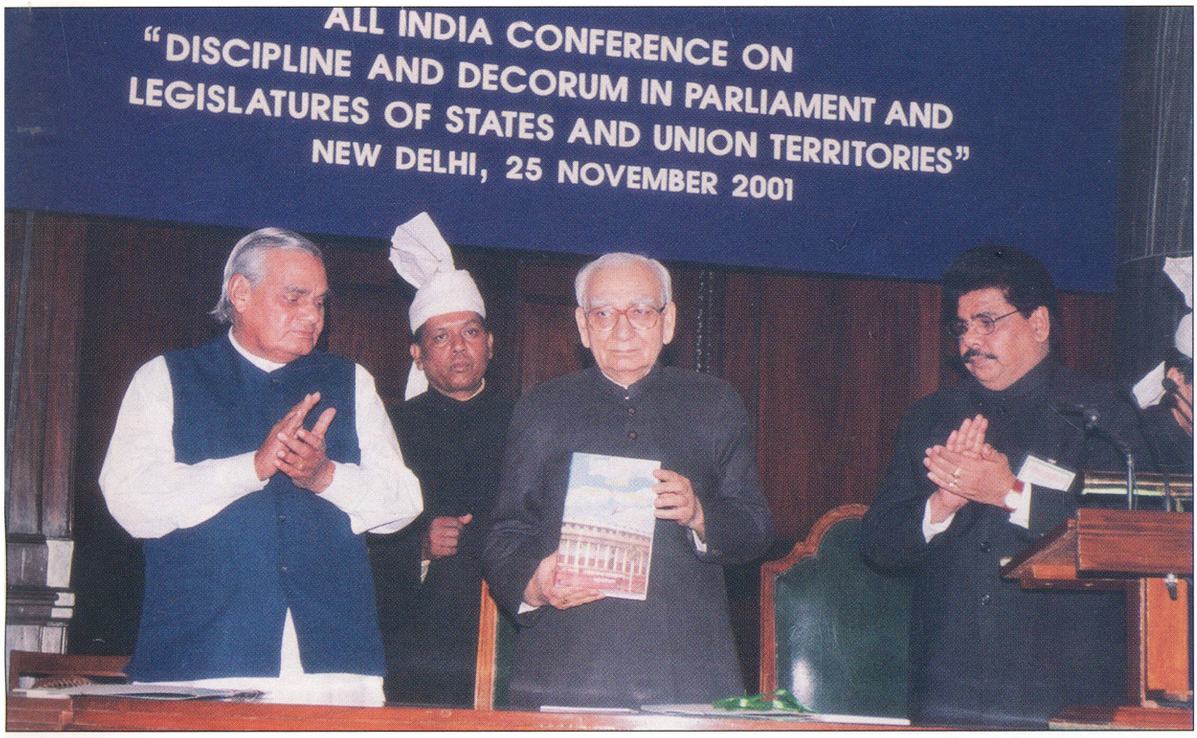
The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, inaugurating the Exhibition 'Mahatma Basaveshwara: Glimpses of his Life and Times' in Parliament House Complex on 28 April 2003



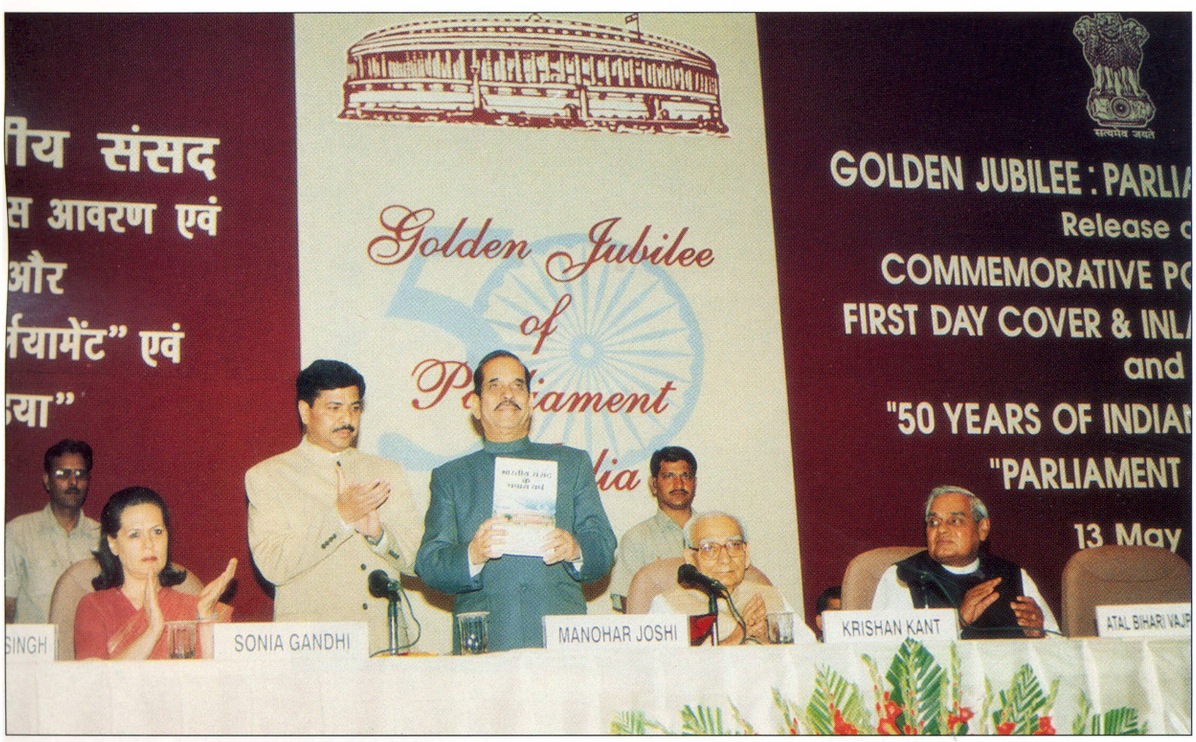
The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurating the Exhibition 'Life and Times of Shaheed Hemu Kalani' in Parliament Library Building on 21 August 2003

The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, inaugurating the Exhibition 'Mahatma Jyotirao Phule—A Great Social Reformer' in Parliament House on 3 December 2003

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, releasing the calligraphed copy of the Constitution of India in Hindi at the function to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic of India in Parliament House on 27 January 2000


ALL INDIA CONFERENCE ON
"DISCIPLINE AND DECORUM IN PARLIAMENT AND
LEGISLATURES OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES"
NEW DELHI, 25 NOVEMBER 2001

The Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, releasing the book 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament' at a function held in connection with the All India Conference on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories" in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 November 2001



The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, releasing a publication 'Fifty Years of Indian Parliament' at the function held on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India in Parliament Library Building on 13 May 2002

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE
TO MARK
THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF IN
22-24 January 2003, New Delhi

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, releasing a publication 'Fifty Years of Lok Sabha' at the inaugural function of International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India on 22 January 2003

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, releasing a publication 'Indian Parliamentary Companion' at the International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India on 22 January 2003

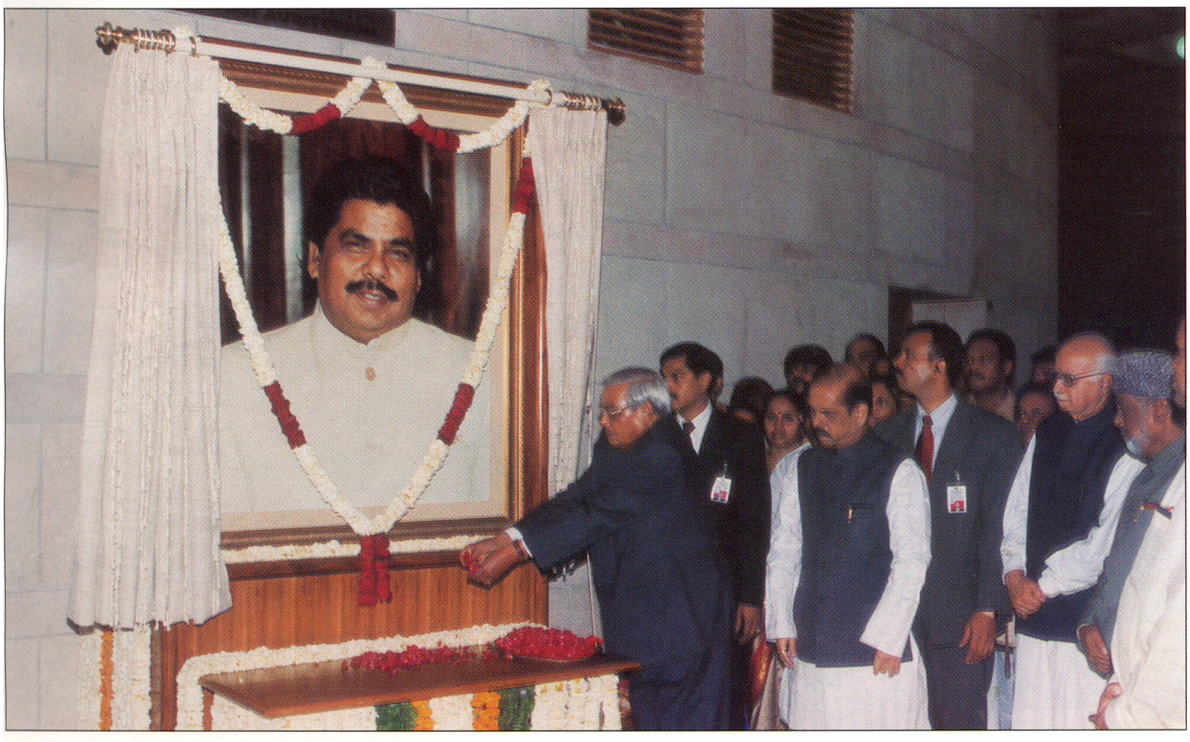
The Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, conferring the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 1997 on Shri Pranab Mukherjee at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 17 December 1999

The Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, conferring the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 1998 on Shri S. Jaipal Reddy at a function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 17 December 1999

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, inaugurating the Orientation Programme for new members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha held in Parliament House Annexe from 8 to 16 December 1999

A view of the participants at the inaugural function of the Orientation Programme for new members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha held in Parliament House Annexe from 8 to 16 December 1999

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, with the participants of the MPLADS Workshop held in Parliament House Annexe on 6 August 2002



The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, paying floral tributes to late Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, former Speaker, Lok Sabha, on his first death anniversary on 3 March 2003

The Vice-President, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, paying floral tributes to the martyrs on the first anniversary of the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2002

The Vice-President, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, honouring the kins of martyrs on the first anniversary of the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2002

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, giving cash award to one of the CRPF personnel on 13 December 2002 who had actively participated in foiling the terrorist attack on Parliament House

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, inaugurating the new Parliament Library Building on 7 May 2002. A Model of the Library Building is seen in the backdrop

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, taking a look at the Model of the Parliament Library Building during his visit to the Parliament Library on 28 April 2003

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, felicitating Shehnai maestro Bharat Ratna Dr. Ustad Bismillah Khan at a function held in the Balayogi Auditorium, Parliament Library Building, on 7 August 2003

PART I

ARTICLES

1

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA—A GENERAL SURVEY

The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislative body consisting of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Lok Sabha is a directly elected House and its members are elected from territorial constituencies from across the country. The normal term of the Lok Sabha is five years.

After the Thirteenth General Elections held in September-October 1999, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999 and the first sitting of the House was held on 20 October 1999. The five-year term of this Lok Sabha was to expire on 19 October 2004. It was, however, dissolved on 6 February 2004. There were, in all, fourteen sessions of the House covering a period of 380 days. The number of days on which the House actually met was 356.

Election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

The election to the office of the Speaker took place on 22 October 1999 and Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi of the Telugu Desam Party was elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. He had earlier served as the Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha also.

The election to the office of the Deputy Speaker was held on 27 October 1999 and Shri P.M. Sayeed of the Congress (I) who was Deputy Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha, was re-elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Following the sudden demise of the Speaker Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in a helicopter crash on 3 March 2002, the duties of the office of the Speaker were performed by the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, from 3 March to 10 May 2002, *i.e.* till the election of the new Speaker under the provision of article 95(1) of the Constitution. The election of the new Speaker of Lok Sabha took place on 10 May 2002 and Shri Manohar Joshi of the Shiv Sena was unanimously chosen as the Speaker.

Leader of the House

Article 74 of the Constitution lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in the exercise of his functions. The Leader of the House is defined in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha as "the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House."

The Leader of the House draws up the programme of official business to be transacted in a session of Parliament. He has the right to address the House whenever he likes. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Leader of the House with effect from 13 October 1999.

Leader of the Opposition

The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977 defines the term 'Leader of the Opposition' as that member of the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha, who, for the time being, is the Leader in that House of Party in opposition to the Government, having the greatest numerical strength and recognized as such by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is accorded statutory recognition and given salary and certain other facilities and amenities in accordance with the provisions of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the Leader of the Indian National Congress in the Lok Sabha, was recognized by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition from 13 October 1999. She remained the Leader of Opposition till 6 February 2004, *i.e.* the date of dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Socio-Economic Profile of Members

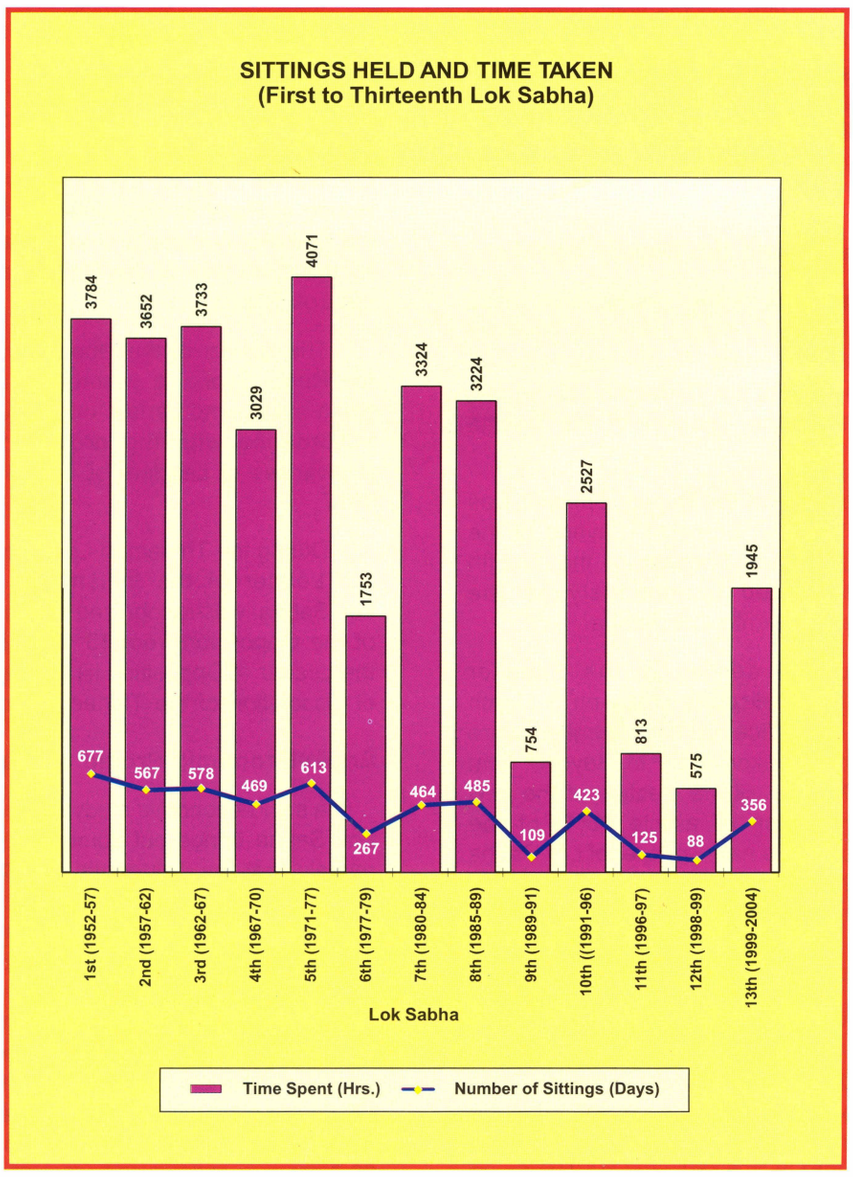
A socio-economic study of members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha brings out some interesting facts. The study reveals that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha had a continuing dominance of middle aged members (41-55 years). So far as the educational qualifications are concerned, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha had 80.29 per cent of its members with educational qualifications of the level of graduation and above. An analysis of the occupational composition reveals that 42.67 per cent of the membership in the House were Agriculturists followed by Political and Social Workers (20.04 per cent) while Lawyers emerged as the third largest group in the House with 12.24 per cent representation. 66.7 per cent of the members were having prior experience

in the Lok Sabha while 41 per cent members possessed experience in the Rajya Sabha. 33 per cent of the members had experience in both the Houses. There were 49 women members constituting 9 per cent of the total membership of the House.

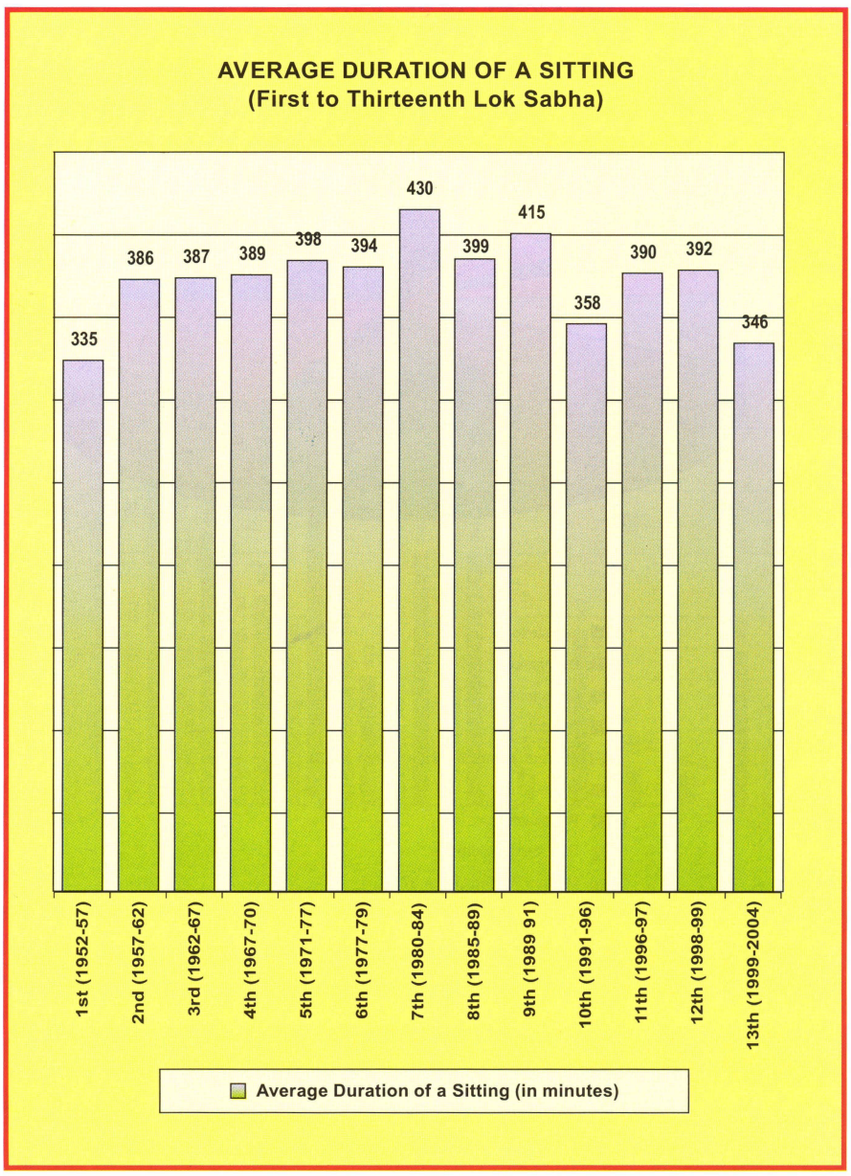
Sittings and Duration

Compared to the times of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. During the period 1929-1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 74 days as against 116 days between the years 1952 and 1977. Though the average annual sittings from 1978 to 2003 comes to 86 days only, the average duration per sitting was 6 hours and 42 minutes which is incidentally the same as worked out for the period 1952 to 1977. The average was, however, 4 hours and 57 minutes during 1929-1951.

During its span, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha held 356 sittings with a duration of 1945 hours as against 88 sittings with a duration of 575 hours during the Twelfth Lok Sabha; 125 sittings with a duration of 813 hours during the Eleventh; 423 sittings with a duration of 2,527 hours during the Tenth; 109 sittings with a duration of 754 hours during the Ninth; 485 sittings with a duration of 3,224 hours during the Eighth; 464 sittings with a duration of 3,324 hours during the Seventh; 267 sittings with a duration of 1,753 hours during the Sixth; 613 sittings with a duration of 4,071 hours during the Fifth; 467 sittings with a duration of 3,029 hours during the Fourth; 578 sittings with a duration of 3,733 hours during the Third; 567 sittings with a duration of 3,651 hours during the Second; and 677 sittings with a duration of 3,784 hours during the First Lok Sabha.



The average duration of a sitting during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha comes to 5 hours and 46 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 32 minutes of the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 30 minutes of the Eleventh, 5 hours and 58 minutes of the Tenth, 6 hours and 55 minutes of the Ninth, 6 hours and 39 minutes of the Eighth, 7 hours and 10 minutes of the Seventh, 6 hours and 34 minutes of the Sixth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth, 6 hours and 29 minutes of the Fourth, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second, and 5 hours and 35 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

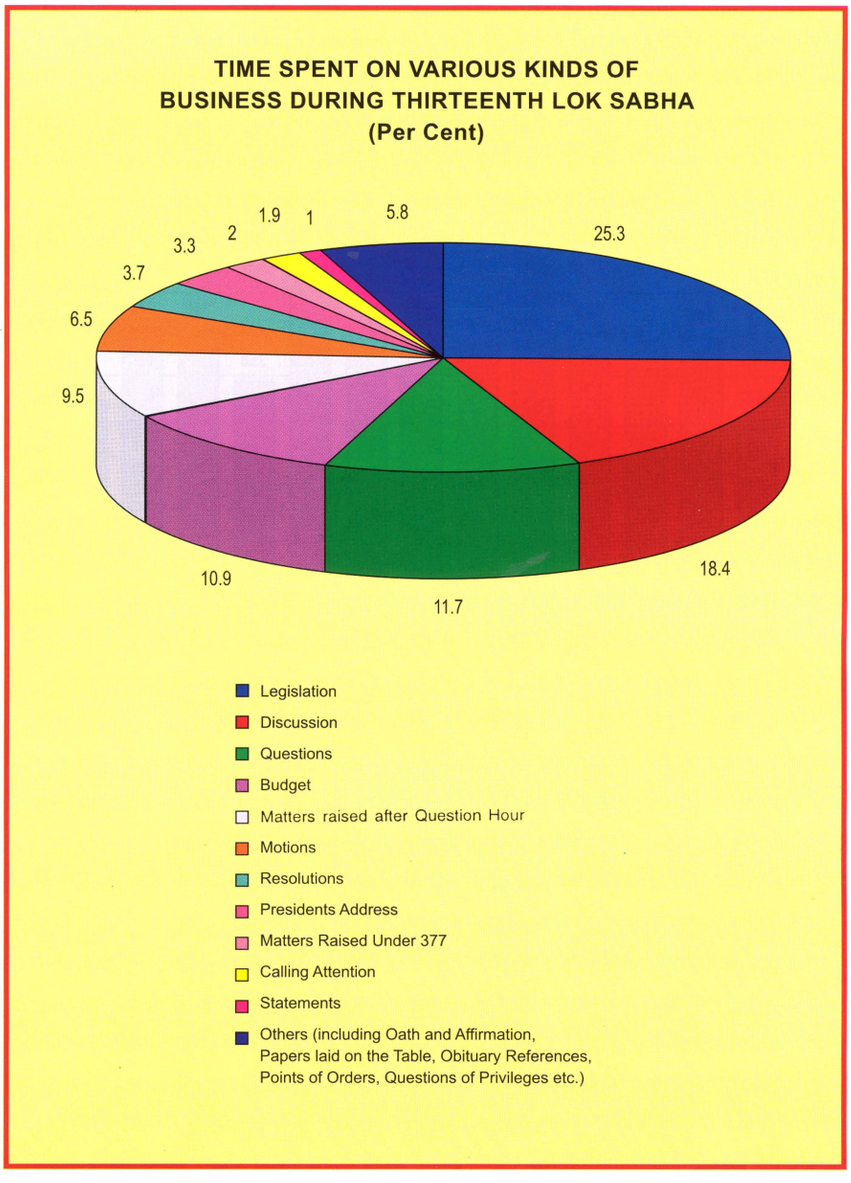


President's Address

Under Article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together. During the span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together five times, *i.e.* first, on 25 October 1999 at the commencement of the First Session after the constitution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and the commencement of the first session of the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003. In all these cases, the matters referred to in the Address by the President were discussed in detail on a Motion of Thanks. The total time devoted to these discussions was 63 hours and 42 minutes or 3.3 per cent of the total time spent by the House.

Time Spent on Various Kinds of Business

An analysis of the time spent on various kinds of business during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that the House spent 25.3 per cent of its total time on Legislation, 18.4 per cent on Discussions, 11.7 per cent on Questions and 10.9 per cent on Budgets. Matters raised after Question Hour, *i.e.* during 'Zero Hour', consumed 9.5 per cent of the total time.



Of the total time spent by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed 25.3 per cent as against 16.6 per cent by the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 15.66 per cent by the Eleventh, 22.16 per cent by the Tenth, 16.23 per cent by the Ninth, 25 per cent by the Eighth, 23.99 per cent by the Seventh, 23.51 per cent by the Sixth, 27.55 per cent by the Fifth, 22.08 per cent by the Fourth, 23 per cent by the Third, 28.2 per cent by the Second and 48.8 per cent by the First Lok Sabha.

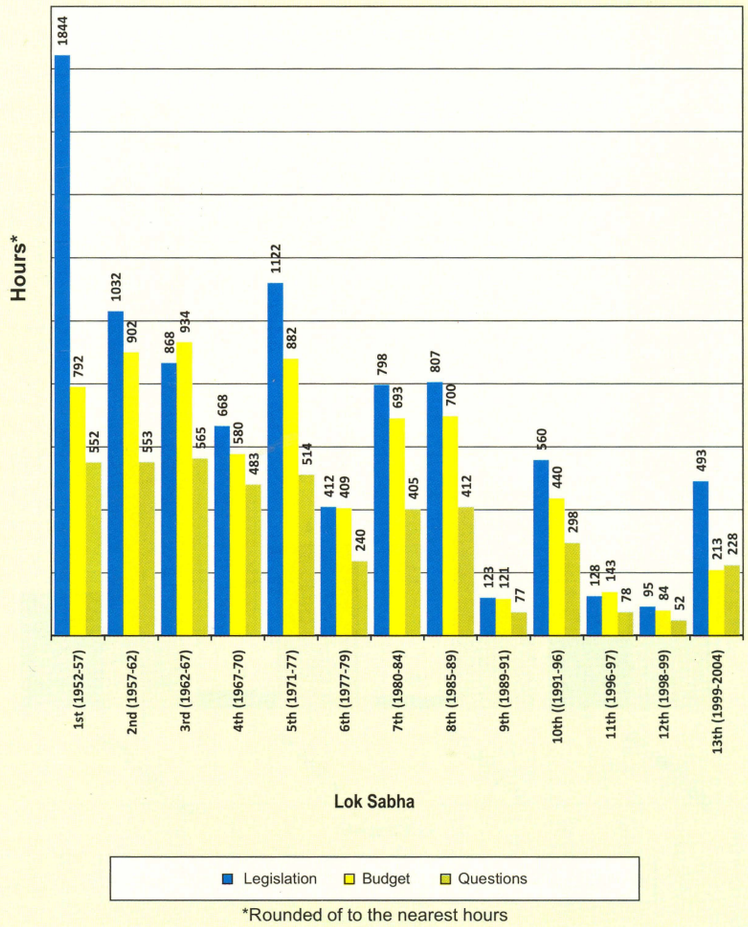
The time devoted to discussions on Budgets* by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 10.9 per cent of the total as against 14.68 per cent devoted by the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 17.60 per cent by the Eleventh, 17.36 per cent by the Tenth, 16 per cent by the Ninth, 21.74 per cent by the Eighth, 20.84 per cent by the Seventh, 23.26 per cent by the Sixth, 21.64 per cent by the Fifth, 19.30 per cent by

* Budgets include General Budget, Railway Budget, Supplementary/ Excess Demands for Grants and Budgets of States/Union Territories under President's Rule.

the Fourth, 25 per cent by the Third, 20.9 per cent by the Second and 18.5 per cent by the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time spent on Questions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 11.7 per cent as compared to 8.96 per cent during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 9.58 per cent during the Eleventh, 11.80 per cent during the Tenth, 10.14 per cent during the Ninth, 12.80 per cent during the Eighth, 12.20 per cent during the Seventh, 3.70 per cent during the Sixth, 12.61 per cent during the Fifth, 15.94 per cent during the Fourth, 15.1 per cent during the Third and Second each, and 14.5 per cent during the First Lok Sabha.

TOTAL TIME SPENT ON LEGISLATIONS, BUDGET AND QUESTIONS (FIRST TO THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)



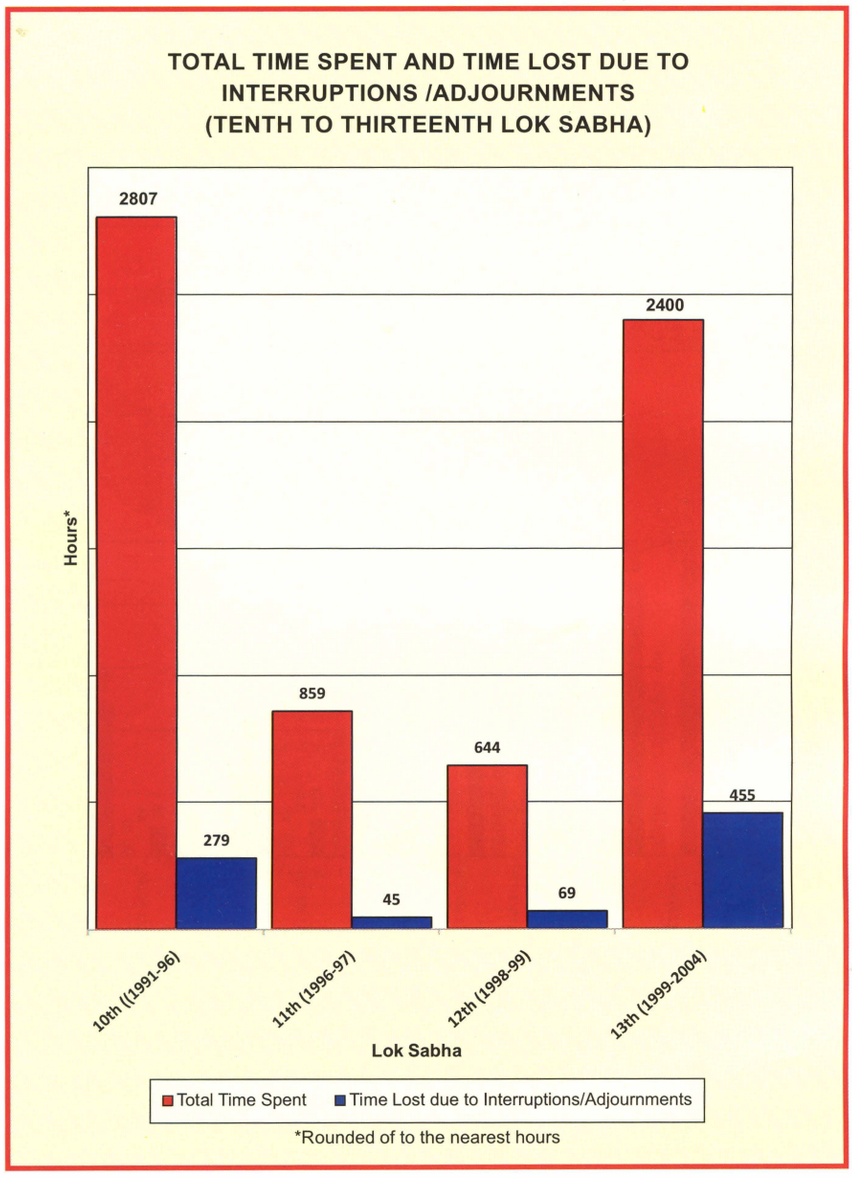
*Rounded of to the nearest hours

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 3.7 per cent as against 4.45 per cent during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 4.57 during the Eleventh, 6.23 during the Tenth, 5.77 during the Ninth, 5.47 during the Eighth, 3.96 during the Seventh, 3.72 during the Sixth, 5.17 during the Fifth, 6.45 per cent during the Fourth, 5.9 during the Third, 5.5 during the Second and 6.3 per cent during the First Lok Sabha.

The time spent on Motions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 6.5 per cent of the total time as against 10.45 per cent during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 17.33 per cent during the Eleventh, 6.38 per cent during the Tenth, 4.34 per cent during the Ninth, 3.66 per cent during the Eighth, 6.35 per cent during the Seventh, 10.70 per cent during the Sixth, 6.55 per cent during the Fifth, 9.22 per cent during the Fourth, 13.2 per cent during the Third, 13.7 per cent during the Second and 7.1 per cent during the First Lok Sabha.

Frequent adjournments of the House due to interruptions/disorderly scenes resulted in the loss of about

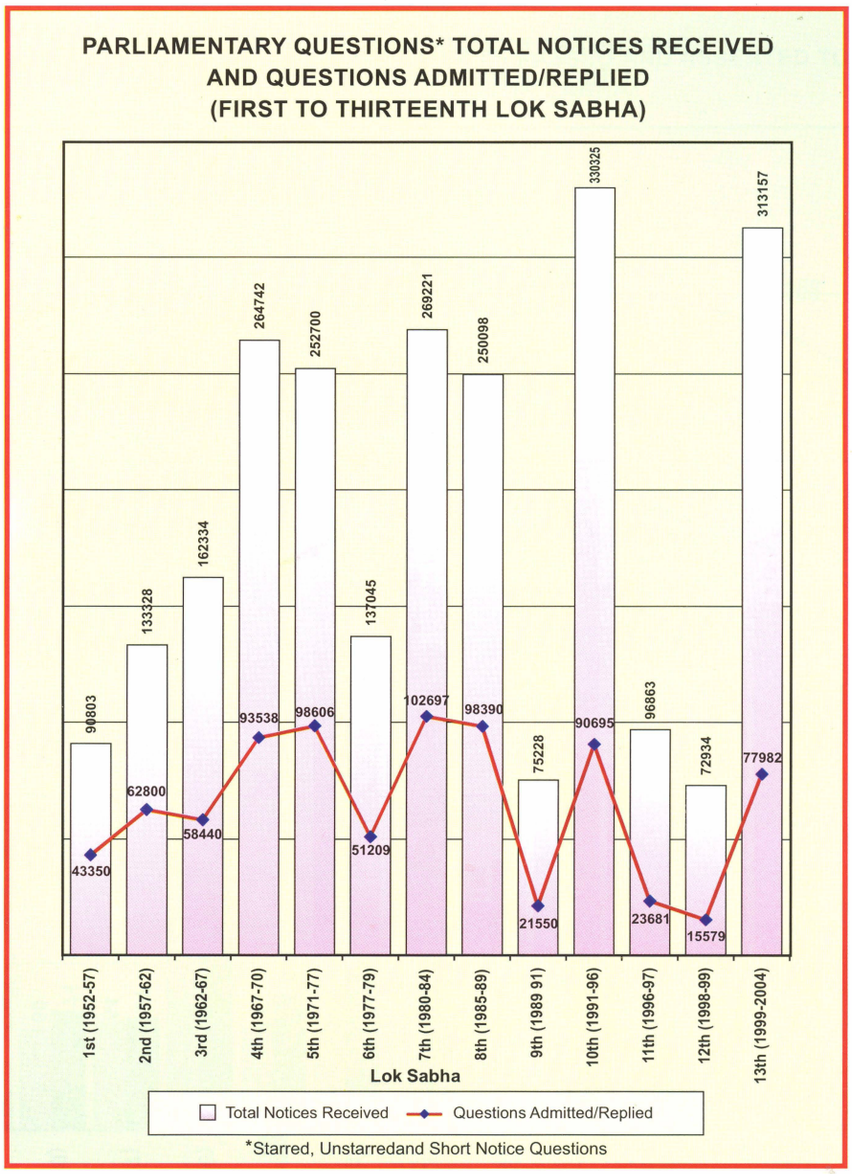
10 per cent of the time of the House during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 5.28 per cent during the Eleventh Lok Sabha and 10.66 per cent during the Twelfth Lok Sabha while it was 19 per cent during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. However, during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha the time lost was, to a great extent, made up by the House by sitting late.



Questions

A total of 3,13,157 notices of Questions were received from members during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as against 72,934 during the Twelfth Lok Sabha; 96,863 during the Eleventh; 3,30,325 during the Tenth; 75,228 during the Ninth; 2,50,098 during the Eighth; 2,69,221 during the Seventh; 1,37,045 during the Sixth; 2,52,700 during the Fifth; 2,64,742 during the Fourth; 1,62,334 during the Third; 1,33,228 during the Second; and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the total notices received, 77,982 Questions representing 25 per cent of the total notices received were admitted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Twelfth, the Eleventh, the Tenth, the Ninth, the Eighth, the Seventh, the Sixth, the Fifth, the Fourth, the Third, the Second and

the First Lok Sabha were 15,579 or 21.36 per cent; 23,681 or 24.44 per cent; 90,695 or 27.45 per cent; 21,550 or 28.64 per cent; 98,390 or 39.34 per cent; 1,02,959 or 38.14 per cent; 51,209 or 37.35 per cent; 98,906 or 39.02 per cent; 93,538 or 35.30 per cent; 58,440 or 35 per cent; 62,800 or 47 per cent and 43,350 or 61 per cent, respectively.



Of the total Questions admitted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 71,161 or 91.25 per cent were Unstarred; 6,803 or 8.73 per cent were Starred; and 18 or 0.02 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

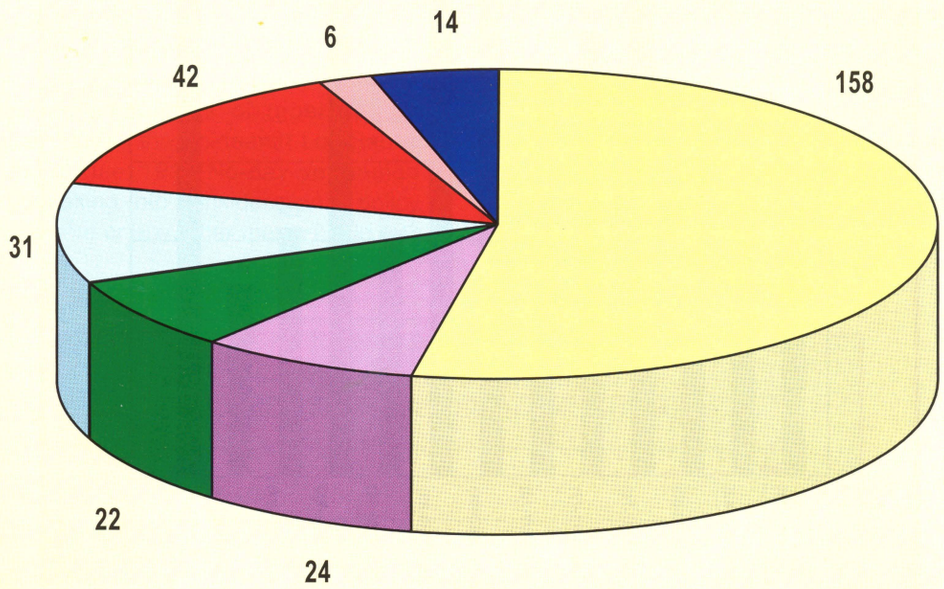
The top five Ministries to which the largest number of Questions were addressed were Finance (6,403), followed by Agriculture (4,686); Communications and Information Technology (4,280); Health and Family Welfare (4,226); and Railways (4,123).

Legislative Work

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 297 Bills were passed by the two Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. As regards previous Lok Sabhas, 56 Bills were passed during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 61 during the Eleventh, 275 during the Tenth, 63 during the Ninth, 346 during the Eighth, 336 during the Seventh, 136 during the Sixth, 487 during the Fifth, 219 during the Fourth, 273 during the Third, 316 during the Second and 319 during the First Lok Sabha.

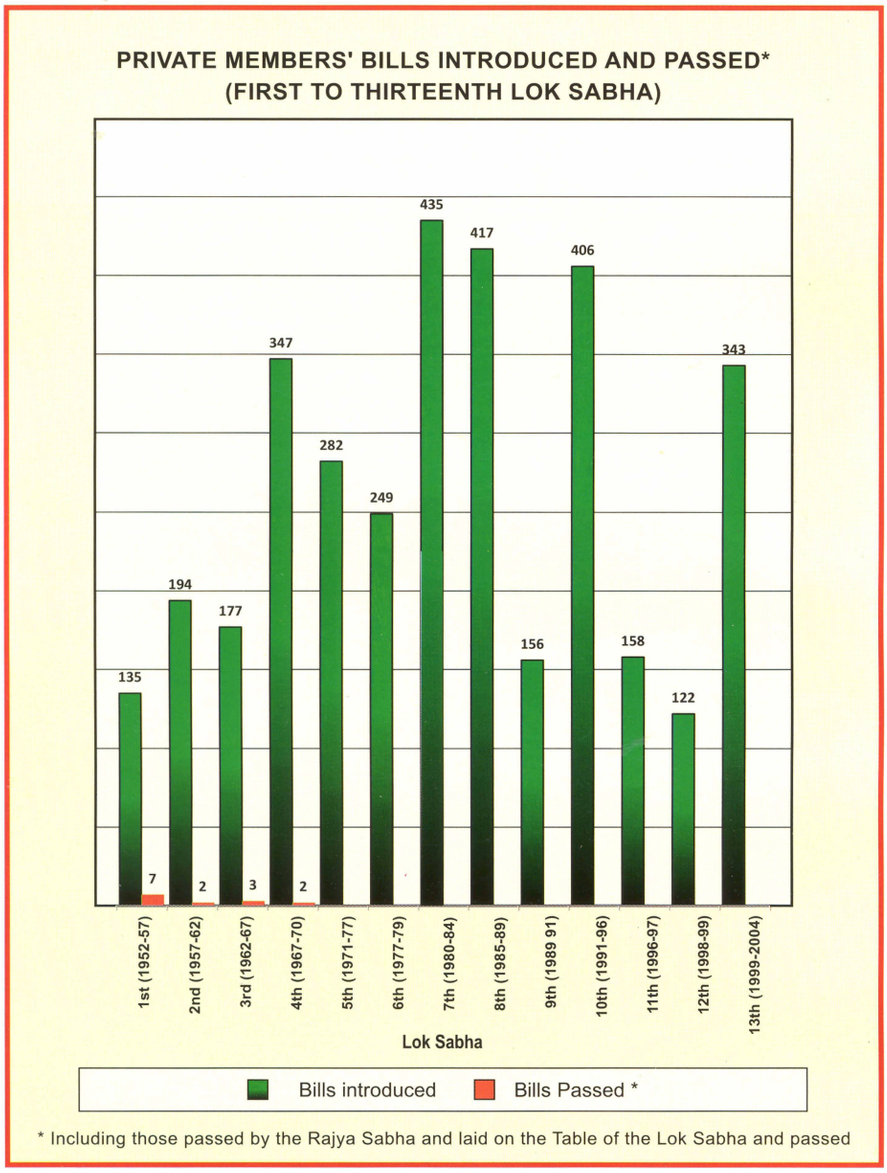
Of the 297 Bills passed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 14 Bills were to amend the Constitution. On the whole, there were 158 enactments on economic and financial matters. So far as legislative and parliamentary matters are concerned, there were 22 enactments, followed by 24 on judicial and legal, 6 on administrative and 31 on social matters.

SUBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF BILLS PASSED AND ASSENTED TO DURING THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA



- Economic and Financial
- Legal
- Legislative
- Social
- Others
- Administrative
- Constitutional

In the arena of Private Members' Bills, as many as 343 such Bills were introduced but none was passed.



Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 1778 notices of adjournment motions were received. In 5 cases, motions moved were discussed and negatived. As against this, 83 notices of adjournment motions were received in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, of which none was admitted and discussed. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, one out of 63 notices received, during the Tenth 4 out of 608 notices received, during the Ninth 9 out of 375 notices received, during the Eighth 4 out of 1805 notices received, during the Seventh 24 out of 5762 notices received, during the Sixth 6 out of 295 notices received, during the Fifth 10 out of 996 notices received, during the Fourth 12 out of 1078 notices received, during the Third 7 out of 776 notices received and during the Second 3 out of 1262 notices received were admitted and discussed. The figures relating to the First Lok Sabha are, however, not available.

Motion of No-Confidence

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, one motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers was moved by the Leader of the Opposition Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 18 August 2003. The motion was discussed on 18 and 19 August 2003. It was, however, negatived after Division on 19 August 2003.

Calling Attention Notices

As many as 2179 notices of Calling Attention on matters of urgent public importance under rule 197 were received during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Of these,

194 notices on various subjects representing 9 per cent of the total, were admitted. In response to the notices admitted, 61 Statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

Some of the subjects on which Calling Attention notices were admitted and taken up were: serious disease of mite endangering coconut cultivation in the country, crisis in the jute industry, difficulties being faced by the farmers due to Central Government policies regarding agricultural sector, problems being faced by ex-servicemen, insurgency and violence in North Eastern States, nation-wide strike by postal employees, killings of members of minority community in Doda (J&K), influx of religious minorities from Bangladesh to India, reported closure of Hindustan Fertiliser Udyog, detection of harmful drinking pesticide residues in certified bottled water by BIS and floods in Bihar.

Motions

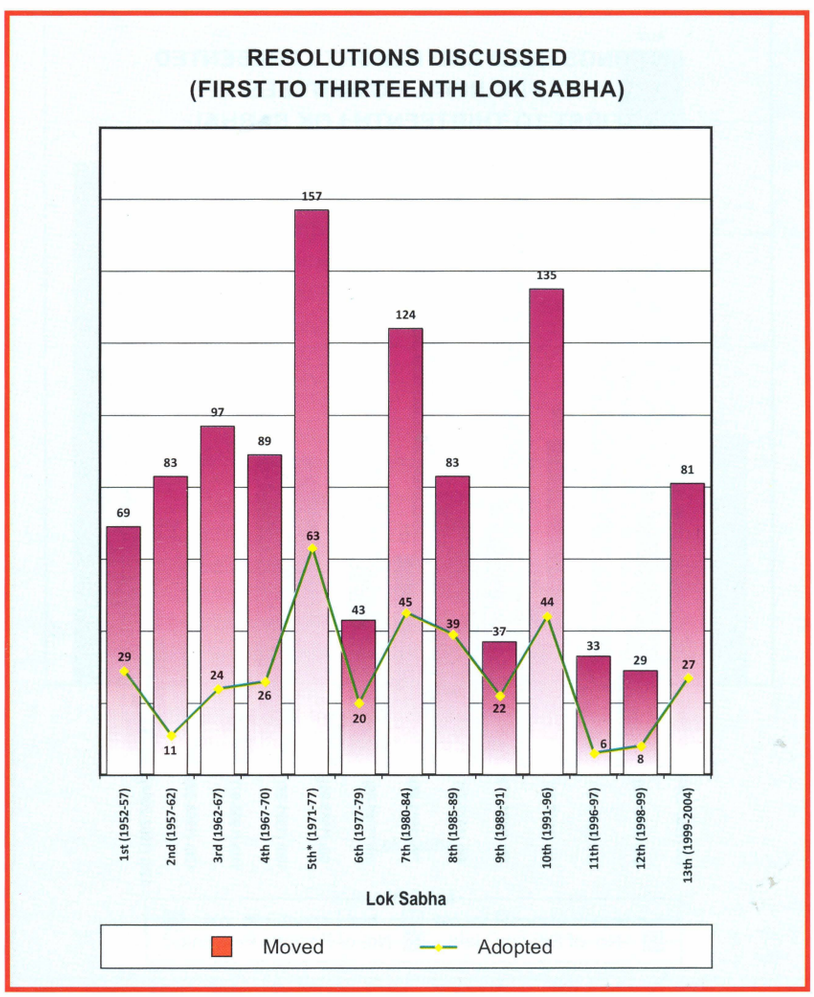
Several discussions on matters of urgent public importance were raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha through motions under rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions); rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter); rule 193 (Short Duration Discussions on matters of urgent public importance); and rule 55 (Half-an-Hour Discussions on matters of sufficient public importance arising out of answers to Questions).

Fifty-eight Short Duration Discussions under rule 193 were held. Besides, one motion relating to expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 191 was discussed. The number of Half-an-Hour Discussions held under rule 55 were 26.

Some of the important discussions raised under rule 193 related to increase in prices of diesel, loss of life and property due to super cyclone in Orissa, disinvestment policy of the Government, situation caused by severe earthquake in Gujarat, Ayodhya issue (Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute), Terrorist Attack on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001, Godhra killings and subsequent violence in Gujarat, etc.

Resolutions

In all, of the 81 resolutions discussed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 27 were adopted as against 8 of the 29 during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 6 of the 33 during the Eleventh, 44 of the 135 during the Tenth, 22 of the 37 during the Ninth, 39 of the 83 during the Eighth, 45 of

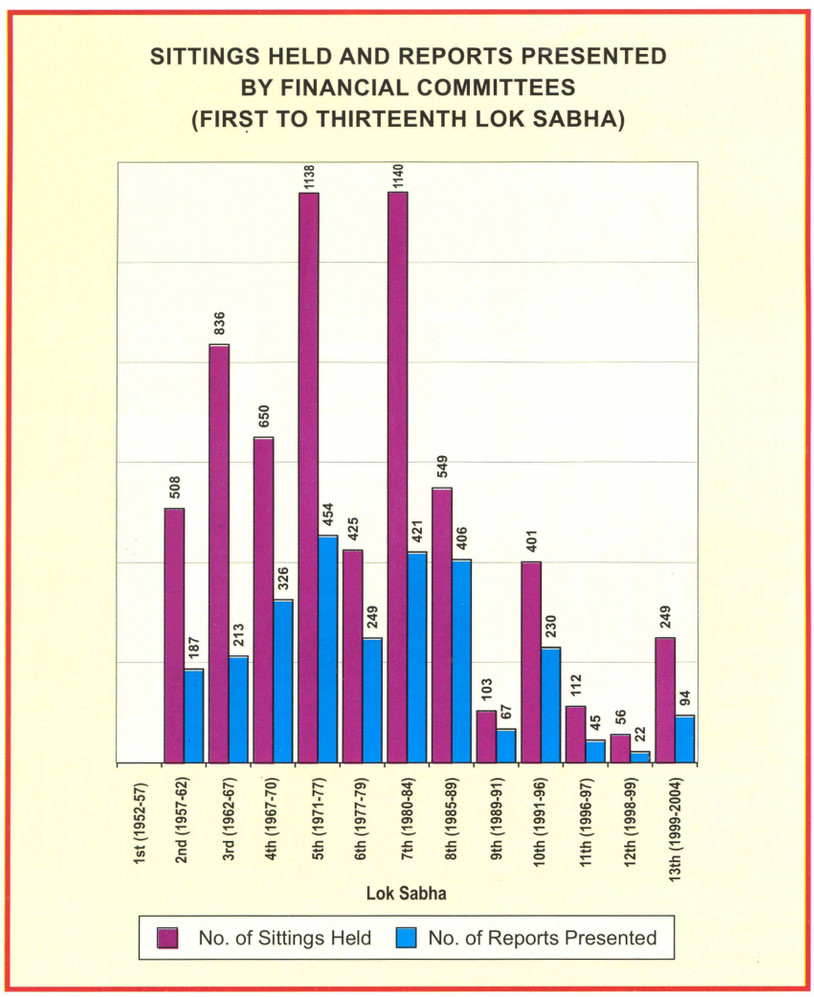


the 124 during the Seventh, 20 of the 43 during the Sixth, 63 of the 157 during the Fifth, 26 of the 89 during the Fourth, 24 of the 97 during the Third, 11 of the 83 during the Second and 29 of the 69 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the 81 resolutions taken up by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 7 resolutions were placed before the House by the Speaker and, 12 were Government resolutions; 36 were statutory resolutions moved in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and 26 were Private Members' resolutions. While all the 7 resolutions moved by the Speaker and the 12 Government resolutions were adopted, one resolution moved by a Private Member was also adopted. So far as statutory resolutions are concerned, 7 were adopted.

Activities of Standing Parliamentary Committees

Indian Parliament transacts a great deal of its business and ensures executive accountability through a network of Committees. In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, there were 45 Standing Parliamentary Committees of which 24 were Joint Committees of the two Houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The remaining 21 were single House Committees, of which 9 belonged to the Rajya Sabha and 12 to the Lok Sabha. As regards the Joint Committees, there were 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees (11 serviced by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and 6 by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat) and seven other Committees, namely, (i) the Committee on Public Accounts, (ii) the Committee on Public Undertakings (both Financial Committees), (iii) the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, (iv) the Joint Committee on Office of Profit, (v) the Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, (vi) the Library Committee, and (vii) the Committee on Empowerment of Women. Members from both the Houses serve on these Committees.

Of the 21 single House Committees, 9 each in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have similar functions in the respective Houses. They are the Business Advisory Committee, Rules Committee, General Purpose Committee, Committee of Privileges, Committee on Petitions, Committee on Government Assurances, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and the House Committee. The remaining three Committees, namely, the Committee on Estimates (Financial Committee), the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House, and the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions exist only in the Lok Sabha.



Though each and every Committee has its own role to play in the working of Parliament, there are certain committees which, by undertaking the task of detailed scrutiny of government spending and performance, assist the House in its principal task of ensuring executive accountability. This category of Committees include all the Financial Committees, all the Departmentally Related Standing Committees, and the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The performance of these Committees during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is briefly detailed in the paragraphs that follow.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the three Financial Committees, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings, held 249 sittings of about 351 hours duration and presented 94 reports.

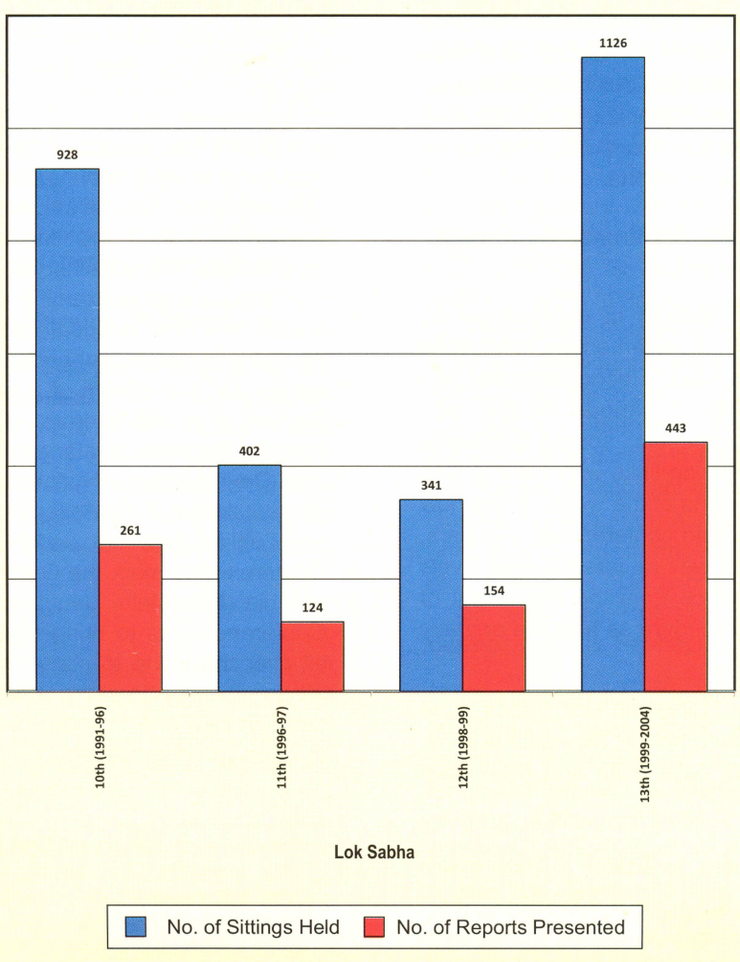
The Committee on Public Accounts held 142 sittings of about 226 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 37 sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 221 establishments/organisations during its study tours. The Committee presented 63 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 50 sittings of about 68 hours' duration. The Committee did not constitute any Sub-Committee/Study Group. It, however, visited 497 establishments/organizations during its study tours and presented 19 reports.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 57 sittings of about 57 hours' duration. The Committee constituted 2 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 107 establishments/organisations during its study tours and presented 12 reports.

Another important Committee, namely, the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 56 sittings of about 86 hours' duration. The Committee did not constitute any sub-Committee/Study Group. It, however, visited 116 establishments/organizations during its study tours and presented 28 reports.

SITTINGS HELD AND REPORTS PRESENTED BY DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES (TENTH TO THITEENTH LOK SABHA)



During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the eleven Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSCs)@, one each on Agriculture; Defence; Energy; External Affairs; Finance; Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution; Communication and Information Technology; Labour and Welfare; Petroleum and Chemicals; Railways; and Urban and Rural Development – working under the direction of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, held as many as 1126 sittings and presented 443 reports on Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments concerned and other allied subjects.

Constitution of *Ad-hoc* Committees: In addition to the Standing Committees, *ad-hoc* Committees are also constituted from time to time either by the House on a motion adopted in that behalf or by the Speaker to inquire into and report on specific subjects. *Ad-hoc* Committees are also appointed on a motion made in the House to consider and report on a specific Bill.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, two Joint Committees appointed to consider and report on Bills were: (i) Joint Committee on the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Bill, 1999, and (ii) Joint Committee on Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999. Besides these Joint Committees on Bills, three other Joint Committees were appointed to enquire into and report on specific subjects: (i) Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters related thereto; (ii) Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drinks, Fruit Juice and other Beverages; and (iii) Joint Committee on Security in Parliament House Complex. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, also appointed an Ethics Committee during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Parliamentary Conferences, Seminars, Symposia, etc.

Exchange of ideas and sharing of experiences by those involved in the working of parliamentary institutions have their obvious utility and value. Recognising this, the Parliament in India has, through various means, *viz.*, conferences, seminars, symposia, etc., sought to develop and maintain close and continuing links with Legislatures within the country and other parts of the world. It has now become a regular feature to hold conferences, seminars, symposia, etc., at national as well as international levels on select subjects of importance from the standpoint of parliamentary practice and procedure as also the primacy of parliamentary institutions.

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, nine Parliamentary Conferences were held at the national level. Of these, four, *viz.* the 63rd, 64th, 65th and 66th were Presiding Officers' Conferences* which were held at Hyderabad (May 2000), Chandigarh (June 2001), Bangalore (June 2002) and Mumbai (February 2003), respectively. These Conferences were presided over by Speaker, Lok Sabha and were attended by Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. The points on the Agenda discussed by these Conferences, broadly, were issues relating to Relationship between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, (the so called) the Dual Membership of Parliament and/or State Legislatures, Office of the Speaker in multi-party system, proposals regarding future pattern of Presiding Officers' Conferences, need to evolve a Code of Conduct for legislators, harnessing Information and Communication Technologies in the Legislatures, role of Legislatures in strengthening accountability of Executive and electoral reforms.

Besides Presiding Officers Conferences, other Conferences held at the national level were: (i) Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament and State Legislatures (New Delhi, December 2000); (ii) Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and State Legislatures (New Delhi, January 2001); (iii) Conference of Chairmen of the Committees on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures (New Delhi, December 2001); (iv) Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of Parliament and State Legislatures (New Delhi, December 2002); and (v) All India Conference on Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of State and UTs (New Delhi, November 2001).

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Parliament had an opportunity to organize three international Conferences, *viz.* (i) Conference on Parliament and the Media-Building an Effective Relationship (New Delhi, February 2000): the aim of the Conference was to examine the relationship between the media and the political process for advancement of democratic values, enhanced media coverage of political issues and the effects of new technologies like Satellite, Digital/Cable and Internet; (ii) 8th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (Hyderabad, November 2000). The general theme of the Assembly was "Environmental Ethics and Public Education"; and (iii) International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India (New Delhi, January 2003). The objective of the Conference was to bring together parliamentarians from all over the world to share their experiences, views and ideas in meeting the challenges being faced by democracies and to rededicate themselves to the cause of good governance and welfare of the people.

@ During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, in addition to these eleven DRSCs, there were six more such Committees—one each on Commerce, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Industry, Science & Technology and Environment & Forests, and Transport & Tourism working under the direction of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

* The first such Conference was held in Delhi on 14 September, 1921 under the Chairmanship of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Fredrick Whyte. In recent years, it has become an annual feature and now the Conference is held at different State capitals by rotation. It provides a valuable forum where experiences can be shared and procedural problems thoroughly discussed.

Besides these national and international conferences organized by the Parliament, eight Inter-Parliamentary Union* (IPU) Conferences, *viz.* the 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th and 109th, held in Berlin (October 1999), Amman (April-May 2000), Jakarta (October, 2000), Havana (April 2001), Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, (September 2001), Marrakesh (March 2002), Santiago (April 2003) and Geneva (October 2003), respectively, were attended by Indian Parliamentary Delegations.

Indian Parliamentary Delegations also attended five Conferences of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association** (CPA), *viz.* the 45th , 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th held at Port of Spain (September 1999), London and Edinburgh (September 2000), Melbourne and Canberra (September 2001), Windhoek (September 2002), and Dhaka (October 2003), respectively. The 45th Conference deliberated on subjects which included responsibility, accountability and transparency in enhancing good governance by improving democratic standards in international decision-making, the role of the Commonwealth in international security, etc. Some of the subjects discussed at the 46th CPA Conference were harnessing global communications to enhance democracy, programmes for poverty reduction, literacy and persons with disability and creating an international parliamentary voice in the World Trade Organisation decision-making. The theme of the 47th Conference was reassessing the profession of politics to raise the public perception of Parliament and parliamentarians, whereas the 48th Conference discussed the parliamentary dimension of human security. The 49th Conference deliberated on subjects like Parliament and the Executive: Building a more effective partnership, reconciling human rights with cultural diversity, and anti-terrorism legislation. Besides, five seminars, held under the auspices of the CPA, were attended by Parliamentary Delegations from India.

Research and Reference Service to Members

As in the previous Lok Sabhas, members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were assisted by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS). The Service rendered assistance to members by making them available authentic, non-partisan and authoritative information, so vital for any Parliament to deliberate, discuss and take decisions.

Important publications brought out during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha include *Fifty Years of Indian Parliament; Indian Parliamentary Companion – Who's Who of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha); Changing Profile of Lok Sabha: A Socio-Economic Study of Members (1952-2002); Parliament of India – A Pictorial Essay; Fifty Years of Lok Sabha – A Statistical Profile; The Speaker Speaks – Selected Speeches of Speaker Balayogi; Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India; and Parliament of India – The Twelfth Lok Sabha 1998-99 – A Study.*

From time to time, well documented and exhaustive Backgrounders and Information Bulletins on subjects before the House were brought out and made available to members to facilitate their participation in purposeful debate. Besides, relevant information was supplied in response to as many as 23,101 reference requests from the members of both the Houses during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Modernisation of Information Service

Computerised Information Service: To keep pace with the rapid strides in information technology, the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) made a beginning in the field of Computerised Information Service with the establishment of a Computer Centre in 1985. The PARLIS database is designed to cater to instant reference needs of members of Parliament, officers of Parliament, Committees, research and reference personnel and others. During the life of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the data available for on-line retrieval related to: (i) Select Parliamentary Questions (indexes) from 1985; (ii) Parliamentary Debates (indexes) from 1985; (iii) bio-data of members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha from 1985; (iv) Government and Private Members' Bills (indexes) from 1985; (v) Council of Ministers from 1952; (vi) President's Rule in States and Union Territories from 1951; (vii) Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections from 1952; (viii) By-elections to Lok Sabha, since 1952; (ix) Obituary References since 1926; (x) Catalogues of publications available in Parliament Library (since 1992); (xi) Indexes of important articles selected for Parliamentary Documentation; (xii) Constituent Assembly Debates; (xiii) Names of members of Constituent Assembly; (xiv) Directions, Decisions and Observations from the Chair; and (xv) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Apart from the above, indexes of important articles published in newspapers, journals and publications of national and international organizations were also available for on-line retrieval. Subject bibliographies and select lists of publications on various subjects were provided to members on request.

Communication Linkage: Parliament Library is presently linked with the National Informatics Centre's satellite-based network known as NICNET. As NICNET is linked with capitals of all States and District Headquarters

* The IPU is an association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within various National Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between members of different Parliaments to secure and maintain full participation of their respective countries in the development of democratic institutions. Since 1982, the IPU has been holding Conferences twice a year. Before that, the IPU used to meet once a year.

** The CPA is an association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of gender, race, religion or culture, are united by a community of interests, respect for the Rule of Law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizens, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy. Plenary Conferences of the Association are held annually and they take place in a different Commonwealth country each year.

of the country, we are able to exchange messages and other information with State Legislatures and District Headquarters. NICNET is also connected with major international networks making it possible to have interchange of information with foreign Legislatures and access to international database.

Parliament of India Web page on Internet: The 'Parliament of India Home Page' world-wide web site on Internet became operational on 15 March 1996.

Digital Library: A Digital Library of electronic publications on DVDs, CDs, tapes and floppies was set up in 1997. The collection of the Digital Library is being developed keeping in view the core areas of interest of members of Parliament and the latest technological advances. The digital collection can be accessed through the Local Area Network (LAN) or through the address: *http://164.100.24.230.* A member is entitled to borrow two DVDs/CDs at a time for his own reference and use.

Computer Facilities to Members of Parliament: Keeping in view the information requirements of parliamentarians, a beginning was made during the Tenth Lok Sabha to provide computer facilities to them at their residences/work places. The members of Lok Sabha were provided with a Note-Book or Desk-Top or a palm top, as per his/her choices, computer having fax/modem card alongwith a printer. A user friendly menu-driven software under Windows environment is made available to assist the members in areas such as constituency management functions, personal information management, office automation activities, parliamentary activities interaction system and accessing the Parliament Library Information System. This helps the members to get instant and up-to-date information on a wide range of activities in organizing their office activities, having quick and accurate information on legislative and parliamentary matters, etc., on their desks.

Besides, in order to provide on-line services such as e-mail facility and access to the Parliament databases, other government databases and databases of foreign Legislatures to the members, a central computing facility has been developed at Parliament House which is connected to NICNET. Now the members of Parliament can have access to computerized information available at the Computer Centre located in Parliament Library Building from their residences/work places through their personal computers. Each member has also been provided with a protected electronic mail box for exchange of e-mail.

Speaker's Home Page: The Speaker's Home page titled "The Office of the Lok Sabha Speaker" was released by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker of Lok Sabha, on 25 January 2002. The Home Page contains the profile of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, his political and personal achievements, important rulings/decisions, important speeches, information pertaining to the development of his constituency, tours undertaken and a photo gallery. Profiles of all the former Speakers, *viz.* Shri G.V. Mavalankar, Shri M.A. Ayyangar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Shri G.S. Dhillon, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Shri K.S. Hegde , Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri P.A. Sangma, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi and Shri Manohar Joshi are available in this section. A link to the Speaker's Home Page has also been provided in the Parliament of India Home Page.

MP's Home Pages: Each member of Parliament has his/her own web page which contains bio-data, information about participation in the parliamentary proceedings, Questions, Bills, Motions and Information pertaining to the development of constituency. Links to members' Home Pages are available on the Parliament of India Home Page. The members' Home Page has been developed and maintained by the Computer Centre. In case a member desires to post some information on the Home Page, he or she can forward the same to the Computer Centre.

Touch Screen Information Kiosks: Twelve Touch Screen Information Kiosks were installed at various vantage points in the Parliament House and the Parliament House Annexe. Information relating to Parliamentary Debates, Questions, Lists of Business, Parliamentary Bulletins, Who's Who of Members', Committees, etc. could be accessed through these kiosks.

Training Courses and Programmes

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), set up on 1 January 1976 as an integral part of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is designed to provide institutionalized opportunities for systematic training, orientation and problem and practice oriented studies in the various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, process and procedures, to all those responsible for the running of the democratic system – the legislators, the policy makers, the administrators and various other functionaries at different levels.

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Bureau organized six Orientation Programmes for newly-elected members of Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa and Pondicherry (Puducherry). Further, the BPST conducted over 300 programmes, including Appreciation and Refresher Courses, Attachment Programmes, Training Courses, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc. covering Probationers of various All-India and Central Services, Officers of the Government of India, and Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats. In addition, fifteen Computer Familiarisation/Training Programmes were also organized for members of Parliament and officers and staff of the Secretariat.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, five Parliamentary Internship Programmes designed to acquaint the participants with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary institutions in India were conducted and 113 participants from as many as 30 countries attended the Programmes.

The Bureau also conducted five International Training Programmes in Legislative Drafting. As many as 105 participants from 31 countries attended the Programmes. A number of foreign dignitaries, including Presiding Officers, Ministers, Parliamentarians and Senior Officers, visited the Bureau to study the Indian parliamentary and political system. These included delegations from Uganda, Tanzania, Malaysia, Zanzibar, South Africa, Russia, China, Thailand, Australia, Zambia and Sri Lanka.

Six Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were nominated for International Training Programmes abroad whereas fifteen officers of the Secretariat were nominated to attend various International Conferences. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, seventy-eight Officers were nominated for training programmes on: (i) Management in Library and Information Service; (ii) Information Technology; (iii) Security Service; (iv) Translation; and (v) Videography.

The Bureau also organized 148 Study Visits for students from colleges, schools and other institutions comprising 4764 participants.

Important Procedural Developments/Parliamentary Functions

Joint Sitting of Parliament: One of the most important events that took place during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was the joint sitting of members of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. This was for the third time in our parliamentary history that such a joint sitting was summoned. Joint sittings of Parliament were summoned earlier in connection with the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961; and the Banking Service Commission Bill, 1978.

On 26 March 2002, the Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani moved the Prevention of Terrorism Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha and rejected by the Rajya Sabha, to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and matters connected therewith. The Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was then discharging the functions of the Speaker, presided over the joint sitting. Twenty-six members took part in the discussion in which the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee intervened. Later, the Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani replied to the discussion. At the end of the discussion, Division took place on the motion, with Ayes - 425 and Noes - 294. Accordingly, the motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Constitution of Ethics Committee: The Committee of Privileges (Thirteenth Lok Sabha), in its First Report, recommended the constitution of a separate Ethics Committee in Lok Sabha. On 16 May 2000, the Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri G.M.C. Balayogi constituted a 15-member Ethics Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Chandra Shekhar to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and examine the cases referred to it in respect of their ethical or other misconduct.

The First Report of the Committee on 'Ethics related matters' was laid on the Table of the House on 22 November 2001. The Second Report of the Committee on Ethics on 'Ethics related matters' was presented to the House on 20 November 2002. The Committee, *inter alia,* recommended formal incorporation in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* of rules providing for constitution of the Committee on Ethics. The Committee further recommended that the Code of Conduct for members as appended to the Resolution which was unanimously adopted at the All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories", held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001, may be suitably incorporated in the *Rules of Procedure.*

Addition of a new rule to the Rules of Procedure: During the Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the House approved the addition of a new rule to the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* providing for the automatic suspension of such members who come to the well of the House and create disorder. On being named by the Speaker, such members would be automatically suspended from the Service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the Session, whichever is less.

The text of the new rule is as follows:

374A.(1) "Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 373 and 374, in the event of grave disorder occasioned by a member coming into the well of the House or abusing the Rules of the House persistently and willfully obstructing its business by shouting slogans or otherwise, such member shall, on being named by the Speaker, stand automatically suspended from the service of the House for five consecutive sittings or the remainder of the Session, whichever is less:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(2) On the Speaker announcing the suspension under this rule, the member shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House".

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Republic: A function to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic was held on 27 January 2000 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. During the function, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi released a Special Commemorative Plaque brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Later, Shri Balayogi addressed the distinguished gathering. Excerpts from the historic speeches of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Constituent Assembly were then relayed along with visuals. During the function, the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant, released a Commemorative Stamp brought out by the Ministry of Communications. A calligraphed copy of the Constitution

of India in Hindi was released by the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and an album of Jana Gana Mana comprising VCD/CD brought out by the Department of Culture was released by the President of India Shri K.R. Narayanan. The President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister also addressed the distinguished gathering.

Golden Jubilee of Indian Parliament : The Parliament of India celebrated its Golden Jubilee on 13 May 2002. To mark the occasion, the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, made a Special Reference in the House. Highlighting the significance of the day, the Speaker, *inter alia,* said:

> "Today, it is an occasion for all of us to attempt an introspection and stocktaking of the first half of a century of our Parliamentary democracy. The past fifty years have witnessed our country establishing itself as a strong democracy making rapid strides on various fronts. We can be legitimately proud of the socio-economic progress, and the political stability we have been able to achieve through our successive Parliaments over the past five decades.
>
> .....As Members of the Parliament of our great country, we all have a common cause and that is the maximum welfare of all our people, the people of different persuasions and beliefs. Socio-economic emancipation of millions of our countrymen still remains as our unfinished task. Let us all unite in the pursuit of such noble and worthwhile causes, and strive further to consolidate the achievements of the last five decades".

To commemorate the day, a function was organized under the aegis of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, in the new Parliament Library Building on 13 May 2002. A Commemorative Postage Stamp, a First Day Cover and a Commemorative Inland Letter Card were released on the occasion which was graced, among others, by the Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant; the Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications and Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan, the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Jaswant Singh, the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi, respectively, and the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed. During the function, two publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat titled *"Fifty Years of Indian Parliament"* and *"The Parliament of India"* were released by the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, and the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, respectively. An Exhibition titled "Parliament at 50" was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, in the new Library building the same day.

As part of the celebrations, a three-day International Parliamentary Conference was organized in the Central Hall of Parliament House from 22 to 24 January 2003. One hundred and eighty two (182) delegates from 77 countries attended the Conference. The President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam inaugurated the Conference on 22 January. Besides the President, the Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi addressed the Delegates at the inaugural function. During the function, six publications brought out by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, were released by the dignitaries. These were: *Indian Parliamentary Companion: Who's Who of Members of Lok Sabha (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha); Fifty Years of Lok Sabha; Fifty Years of Rajya Sabha (1952-2002); Nominated Members of Rajya Sabha; The Changing Profile of Lok Sabha; A Socio-Economic Study of Members (1952-2002); and Parliament of India: A Pictorial Essay.*

Subsequently, the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated an Exhibition on the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India organized by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in collaboration with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) in the Exhibition Hall of the Parliament Library Building.

The Conference deliberated on four themes of topical interest during various Sessions. These were: (i) Combating Terrorism; (ii) Parliamentary Practices and Procedures: Need for Reforms to secure greater Executive Accountability; (iii) Parliament as a Vehicle of Social Change; and (iv) Parliament in the Era of Globalisation and Liberalisation. One running theme of all the Sessions was that parliamentary democracy was the best bet for the world and it is imperative that Parliamentarians should strive unitedly to strengthen democracy everywhere. The Conference offered new insights and perspectives in understanding and meeting the challenges that are being faced by democracies across the world.

Terrorist Attack on Parliament Complex: During the Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha an attack was made on the Parliament House Complex on 13 December 2001 by terrorists soon after the House adjourned at 11.02 A.M. This attack on the supreme institution of the country and the country's elected leadership was defeated by the prompt and courageous action of the security forces belonging to the C.R.P.F., Delhi Police, I.T.B.P. and the officers of the Parliament's Watch and Ward Service. In the process, seven of them laid down their lives that day and two later succumbed to their injuries to save the epitome of Indian democracy. The day after the attack on Parliament, on 14 December, condemning the outrageous and dastardly act, the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, made a reference in the House. Paying tributes to the memory of those who lost their lives, he moved a Resolution on behalf of the House for offering condolences to the bereaved families. The Resolution said:

> "The cult of violence and hatred promoted by senseless elements having no faith in democratic

institutions has claimed seven innocent lives. Such attacks reinforce our determination to fight the evil of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country at all costs".

The Resolution was adopted by the House. As a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack, members stood in silence for a short while and, thereafter, the House was adjourned for the day.

When the House met again on 18 December, Shri Balayogi informed the members that during a meeting he had with the Leaders of various parties, it was decided that the Question Hour for the day may be suspended so that the Union Home Minister could make a statement regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament. He also informed the House that since he had already received three notices under Rule 193 for holding a short duration discussion on the Statement to be made by the Home Minister, the matter might be straightaway taken up for discussion. Accordingly, a detailed Statement was made by the Home Minister on the terrorist attack followed by a detailed discussion which was initiated by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

The discussion continued for two days and the Question Hour remained suspended on the next day also to facilitate the discussion. As many as 27 members took part in the discussion, at the end of which the Home Minister Shri L.K. Advani replied to the debate.

Tragic death of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha : In a tragic incident which took place during the Budget Session (2002) of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the House lost its Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi who died when the helicopter in which he was travelling crashed at about 7.45 AM on 3 March 2002 at Kaikalur in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. On 4 March 2002, when the House met, the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was in the Chair, made reference to the passing away of Speaker Shri Balayogi. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, members stood in silence for a short while and thereafter the House was adjourned till 7 March 2002. Eariier in the day, the body of Shri Balayogi was brought to the Parliament House to enable members to pay homage to the departed soul.

Shri Balayogi was elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time in 1991. In 1998, he was elected the Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha. In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, he was unanimously re-elected to the office.

Inauguration of the new Parliament Library Building: The new Parliament Library Building named *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* was inaugurated by the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, in the Parliament House Estate on 7 May 2002. Among those present on the occasion were the Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan and Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Shri Ananth Kumar.

The new Library Complex is situated between Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. It has been built at a cost of Rs. 191 crore and is a modular, ideal, intelligent, utilitarian and centrally air conditioned building. The Building is fully computerized and has optical fibre based Local Area Network (LAN) with high speed Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity to provide linkage with other State Legislatures, foreign Parliaments and various international organizations. With its present holding of about 1.25 million volumes of printed books, Reports, Government Publications, etc. it is one of the finest and richest libraries in the country.

Apart from the Library, Reference, Research, Computer and Press and Public Relations Divisions, the building accommodates the Members' reading rooms, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) and the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA). A full-fledged Conservation Laboratory/Workshop for restoring old and rare documents with a Bindery Unit, an Archival Room with temperature below freezing point round the clock to preserve audio/video materials, computer tapes, microfilm rolls, etc., a Media Centre equipped with the latest telecommunication facilities, an Audio-Visual Unit, Microfilm Reader Room, an Auditorium with a seating capacity of around 1,100, a small Auditorium with facilities for multi-media presentations, a Library Committee Room and Conference Room are some of the facilities available in the new Library Building.

Honouring National Leaders

The history of our parliamentary democracy, in a way, has been inextricably linked with Parliament House and its historic Central Hall. The precincts of the Parliament House have statues and busts of stalwarts from our history. During the tenures of the first twelve Lok Sabhas, statues of several eminent freedom fighters and makers of modern India were installed in the precincts of Parliament House. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, statues of a few more illustrious sons of India, *viz.* Shri T. Prakasam, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan, Shri S. Satyamurti, Shri C.N. Annadurai, Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi, Shri P. Muthuramalinga Thevar, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Mahatma Basaveshwara, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Amar Shaheed Hemu Kalani, Ch. Devi Lal and Mahatma Jyotirao Phule were unveiled in the Parliament House Complex. Besides these, a portrait of Swantantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

2

IMPERATIVE OF DISCIPLINE AND DECORUM IN PARLIAMENT*

—G. M. C. BALAYOGI

It is widely accepted that parliamentary democracy is a system of governance which has to evolve and grow taking into its fold the native realities and requirements. It necessarily involves certain broad parameters of working and envisages certain principles and policies of public ethics as its functioning base. The character and quality of parliamentary democracy depend very much on the quality and calibre of persons who man the representative bodies which are the supreme institutions in such politics. Their behaviour should be such as to enhance the dignity of Parliament and its members in general. The degree of esteem in which the people of a country hold its Parliament is a sure sign of the success and maturity of its democratic process.

With its rich and varied democratic heritage spanning millennia, India has been a crucible of many cultures and civilizations as also systems of governance. After achieving Independence, we opted for a parliamentary form of Government. Though parliamentary democracy, in its modern sense, has been in operation in our country for the last fifty years only, we have earned encomiums from far and wide as the world's largest working democracy. We have amply proved our inherent and inviolate democratic credentials by successfully conducting as many as twelve General Elections to the Lok Sabha and many more to the State Legislatures. Inspite of many trials and tribulations, democracy has struck deep roots in our country.

Over the years, the face of the Indian Parliament has undergone a dramatic transformation reflecting the socio-political development of the nation as a whole. This has been so particularly in the case of the Lok Sabha, the popularly elected House, which in effect connotes the changing profile of the Indian electorate too. To begin with, one finds that the number of political parties represented in the Lok Sabha has been on the rise, especially in recent years. This corresponds with the proliferation of political parties and the fragmentation of mainline political parties and the emergence of regional parties. Mergers and splits of political parties have become a recurring phenomenon in India's electoral politics. The Twelfth Lok Sabha has representatives from as many as 40 political parties as compared to 4 or 5 in the First Lok Sabha. Another important feature of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is the crucial role of the regional parties and single-member parties.

With successive Lok Sabhas, the educational background of its members has also changed considerably. Though our Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for members of Parliament, it cannot be denied that educational accomplishments have a bearing on the behaviour of a person while conducting himself or herself in a public forum and the general trend in this regard shows that electors have favoured to return those who have had basic education and who could thereby articulate their problems and grievances more effectively in the supreme legislative organ of the land. In the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 77.49 per cent of the members had education of the level of graduation and above, whereas the corresponding figure for the First Lok Sabha was 58.4 per cent. The occupational background of the members has also been changing with the Lok Sabhas over the decades. In the First Lok Sabha, members with legal background outnumbered those belonging to other professions. In the Twelfth Lok Sabha, they were relegated to the third position behind political and social workers and agriculturists. This indeed is ample proof of a changing approach and attitude of the electorate in choosing their representatives. Their preference perhaps is indicative of the fact that they intend to send to Parliament, representatives who are grassroot workers, fully conversant with their problems, and who could place them before the national Government for early and expeditious redressal.

To play a meaningful role as members, it is necessary for them to have a proper perspective of the place of Parliament in our polity. As is said, Parliament is not a talking shop. It is visualized by the Constitution as an important instrument of socio-economic change. As such, it has to closely watch the functioning of the Government and influence its performance for social good. How do members articulate their views? In our Parliament, there are a number of devices available for members to raise matters of concern and they should make full use of it. While doing so, they should bear in mind that Parliament is not the forum to raise issues that are basically the concerns of State Governments for which the Legislative Assemblies are the proper fora. The issues raised in Parliament should have a wider significance to the society and the nation at large. Members must make full use of

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all the available opportunities and participate actively in the legislative, financial and other business of the House, bringing to bear their special knowledge, experience and insights in the shaping of public policy and contributing their share in the oversight and scrutiny of performance of the Government and redressal of public grievances.

The Question Hour has a sanctity of its own as a primary device to call upon the Government to explain its actions and stand on a variety of subjects. This is a time when Government is put to a thorough scrutiny by Parliament. Members should, therefore, resist the temptation to demand the suspension of Question Hour to discuss matters of political interest.

An analysis of the time spent on various kinds of business during the First to the Twelfth Lok Sabhas reveals that the Fifth Lok Sabha recorded an average of 7 hours and 38 minutes per sitting followed by the Seventh Lok Sabha which devoted 7 hours and 9 minutes of average sitting. However, of late, there is a decline in the trend, and the average sitting of the Twelfth Lok Sabha was 6 hours and 32 minutes. A recent development in the functioning of the Lok Sabha which deserves the attention of all those concerned with the working of parliamentary system is the frequent adjournments of the House as a result of disorderly scenes and interruptions. Such disruptions have led to a loss of about 10.66 per cent of the time of the House during the Twelfth Lok Sabha and 68 hours and 37 minutes of the business of the House were spent where nothing could be recorded and nobody could hear the members of Parliament.

The image of the Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution largely depend on the role and functions of its members. The functioning of Parliament is a serious business and it ought to be conducted with a degree of dignity, decorum and sincerity. Maintenance of order in the House is the fundamental duty of the Speaker. He is not only the moderator and facilitator of the sittings of the House, but is also the authority invested with the responsibility to help frame sound rules, practices, customs and conventions and thereby to evolve a healthy parliamentary culture. The Speaker derives his disciplinary powers from the Rules. He may, in his discretion, intervene when a member makes an unwarranted or defamatory remark by asking him to withdraw that remark or order the expunction of any defamatory or indecent words used in the debate. The Speaker may also order a member guilty of disorderly conduct to withdraw from the House, and name a member for suspension if the member disregards the authority of the Chair and persists in obstructing the proceedings of the House in case of grave disorder.

The proceedings, at times, become noisy leading to pandemonium and turmoil. This projects Parliament in a poor light, especially in view of the fact that the proceedings are now-a-days shown live on the television. Members should refrain from the tendency to rush to the well of the House, raise slogans and create unruly scenes. As mentioned earlier, a lot of precious time of the House is wasted this way. It is equally important that members must imbibe the etiquette of Parliament. In the heat of the moment when passions run high, members sometimes tend to use unparliamentary language. There is, of course, a practice to expunge such remarks from records but it has to be borne in mind that with live telecasting, such expunction becomes infructuous as people would have already heard it. Pandit Nehru, an epitome of parliamentary decorum, once observed:

> "Democracy does not mean simply shouting loudly and persistently, though that might have occasionally some value. Freedom and democracy require responsibility and certain standards of behaviour and self-discipline."

Ironically, protests seem to attract greater media attention. At times, sensational news—noisy scenes, pandemonium, walkouts in the Houses of Parliament, etc.—are given front page coverage in the national dailies and important issues like legislative and financial business tend to get sidelined or are ignored. Media, being one of the pillars of democracy, has an educative role as well. If the media writes forcefully and accurately and gives importance to the real issues and significant matters and debates and deliberations in the Legislatures, it can become more effective and meaningful in its purpose.

Apart from the Committee of Privileges, which is there to inquire into cases of breaches of privilege of the House and its members, *ad hoc* Committees of the House have also been constituted from time to time to consider and investigate the conduct of members.

On 18 February 1963, five members of Parliament created disorder at the time of the President's Address to members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together. The next day, a Committee was appointed by the Speaker to report to the House of the disorderly conduct of the members. The Committee, in their report, recommended that for any disorderly conduct by a member during the President's Address, he may be suspended from the service of the House for a period which may extend upto one year. Replying to the discussion on the Report of the Committee, Pandit Nehru remarked:

> "The sole question before us is—it is a highly important one and vital one—what rules and conventions we should establish for carrying on the work of this Parliament with dignity and effectiveness... Parliament is supposed not only to act correctly but lay down certain principles and conventions of decorous behaviour."

In 1971, when the President started reading his Address to both the Houses of Parliament, a member of Lok Sabha interrupted him and created disorder. The Committee constituted to look into the matter held the member's conduct improper and inconsistent with the dignity of the occasion. The Committee formulated certain guidelines for the conduct of members and maintenance of order, dignity and decorum on the occasion of the President's Address. Over the years, on the basis of

well-established parliamentary practices, certain rules of conduct, norms of behaviour and conventions have developed for legislators in their functioning in the House, in Parliamentary Committees, during President's Address, their functioning outside the House, etc.

The imperative for maintaining discipline and decorum in the Parliament can hardly be over-emphasized. Incidents of pandemonium and unruly scenes have been a matter of concern to all those connected with the working of parliamentary institutions — be it the Presiding Officers, the Leader of the House, the Leader of Opposition, Leaders of Political Parties, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Whips or Members. In 1992, a two-day All-India Conference of Presiding Officers, Leaders of Parties, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Whips, Parliamentarians, Legislators and Senior Officers of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi to dwell on many related aspects of the functioning of parliamentary institutions such as disorders and disturbances during the President's and Governor's Address, suspension of Question Hour, the so-called 'Zero-Hour', number of sittings, training of legislators, code of conduct for members, etc. The basic and unequivocal concern of the participants was effective use of the time of the House, orderly conduct of the business of the House and ways and means to make the Executive more responsive to the grievances of the people. The Conference unanimously adopted a Resolution reflecting the consensus. The Resolution *inter alia* stressed that with a view to preserving the democratic and secular fabric and strengthening the parliamentary institutions, it was necessary for the members to maintain decorum and dignity at the time of the President's/Governor's Address; to utilise fully and effectively the Question time as a well-established device to ensure accountability of the Executive; and to observe the Rules of Procedure in order to maintain order and decorum in the House. The Resolution also emphasised that the political parties should evolve a code of conduct for their legislators and ensure its observance by them.

The Special Session of Parliament to mark the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, held from 26 August to 1 September 1997, unanimously adopted a Resolution which *inter alia* emphasizes:

> That the prestige of the Parliament be preserved and enhanced, also by conscious and dignified conformity to the entire regime of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Houses and Directions of the Presiding Officers relating to orderly conduct of business, more especially by
>
> — maintaining the inviolability of the Question Hour,
>
> — refraining from transgressing into the official areas of the House, or from any shouting of slogans, and
>
> — invariably desisting from any efforts at interruptions or interferences with the Address of the President of the Republic.

Maintenance of discipline and decorum, therefore, is a pre-requisite for the smooth functioning of our parliamentary democracy. It is in this context that the concept of ethics and standards for parliamentarians assumes relevance and significance. In March 1997, the Rajya Sabha constituted an Ethics Committee to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and to examine the cases referred to it. During the life of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, a Study Group of the Committee of Privileges undertook a study of parliamentary privileges, ethics and related matters. The Report of the Study Group on *Ethics, Standards in Public Life, Privileges, Facilities to Members and Other Related Matters* as adopted by the Committee of Privileges and presented to the Twelfth Lok Sabha recommended broad parameters to be incorporated in the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha for dealing with complaints relating to the unbecoming conduct of a member or his unethical behaviour. As an elected representative of the people, a member's status is an exalted one. While privileges are given to members to enable them to perform their parliamentary duties unfettered, these privileges also entail certain obligations. A dignified conduct is one of the primary obligations of a member of Parliament.

As briefly mentioned earlier, ever since Independence, the overall political scenario of the country has undergone a major change. Consequently, the party system and the nature of Government have also changed. We have been witnessing for the last few years a gradual decline of the dominance of a single political party and the emergence of regional parties on the horizon of Indian politics. Today, we have various political parties advocating the interests of different sections of our society. The last four General Elections returned Parliaments with no party on its own managing a working majority. As a result, we have seen several Coalition Governments.

What is the role of the Speaker in such a political scenario? Basically, his role and functions remain the same whether it is a Parliament with no party in absolute majority or a Parliament where a single party has absolute majority. The Speaker's role is to conduct the business of the House according to the Rules of Procedure. His principal role remains unchanged, *i.e.* to regulate the proceedings of the House and to enable it to deliberate on and decide the various matters coming up before it. Nonetheless, the Speaker operates in a different environment, especially when there is a hung Parliament or when a Coalition Government is in office. The situation becomes more tenuous when the ruling coalition is supported by parties from outside without actually joining the coalition. Differing perceptions of political parties always find their echo in the Parliament, making the task of the Presiding Officer very demanding.

In this age of hung Parliaments, management of the time of the House is very crucial and is of utmost importance. With razor-thin majorities and ever-changing political formulations, orderly conduct of the business of the House in these trying situations is a tough task, especially when the whole nation is watching the unfolding drama.

There is little doubt, therefore, that the time has come when all the political parties should find ways to improve the quality of members' participation in parliamentary proceedings and to ensure that members conduct themselves in a dignified and decorous manner. As elsewhere, training is necessary for them to understand the subtleties and nuances of parliamentary democracy. There is an urgent need for imparting political education to new members, either by the political parties themselves or through some other mechanism as may be evolved on the basis of consensus. As far as procedural training is concerned, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training of the Lok Sabha Secretariat organises Orientation Programmes in Parliamentary Practices and Procedures for new members.

In a parliamentary system of government, parliamentarians play a vital role. The image of democracy as a form of government depends upon the Parliament and the image of Parliament, in turn, depends upon the image of its parliamentarians. In fact, the future of the democratic set up itself depends upon the way the parliamentarians discharge their duties and responsibilities. Once elected, they are representatives not only of their constituency but of the State and the Nation as a whole. Hence, their behaviour and actions inside the House as well as outside have a great bearing and impact on the national situation. The members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha have the solemn responsibility of launching our country into the new millennium. They have to realise the ideals and goals enshrined in the Golden Jubilee Resolution and to collectively endeavour to set new standards and reach higher levels of parliamentary conduct. It is said that any institution is as good as its members choose to make it. It is thus that the members have to live up to the people's expectations in heralding a new era in our parliamentary polity.

3

FIFTY YEARS OF LOK SABHA

—MANOHAR JOSHI

The Parliament of India has completed fifty years of its eventful existence this year. The completion of fifty years in the life of an institution is a significant event which deserves to be celebrated appropriately. It is also an occasion that calls for contemplation of what we have accomplished and what goals we have to reach in the coming years. This kind of an assessment is necessary as it instils in us a sense of pride about our achievements and inspires us with a spirit of determination and motivation to carry on with the mission we set for ourselves. It is in this spirit that we have to see the past fifty years of our Parliament's existence in its Golden Jubilee year.

Our Democratic Evolution

A full-fledged parliamentary system of Government with a modern institutional framework was established in the country with the coming into force of the Republican Constitution in 1950. However even during ancient times, we have had rudiments of democratic institutions in existence in different parts of the country. The endeavour towards setting up a parliamentary form of governance received a momentum during the struggle for freedom.

Our journey as the world's largest parliamentary democracy began in right earnest with the constitution of the First Lok Sabha in 1952 following the first ever General Elections based on the principle of universal adult franchise. The House met for the first time on 13 May 1952. It was the beginning of a new phase in the history of the progress of the nation as an independent, sovereign country. Ever since, our Parliament has functioned as the supreme legislative institution of the country, guiding and leading the nation on the path of socio-economic welfare of the people.

Constitutional Provisions

The founding fathers of the Constitution of India were fully conscious of the myriad problems facing the country. As such, they felt the need to reconstruct India's social structure on modern foundations of democracy, social justice and Rule of Law. They realised that mere political independence could not bring about the emancipation of the people. In fact, they were convinced that the attainment of social and economic justice alone could bring about any meaningful change in the lives of the people. They, therefore, made specific provisions in the Constitution to bring about social and economic transformation in a peaceful and democratic manner. Free India's Constitution thus became the guiding force for successive Governments to lead the nation to a secular, socialistic and egalitarian society through democratic methods. In its Preamble itself, it envisioned a new society with the cherished goal of justice—social, economic and political.

Under the scheme of our Constitution, the three main organs of the State are the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The Constitution defines their powers, delimits their jurisdictions, demarcates their responsibilities and regulates their relationship with one another and the people. The relationship between the Executive and the Legislature is one that is most intimate and ideally does not admit of any antagonism. The two are not competing centres of power. Rather, they are inseparable partners in the business of the Government. The Judiciary, on the other hand, is an independent authority empowered by the Constitution to consider the legality and constitutionality of the orders of the Executive and the laws enacted by the Legislature. However, our Constitution does not permit of the concept of judicial supremacy. The Constitution envisages separation of powers among the three organs of State and each is expected to function within its limits; what is envisaged is a harmonious relationship among the three organs.

Constitution: A Vehicle of Social Transformation

The founding fathers bestowed upon the Parliament the power to amend the Constitution if need be, to bring it in tune with the changing needs and aspirations of the people. The vibrance and vitality of our Constitution are evident from the fact that in a span of fifty-five years since its adoption, as many as 86 amendments have been carried out. These amendments prove that our Constitution is a living document, growing and evolving with time. The enactment empowering the Legislature to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes and for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) [the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951]; the abolition of Privy Purses and privileges of the Rulers [the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971]; inclusion of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution [the Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972]; providing *inter alia* for insertion of the words 'Socialist Secular' in the Preamble to the Constitution and insertion of Fundamental Duties [the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1976]; inclusion of land reforms Acts in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution [the Constitution (Forty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1984]; providing constitutional sanctity to the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council [the Constitution (Forty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1984]; lowering of the voting age from 21 years to 18 years [the Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988]; provision for setting up of the National Commission for SCs and STs [the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990]; devolution of powers

to the Panchayats and local bodies and making provision for reservation of not less than one-third of the total seats in Panchayats and Urban and Local Bodies for Women [the Constitution (Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendment) Acts, 1992]; making provision for reservation in promotion for SCs and STs [the Constitution (Seventy-seventh Amendment) Act, 1995]; and for providing right to education to the children in the age group of 6 to 14 as a Fundamental Right [the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002] are some of the notable constitutional amendments which testify to the fact that the Indian Parliament has throughout acted in consonance with the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Procedural Initiatives, Innovations and Reforms

In a parliamentary system, the Legislature has to be always responsive to the problems and concerns of the people. There are various parliamentary practices and procedures to regulate and enable debate and discussions on issues of vital concern to the people. Successive Lok Sabhas have introduced several new devices to enable members to voice the grievances of the people, to draw the attention of the Government to important developments, to elicit information from the Executive and to facilitate expeditious transaction of business. We have also introduced several innovations in the procedures relating to the working of the House as well as in the Committees. Some of the major initiatives and innovations introduced by the Indian Parliament include Calling Attention Notices, Half-an-Hour Discussions, Short Duration Discussions, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurances, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House, etc. Some other initiatives of far-reaching importance insofar as parliamentary developments are concerned have been the setting up of the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSCs), Ethics Committee, Committee on the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) and Committee on Empowerment of Women.

On another plane, we have come up with new procedural devices to cope with emerging situations. During the terms of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabha, there were frequent changes of Government, with narrow margins dividing the ruling front and the Opposition. These developments have led to the frequent user of the procedural device called the 'Confidence Motion' which is used by the Government to seek the trust of the House.

Another development which has further strengthened our parliamentary institutions relates to the office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. In the early years, the Speaker of Lok Sabha used to be invariably from the ruling party. Now that the era of coalition politics has come about, the Speaker can be from any party—either one of the parties in the ruling coalition, or a supporting party. Another healthy convention that has been firmly established is the choice of the Deputy Speaker from the main Opposition party.

Functions and Achievements

Parliament today is not merely a law-making body. Over the decades, it has become more and more of a multi-functional institution performing a wide variety of roles. In its role as a representative institution, through the elected members, it represents the people and gives expression to their difficulties, problems and grievances and seeks solutions to them. As mentioned earlier, several procedural devices afford ample opportunities to members to raise issues relating to the needs and aspirations of the people. Another important function of Parliament is to ensure that the administration and the Executive are accountable to the supreme representative body. This surveillance of administration is achieved through the different procedural devices which provide sufficient opportunities to members to bring the Executive to book in case of any omission or commission on their part. There is also the provision for a censure motion or non-confidence motion to take care of extreme situations.

As regards its leadership role, Parliament has provided the right forum for the national leadership to guide the nation on the path of peace and prosperity as also as a training ground for elected representatives for important roles in our national life. On another plane, Parliament, representing the diversity and plurality of the nation, also facilitates resolution of various conflicts within the polity and society and strengthens national unity and integrity. Thus, Parliament has been rendering yeoman's service in its conflict resolution and national integration roles.

Under the Constitution of India, Parliament is the supreme legislative body at the national level. The most important aspect of legislation lies in its vital social or sociological ramifications. All legislative proposals are initiated in Parliament in the form of Bills. During the last five decades, the Lok Sabha has effectively utilised its legislative competence in a number of vital areas. Starting May 1952 and upto December 2002, as many as 2,777 Government Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. During the same period as many as 3,142 Bills were passed, including those passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha and subsequently passed.

Some of the important Government Bills which were introduced in the Lok Sabha and subsequently enacted are: the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; The Displaced Persons (Claims) Act, 1952; The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956; The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986; The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987; The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987; The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988; The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989; The National Commission for Women Act, 1990; The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992; The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993; The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition)

Act, 1993; The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993; The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994; The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995; The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996; The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999; The National Trust for Welfare of Person with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999; The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2000; The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000; The Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000; The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000; the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000; The Information Technology Act, 2000; The Energy Conservation Act, 2001; and The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

Our Parliament has always been receptive to the aspirations of the people and the requirements of changing times. In the process, it has created institutional mechanisms to address issues of concern to the polity and society. For example, national level bodies like the National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Minorities, National Commission for Backward Classes, etc. are creations of Parliament through appropriate legislations in response to specific needs.

Private Members' Bills

Our parliamentary rules and procedures provides for initiation of legislation by private members also. This enables the people's representatives to express their views on various issues of public importance and motivate the Government to formulate a new policy or to bring forward a new legislation. While the Bills brought forward by the Government are generally enacted, the same fate is not met by most of the Private Members' Bills. However, that does not detract from the effectiveness of this mechanism because often suggestions made through Private Members' Bills are incorporated in subsequent legislative proposals brought by the Government. Since May 1952 upto December 2002, 3,384 Private Members' Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. Till date, 14 Private Members' Bills have found their way into the statute book, of which 9 Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. These are: The Muslim Wakfs Bill, 1952; The Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill, 1955; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1953; The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Bill, 1953; The Proceedings of Parliament (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956; The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1957; The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1964; The Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1964; and the Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Bill, 1968.

As regards Parliament's role in law-making, it does not act as a rubber stamp for the proposals brought before it by the Executive. It discusses, scrutinizes and amends the drafts, if necessary, and thereafter by putting its seal of approval, legitimatises legislative proposals formulated by the Executive.

Committee System

In India, the Committees have been in existence from the period of the Central Legislative Assembly onwards and have been playing a constructive and meaningful role. After the Constitution came into force, the nature and content of the Committee System have undergone major transformation. Over the years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of Committees as well, with their functions and powers also undergoing significant transformation. At present, there are two kinds of Committees—Standing Committees and *ad hoc* Committees. The former are elected or appointed every year or periodically and their work goes on, more or less, on a continuous basis. The latter are appointed on a temporary basis as need arises and they cease to exist as soon as they complete the task assigned to them and have submitted their reports.

Among the Standing Committees, the three Financial Committees—Committees on Estimates, Public Accounts and Public Undertakings—constitute a distinct group, keeping an unremitting vigil over governmental spending and performance. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with the Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, the members of the Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from the Lok Sabha. The control exercised by these Committees is of a continuous nature. They gather information through questionnaires, memoranda from representative, non-official organisations and knowledgeable individuals, in-the-spot official studies of organisations and oral examination of official and non-official witnesses. These committees have adequate procedures to ensure that their recommendations are given due consideration by the Government.

Among other important Standing Committees in each House are the Committee on Petitions and the Committee on Government Assurances. The Committee on Petitions examines petitions on Bills and on matters of general public interest and also entertains representations on matters concerning subjects in the Union List. The Committee on Government Assurances keeps track of all the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers in the House and pursues them till they are implemented.

In order to further strengthen the Committee System and secure administrative accountability in a far more effective manner, seventeen Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were set up in 1993. These Committees, *inter alia,* consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments, the annual reports of these Ministries/Departments, national basic long term policy documents presented to the House, if referred to the concerned Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha/Speaker, Lok Sabha; examine Bills pertaining to these Ministries/Departments as are referred to the concerned Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha/ Speaker, Lok Sabha; and make report thereon to the House. They do not, however, consider matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

During the period April 1993 to December 2002, the seventeen Standing Committees have presented 1408 reports (852 by Lok Sabha Committees and 556 by Rajya Sabha Committees). Of these, 952 are original reports on Demands for Grants, Bills, Policies, Annual Reports/Subjects and 456 are Action Taken Reports.

During the perlod April 1993 to December 2002, the eleven DRSCs of the Lok Sabha made a total number of 7392 recommendations. Of these, the Government accepted 3992 recommendations which works out to 54%. 1222 recommendations representing 16.54% of the total were not pursued by the Committee in view of the replies by Government. The total number of recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by Committees was 1279 or 17.30%. The total number of recommendations on which final replies were awaited was 899 or 12.16%.

These figures show that the Government have accepted a majority of the recommendations made by the Committees and also that the Committees are pursuing the matter where they are not satisfied with the replies of the Government.

Recent Innovations in the Committee System

We have also introduced various new Committees to address specific needs. Thus, in 1997, the Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted. Another Committee set up in recent years is the Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) constituted in 1999. Similariy, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha each constituted an Ethics Committee on 4 March, 1997 and 16 May, 2000, respectively.

Bringing Parliament Nearer to the People

In many countries of the world, televising of parliamentary proceedings has helped in bringing the institution of Parliament nearer to the people and removing several misconceptions about its functioning. More importantly constituents now have the opportunity of seeing for themselves the role being played by their elected representatives in ventilating their grievances. In India, a beginning in telecasting and broadcasting of the parliamentary proceedings was made when the Address by the President to the members of the two Houses assembled in the Central Hall was telecast and broadcast live for the first time 20 December 1989. Since the Budget Session of 1992, the Address by the President to the members of both Houses of Parliament and the presentation of the Railways and General Budgets have also been televised live on the National Channel every year. Further, speeches of dignitaries made during important debates in the Houses have also been televised countrywide. Live telecast of the Lok Sabha and of the Rajya Sabha proceedings within a range of 15-20 kms. of Parliament House also commenced from 25 August and 7 December 1994, respectively, through low power transmitters. Since 7 December 1994, the proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament are being telecast live on alternate weeks throughout the country. Efforts are now being made to telecast live the complete proceedings of Parliament throughout the country through a satellite channel.

Arrangements have also been made for the broadcasting of the proceedings of the Question Hour of the House. The first broadcast of the Question Hour was made on 21 July 1992. According to the decision then taken, when the Question Hour in the Lok Sabha was broadcast, the Question Hour in the Rajya Sabha was to be telecast and in the following week it was to be *vice versa*. Presently, recorded proceedings of the Question Hour in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are being broadcast by the All India Radio on alternate weeks on the National Channel from 10 to 11 p.m.

Telecasting and broadcasting of the parliamentary proceedings has provided an "electronic bridge" between the people and the Parliament. It has not only enabled the people to comprehend the extent to which Parliament is a factor in shaping their destiny and through them, that of the nation, but has also contributed in further enhancing the credibility and confidence of the people in their elected representatives.

Challenges before Parliament

During the last five eventful decades, India's polity, economy and society have undergone dramatic transformation. The society has withstood many challenges, as can only be expected in a highly diversified country like ours. The economy has overcome many hurdles and is now in the process of integrating itself meaningfully with the global economy. However, it is in the political system that we have shown our maturity as a responsible and responsive nation, ever receptive to the hopes, aspiration and frustrations of our large population.

Yet, the polity and its institutions are very different from what they were in the early years of our Independence both in their contents and contours, and naturally so. The predominantly single party system of the fifties and the sixties has given way to political pluralism characterized by the existence of a very large number of political parties. Single party rule at the Union has been replaced by coalition arrangements. Along with these, the socio-economic background of the political elite has also changed substantially. Necessarily, all these have had a bearing on the functioning of our Legislatures in recent years. In the following pages, an effort has been made to identify and address some of the issues which pose a challenge to our Parliament.

New Dimensions of Party System

One of the distinctive features of the Indian political system has been the multiplicity of political parties and groups. We have been witnessing, during the last few years, a gradual decline of the dominance of single party politics and the emergence of regional parties and political ideologies on ethnic, caste and other such lines. The logical corollary has been the emergence of new political identities. This is evident from the fact that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has representation from 42 parties as compared to 4 or 5 main political parties in the First Lok Sabha. These developments have thrown up other challenges as well—the possibility of hung Parliament, the constitutional predicament the President finds himself in the emerging

situations, political instability and its impact on national development and national unity and integrity. The complexities of present-day politics have a direct bearing on the office of the Speaker also. The Presiding Officer, today, has to reckon with a different environment with the differing perceptions of coalition partners and parties supporting the coalition from outside or otherwise on various issues which could find their echo in the Chambers of Parliament also. In such a situation, the management of the House becomes a little more difficult.

Imperative of Discipline and Decorum

There is a body of opinion that there has been a decline in the standards of our Parliament and parliamentarians. Parliament being also a deliberative body, a certain amount of heat, noise and tumult on the floor is inevitable. But quite often, heated discussions lead to commotion and pandemonium. All this causes concern as it undermines the respect for the representative institutions and affects their credibility with the people. This issue has been discussed in several All India Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. A two-day All-India Conference of Presiding Officers, Leaders of Parties and Whips on "Discipline and Decorum in the Parliament and State Legislatures" held in New Delhi on 23 and 24 September, 1992 deliberated on the need for more meaningful, effective and orderly functioning of the Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures and suggested that political parties should evolve a code of conduct for their legislators and ensure its observance by them.

The Special Session of Parliament to mark the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, held from 26 August to 1 September 1997, unanimously adopted a Resolution which reiterated the imperative of discipline and decorum. The Resolution *inter alia* emphasized:

> "That the prestige of the Parliament be preserved and enhanced, also by conscious and dignified conformity to the entire regime of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Houses and Directions of the Presiding Officers relating to orderly conduct of business, more especially by,
>
> — maintaining of inviolability of the Question Hour,
>
> — refraining from transgressing into the official areas of the House, or from any shouting of slogans, and
>
> — invariably desisting from any efforts at interruptions or interferences with the Address of the President of the Republic."

Another All-India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on 'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories' was held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001. The Conference adopted a Resolution encompassing a Code of Conduct for members of all our legislative bodies.

Maintenance of discipline and decorum is an essential pre-requisite for the smooth functioning of our parliamentary democracy. An onerous responsibility thus lies on each parliamentarian to see that the parliamentary time is used with greater discipline and sense of commitment, as it would lead to a higher degree of productivity. Parliament itself is seized of the issue and the Rules of Procedure are constantly reviewed to cope with the emerging realities.

Optimum use of the Time of the House

Of late, there has been a feeling in some quarters that over the years, the number of sittings as well as the time spent by the Parliament in conducting various types of business has been decreasing.

A study of the time spent and sittings held during the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that the Seventh Lok Sabha recorded an average of 7 hours and 9 minutes per sitting followed by the Ninth Lok Sabha which on an average devoted 6 hours and 55 minutes per sitting. However, the average sitting of the Twelfth Lok Sabha was 6 hours and 32 minutes and that of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha (upto December 2002) was 5 hours and 18 minutes. As regards the number of sittings of Lok Sabha, while the year 1956 recorded the highest number of sittings of 151, it came down to 77 in 1994. The year 1999 recorded the lowest number of 51 sittings. The House sat for 85 days in 2000, 81 days in 2001 and 84 days in 2002. The Resolution adopted by the Conference on 'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories', held in New Delhi on 25 November, 2001, has recommended *inter alia* that immediate steps be taken to ensure a minimum of 110 days of sittings of Parliament, so that the business before the House could be transacted effectively.

Ethics in Public Life

Two fundamental requirements for upholding the dignity of Parliament are the integrity of the system itself and of the people who operate it. The importance of ethical values and morality in public life has long been recognised. In order to maintain the highest traditions in parliamentary life, members of Parliament are expected to observe a certain standard of conduct, both inside the House and outside it.

An important fact of ethical practices is that of certain obligations which the members have towards the electorate. Members, as representatives of the people, have a responsibility towards their constituents. People have great expectations from their representatives for raising their concerns on the floor of the House and to work for their welfare. Moreover, participative deliberations during the proceedings of Legislatures and their Committees, regular attendance during Sessions, strict compliance of quorum and a basic commitment towards the electorate are imperative.

As mentioned earlier, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha each have constituted the Committee on Ethics to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and to examine the cases referred to it in respect of their ethical or other misconduct. Today, the question of ethics is not confined only to developments inside the House.

There are events and incidents which transcend the precincts of the House. It is in this context that the concept of ethics and standards for legislators has assumed relevance and significance.

The Committee on Ethics of Lok Sabha presented its first Report to the House on 31 August 2001. The report has, apart from the existing norms of ethical behaviour, recommended the following:

- Members must utilise their position to advance the general well being of the people.
- In case of conflict between their personal interest and public interest, they must resolve the conflict so that personal interests are subordinate to the duty of their public office.
- Conflict between private financial/family interest and public interest should be resolved in a manner that the public interest is not jeopardized.
- Members holding public offices should use public resources in such a manner as may lead to public good.
- Members should keep uppermost in their mind the fundamental duties listed in Part-IVA of the Constitution.
- Members should maintain high standards of morality, dignity, decency and values in public life.

With a view to having transparency in respect of members' assets, private holdings, interests and acceptance of gifts and hospitality by members which would go a long way in enhancing members' dignity, the Committee further recommended the following:

- It may be made mandatory for each member of Lok Sabha to disclose his/her income, assets and liabilities. For this purpose, members may be required to file a financial disclosure statement immediately after their election to the Lok Sabha.
- Members may file revised forms whenever any change occurs and also at the end of the tenure of the Lok Sabha.
- A Register of Members' Interests may be maintained in the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the basis of information furnished by the Members.
- The Register of Members' Interests should be treated as confidential and the information contained therein would be made available to any complainant only with the permission of the Speaker, Lok Sabha.
- Rules may be framed specifically indicating acts of commission or omission which constitute unethical conduct and are not already mentioned in the Rules and Directions.

The second Report of the Committee on Ethics presented to the House on 20 November 2002 *inter alia* recommended formal incorporation in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha* of rules providing for constitution of the Committee on Ethics. The Committee further recommended that the Code of Conduct for members as appended to the Resolution which was unanimously adopted at the Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, etc. held on 25 November 2001, may be suitably incorporated in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.*

Electoral Reforms

The successful conduct of thirteen General Elections to the Lok Sabha and many more such elections to the State Legislatures and other representative bodies has proven beyond doubt the inherent democratic ethos of the Indian electorate. Over the years, the electoral system has undergone much transformation coping with emerging situations. The proliferation of political parties, the increasing frequency of elections at all levels, the rising election expenditures, the changing style of election campaigns and the ever shifting electoral combinations have drastically altered the face of Indian elections. As a result, more than ever before, electoral reforms have attracted the attention of all concerned. Some of the key issues in this area include the size of the constituency *vis-a-vis* the electorate; minimizing the number of contestants; State funding of elections and fixing a realistic amount that candidates could spend in elections; the adverse impact of the use of money and muscle power in elections; checking the menace of criminalization of electoral politics; preventing exploitation of caste, religious and regional sentiments in elections; a model code of conduct for political parties and contestants; equal access to the Government media, preferably for all contestants; and greater partnership between women and men in politics.

Successive Parliaments and Governments at the Centre have realised the importance of the need for electoral reforms. Suggestions made either by the Election Commission or by the various Committees on electoral reforms from time to time have been under active consideration. But at the same time, it has to be recognised that a comprehensive reform of the electoral process is possible through the express will and consensus of the political parties in the country.

Parliamentary Diplomacy

Diplomacy is usually seen as a domain of the Executive. But, parliamentary diplomacy is also an important aspect of promoting relations with other countries. Parliamentary exchanges provide for informal channels of interaction on a people-to-people basis among the elected representatives of the people across the democratic world. This way, Parliaments the world over play a very good supportive role in promoting goodwill among nations. Our Parliament is also very active on this front. Issues of international concern are discussed on the floor of the House and Parliament provides active support to the Government in the context of foreign policy. Parliament is also in the forefront of extending active support to democratic movements abroad by adopting Resolutions and urging the Government to take a proactive

stand. Our support to the anti-apartheid movement in South-Africa is a shining example in this context. The stand our Parliamentary Delegations take in international parliamentary forums like the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Associations, the SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians Conference, the Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development, etc. is in tune with promoting the concept of enlightened national interest which is one of the philosophical underpinnings of our foreign policy. Our parliamentarians seek to promote our national interests consistent with our view of the world as *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*.

Conclusion

Parliament has played a pivotal role in the gigantic task of building a strong and united India. It has always endeavoured to live up to the expectations of the people as a vehicle of social change. It is a tribute to our democratic system that we have been able to tackle several problems in a very democratic way. However, much more remains to be done. We can safely look forward to the Parliament marching forward with renewed vigour and dynamism in the years ahead as the sheet-anchor of our parliamentary democracy and as the most effective mechanism for redressal of the grievances of the people. In this onerous task, the Lok Sabha, as the elected House, has a crucial role to play.

4

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA: A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY

— G.C. MALHOTRA

Introduction

India—perhaps as no other country in the world—has a vast range of socio-economic and cultural orientations emerging out of multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-regional ethos of the people. This diversity has fostered a unique cultural heritage in this country. In our multi-cultural society with 'Unity in Diversity' being an oft-repeated aspiration, the representative polity seeks to accommodate these diverse ideas within a framework of shared values and ideals. This spirit is prominently visible in the membership patterns of our popularly elected House of Parliament—the Lok Sabha. Although the wide-ranging diversity prevalent in different walks of social life is reflected in the socio-economic background of the members of the Lok Sabha, they are united by a common cause, *i.e.,* the welfare of the people. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha also seeks to achieve this goal.

This study endeavours to make an analysis of the socio-economic background of members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on the basis of their age, education, occupation, political affiliation, marital status and past legislative experience. An assessment has also been made of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha in comparison with the Twelfth Lok Sabha as also the earlier Houses wherever necessary, to draw certain conclusions about the general trends of representation. Similar analysis has also been made with regard to women's representation. A statistical profile of new members has also been included in the study.

Composition of the House

Following the General Elections held in September/ October 1999, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999. Subsequently, on 28 October 1999, elections were held in six parliamentary constituencies which were not held earlier alongwith the rest of the constituencies. This was followed by by-elections in Bellary and Kannauj. Shri Kolur Basavanagoud was elected from the Bellary constituency in Karnataka, the seat vacated by Smt. Sonia Gandhi; and Shri Akhilesh Yadav was elected from the Kannauj constituency in Uttar Pradesh, the seat vacated by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. It is pertinent to mention that Smt. Sonia Gandhi and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav had contested and won elections from two constituencies each. As per provisions of article 331 of the Constitution*, the President of India nominated following two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha: Shri Denzil B. Atkinson and Dr. (Smt.) Beatrix D'Souza.

By-elections were held again on 26 May 2000 and 5 June 2000 to fill two Lok Sabha seats, Aska in Orissa and Panskura in West Bengal. Smt. Kumudini Patnaik was elected from the Aska constituency, the seat vacated by the Biju Janata Dal President, Shri Naveen Patnaik. Dr. Bikram Sarkar was elected from the Panskura constituency, by-election to which was necessitated due to the death of CPI veteran, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee. As on 23 August 2000, there were two vacancies due to the untimely demise of Shri Rajesh Pilot (Dausa) and Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam (Tiruchirapalli).

As regards, representation from diverse political parties, the number of parties in the House touched an all time record of 39. The House, therefore represents a variety of ideological shades.

Our Constitution provides that subject to the provision for nomination by the President of two members from the Anglo-Indian community, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) shall consist of not more than five hundred and thirty members chosen from different territorial constituencies in the States and not more than twenty members from the Union territories. (Table 1 indicates the detailed party position in the Thriteenth Lok Sabha as on 23 August 2000*). (The study is based on membership of Lok Sabha as on 23 August 2000).

Although bio-profiles of all the 543 members constitute the basis of this study, in some cases necessary information in respect of various parameters like date of birth, educational qualification, occupation, etc. were not available. The study and the various conclusions are based on the information furnished by members relating to various parameters.**

Age profile

There are no statutory provisions regarding upper age limit for membership of Parliament. The Constitution,

* Article 331 of the Constitution provides that notwithstanding anything said in article 81, the President may, if he is of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

* The study is based on membership of Lok Sabha, as on 23 August 2000.

**Similar studies for the previous Lok Sabhas have appeared in various issues of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*. In this particular study, however, some of the percentage-wise figures in Table Nos. 3, 4 and 7 have been rounded off to bring the overall total to 100. As such, there may be minor variations in these figures as compared to those included in the earlier studies which appeared in the Journal.

TABLE 1

State-wise Party Position
(As on 23.8.2000)

Name of States	Total Seats	BJP	INC	CPI(M)	SP	AIADMK	RJD	SAP*	TDP	BJD	CPI	SAD	JD(U)	TC	DMK	SS	BSP	RSP	NCP	Ind.	Vacan-cies	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5						29													1(a)	42
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2																				2
Assam	14	2	10																	1		1(b)	14
Bihar	54	23	4	1			7	10					8							1			54
Goa	2	2	—																				2
Gujarat	26	20	6																				26
Haryana	10	5	—																			5(c)	10
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—																			1(d)	4
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—																			4(e)	6
Karnataka	28	7	18					1					2										28
Kerala	20	—	8	8																		4(f)	20
Madhya Pradesh	40	29	11																				40
Maharashtra	48	13	10													15			6	1		3(g)	48
Manipur	2	—	—																1			1(h)	2
Meghalaya	2	—	1																1				2
Mizoram	1	—	—																		1		1
Nagaland	1	—	1																				1
Orissa	21	9	2							10													21
Punjab	13	1	8								1	2										1(i)	13
Rajasthan	25	16	8																		1		24**
Sikkim	1	—	—																			1(j)	1
Tamil Nadu	39	4	1	1		10									12						1	10(k)	38***
Tripura	2	—	—	2							2									1			2
Uttar Pradesh	85	29	10	—	26												14		3			5(l)	85
West Bengal	42	2	3	21										9								2(m)	42
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—																				1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Chandigarh	1	—	1																	1			1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—																				1
Delhi	7	7	—																				7
Lakshadweep	1	—	1																				1
Pondicherry	1	—	1																				1
Daman & Diu	1	—	1																				1
Total	543	182	112	33	26	10	7	11	29	10	3	2	10	9	12	15	14	3	8	6	2	39	541

*SAP (Samata) a break-away group of Janata Dal (United) *w.e.f.* 23.7.2000.

**Dausa—vacant

***Tiruchirapalli—vacant

(a) All India Majlis-E-Iettehadul Muslimeen-1;

(b) Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)-1;

(c) Indian National Lok Dal-5;

(d) Himachal Vikas Party-1;

(e) Jammu & Kashmir National Conference-4;

(f) Kerala Congress-1; Kerala Congress (M)-1; Muslim League Kerala State Committee-2;

(g) Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangha-1, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; Janata Dal (Secular)-1;

(h) Manipur State Congress Party-1;

(i) Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Maan)-1;

(j) Sikkim Democratic Front-1;

(k) Pattali Makkal Katchi-5; Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4; M.G.R. Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

(l) Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress-2; Rashtriya Lok Dal-2;

(m) All India Forward Bloc-2;

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES/GROUPS:

AIADMK—All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

BJD—Biju Janata Dal

BJP—Bharatiya Janata Party

BSP—Bahujan Samaj Party

CPI—Communist Party of India

CPI(M)—Communist Party of India (Marxist)

DMK—Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

INC—Indian National Congress

IND—Independent

JD(U)—Janata Dal (United)

RJD—Rashtriya Janata Dal

RSP—Revolutionary Socialist Party

SAD—Shiromani Akali Dal

SAP—Samata Party

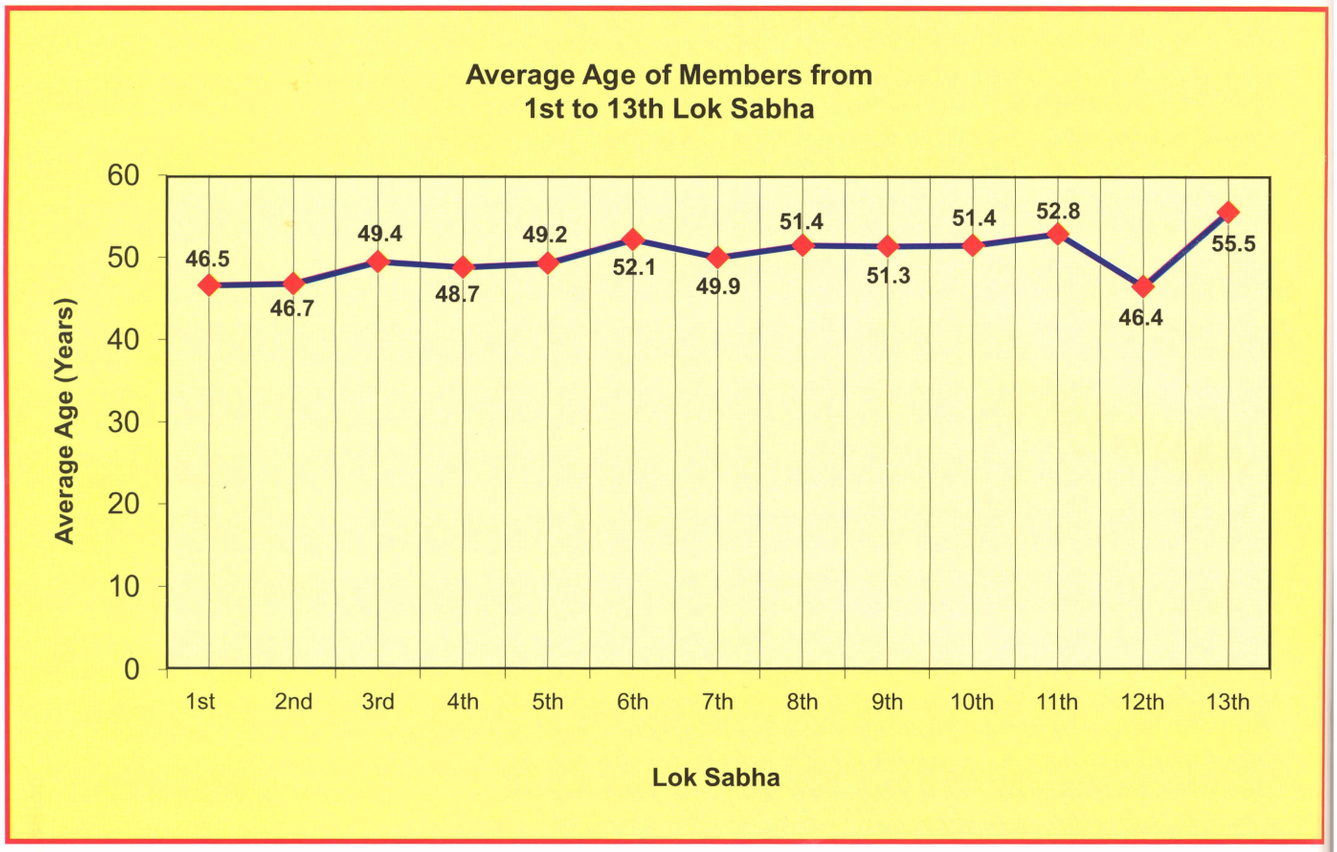
SP—Samajwadi Party

SS—Shiv Sena

TDP—Telugu Desam Party

TC—Trinamool Congress

NCP—Nationalist Congress Party


Average Age of Members from
1st to 13th Lok Sabha
Average Age (Years)
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
46.5
46.7
49.4
48.7
49.2
52.1
49.9
51.4
51.3
51.4
52.8
46.4
55.5
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8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
Lok Sabha

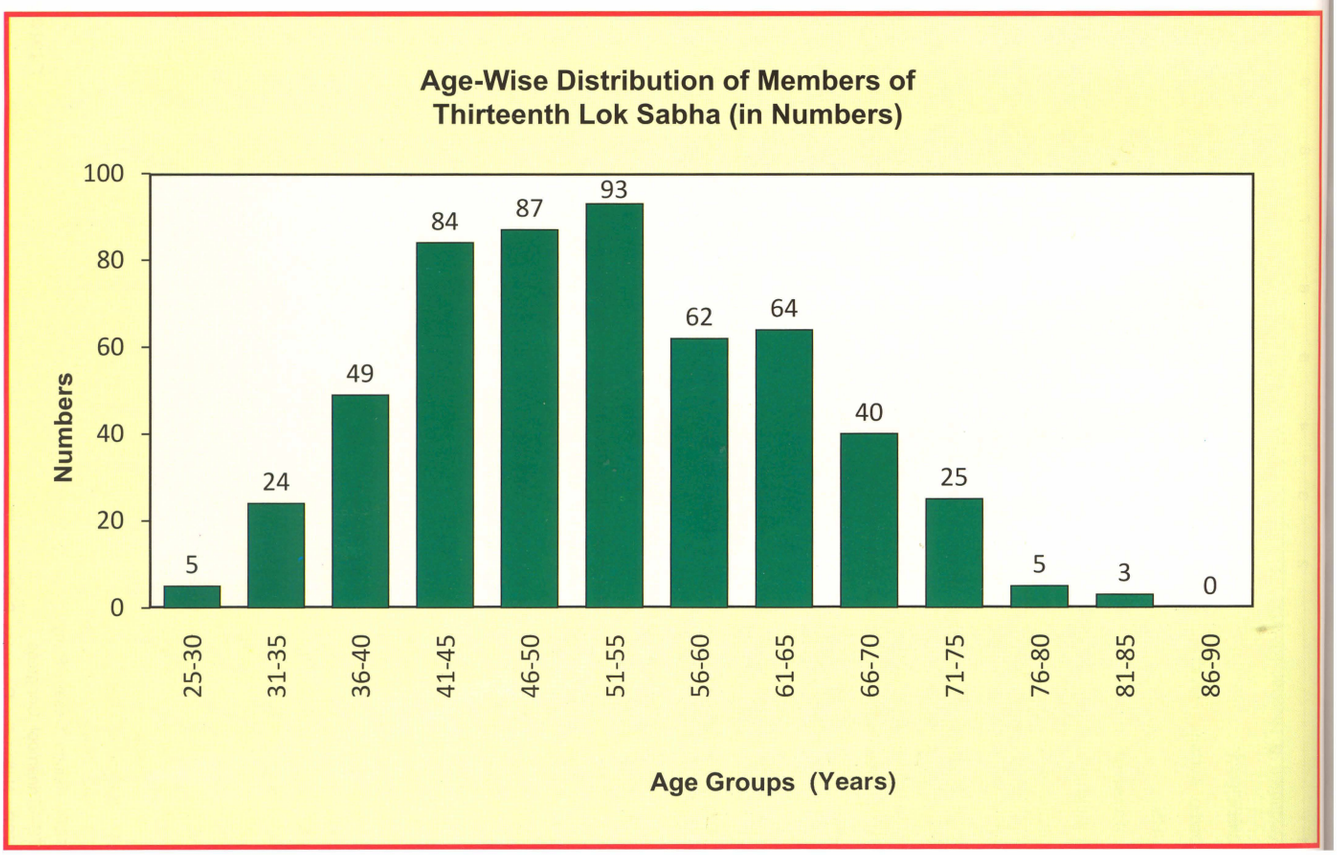

Age-Wise Distribution of Members of
Thirteenth Lok Sabha (in Numbers)
Numbers
100
80
60
40
20
0
5
24
49
84
87
93
62
64
40
25
5
3
0
25-30
31-35
36-40
41-45
46-50
51-55
56-60
61-65
66-70
71-75
76-80
81-85
86-90
Age Groups (Years)

TABLE 2

Distribution of Members from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age group	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
25-30 years	28	6.0	13	2.6	11	2.3	22	4.4	16	3.1	18	3.5	9	1.7	7	1.3	14	2.68	8	1.58	11	2.13	11	2.05	5	0.92
31-35 years	54	11.6	60	12.3	34	7.1	37	7.5	28	5.5	26	5.0	43	8.3	36	6.8	17	3.25	32	6.34	22	4.26	23	4.29	24	4.43
36-40 years	58	12.5	91	18.7	64	13.7	68	13.7	62	12.3	62	11.9	71	13.7	60	11.3	55	10.53	50	9.90	43	8.33	45	8.41	49	9.05
41-45 years	68	14.7	71	14.6	79	16.6	84	17.0	76	15.0	69	13.3	75	15.5	73	13.7	76	14.55	75	14.85	77	14.92	78	14.57	84	15.52
46-50 years	74	16.0	64	13.1	73	15.4	85	17.0	99	19.6	94	18.1	70	13.5	77	14.5	92	17.62	87	17.23	82	15.89	98	18.31	87	16.08
51-55 years	93	20.3	76	15.6	69	14.5	69	14.0	94	18.6	94	18.1	84	16.2	74	13.9	82	15.70	71	14.06	80	15.50	83	15.51	93	17.19
56-60 years	47	10.1	70	14.4	58	12.2	55	11.0	57	11.3	66	12.7	87	16.8	80	15.1	68	13.02	65	12.87	65	12.59	64	11.96	62	11.46
61-65 years	29	6.2	25	5.1	58	12.2	39	7.9	35	6.9	41	8.0	41	7.9	74	13.9	63	12.06	66	13.07	59	11.43	61	11.4	64	11.82
66-70 years	10	2.0	12	2.4	21	4.4	25	5.0	25	4.9	33	6.4	24	4.6	30	5.7	41	7.85	32	6.34	47	9.10	44	8.22	40	7.39
71-75 years	1	0.2	4	1.0	6	1.2	10	2.0	9	1.7	11	2.1	11	2.1	11	2.1	12	2.29	14	2.77	19	3.68	19	3.55	25	4.62
76-80 years	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.7	3	0.6	6	1.1	1	0.19	4	0.79	8	1.55	7	1.3	5	0.92
81-85 years	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.02	3	0.6	–	–	1	0.20	3	0.58	2	0.37	3	0.55
86-90 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–
Total number of members who supplied information	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522		505		516		535		541	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543		545		543	

however, prescribes a minimum age of 25 years to contest elections for membership of the Lok Sabha and 30 years for membership of the Rajya Sabha.

In comparison to an average age of 46.4 years in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha records an average age of 55.5 years (calculated on the basis of the information furnished by 541 members). The First Lok Sabha recorded an average age of 46.5 years. The data relating to the average age of members in various Lok Sabhas, as indicated in *Graph 1*, reveals that in terms of averages, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha emerges as the 'oldest House' so far. Interestingly, its predecessor, *i.e.* the Twelfth Lok Sabha, was the youngest House among the thirteen Houses constituted so far.

For an age-wise analysis, the members have been classified into 13 different age groups with a span of 5 years each, beginning with the age group of 25-30 years and ending with 86-90 (*Table 2 and Graph 2*). The composition of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha shows noticeable concentration of members belonging to the middle-aged members, 41-55 years. As the largest representative group in the House, they constitute 48.79 per cent out of 541 members who responded. Their highest representation was in the Fifth Lok Sabha with 53.2 per cent and the lowest was recorded in the Eighth Lok Sabha with 42.1 per cent.

An analysis of members belonging to the age group of 25-35 suggests that they have 5.36 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as compared to 6.34 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Similarly, a declining trend is visible in the percentage of very young members (in the age group of 25-30 years) which stands at 0.92 per cent as compared to 2.05 per cent in the previous Lok Sabha. Members belonging to the age group of 56 years of age or above constitute 36.78 per cent of the members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha compared to 36.82 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

The representation of members in the age group of 81-85 years indicates that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has registered 0.55 per cent representation, their highest concentration was registered in the Eighth Lok Sabha, which recorded the representation at 0.6 per cent. The first two Lok Sabhas and the Ninth Lok Sabha had no representation in this group. While Late Atmaram Maganbhai Patel (81.4 years) was elected as the oldest male member in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, Smt. Krishna Bose (68.10 years) is the oldest woman member*. Shri Akhilesh Yadav (26.2 years) emerges as the youngest male member in the House while Kumari Bhavana Pundlikrao Gawali (26.5 years) is the youngest woman member.

Educational Background

Our Constitution does not prescribe any formal educational qualification for membership of Parliament. However, as shown in *Table 3*, more than three-fourth of the members (80.29 per cent) of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are either Graduates, Post-Graduates or have higher qualifications to their credit.

For making a comparative analysis of the educational attainments of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, they have been put under six categories according to their educational qualifications, *viz.* (i) Under-Matriculates; (ii) Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders; (iii) Under-Graduates; (iv) Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications); (v) Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications); and (vi) Doctoral degree or other higher academic qualification holders. *Table 3* provides data relating to the number and percentage of members of all the thirteen Lok Sabhas falling into these categories while *Graph 3* indicates the educational background of members, percentage-wise, from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. *Graph 4*, however, confines itself to the study of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha only.

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha, with 80.29 per cent of its members having educational qualifications of the level of graduation and above, stands as the House with the highest academic qualifications of its members. Going by any single category, Graduates (including those having equivalent technical qualifications) in the House account for 48.03 per cent, slightly lesser than the highest percentage for the category, *i.e.,* 48.75 per cent recorded in the Ninth Lok Sabha. Members having Post-Graduate qualification (including those with equivalent technical education) constitute 27.2 per cent while members with Doctoral qualification or other high academic qualifications account for 5.06 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Combined together, the Post-Graduates and Doctorate degree holders constitute 32.26 per cent of the members while in the Twelfth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas, the respective figures were 32.71 and 34.43 per cent.

As regards Under-Graduates (*i.e.*, members who studied for Graduation without completing it), this category was included in the study for the first time in the Tenth Lok Sabha. It would be seen that barring some fluctuations, their representation over the years has witnessed a declining trend with the Thirteenth Lok Sabha recording 7.9 per cent representation in this group. This trend is indicative of a consistent increase in the number of members holding Graduation or above as the qualification.

The members belonging to the category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders have 9 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha in comparison to 16.83 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha and 18.18 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. In the category of Under-Matriculates, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has 2.81 per cent representation, whereas it was 2.26 per cent in the Twelfth and 2.9 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Occupational Background

The category of Political and Social Workers, as a distinct occupational category, was included in the study from the Third Lok Sabha onwards. Therefore, this category is not shown in *Table 4* against the First and the Second

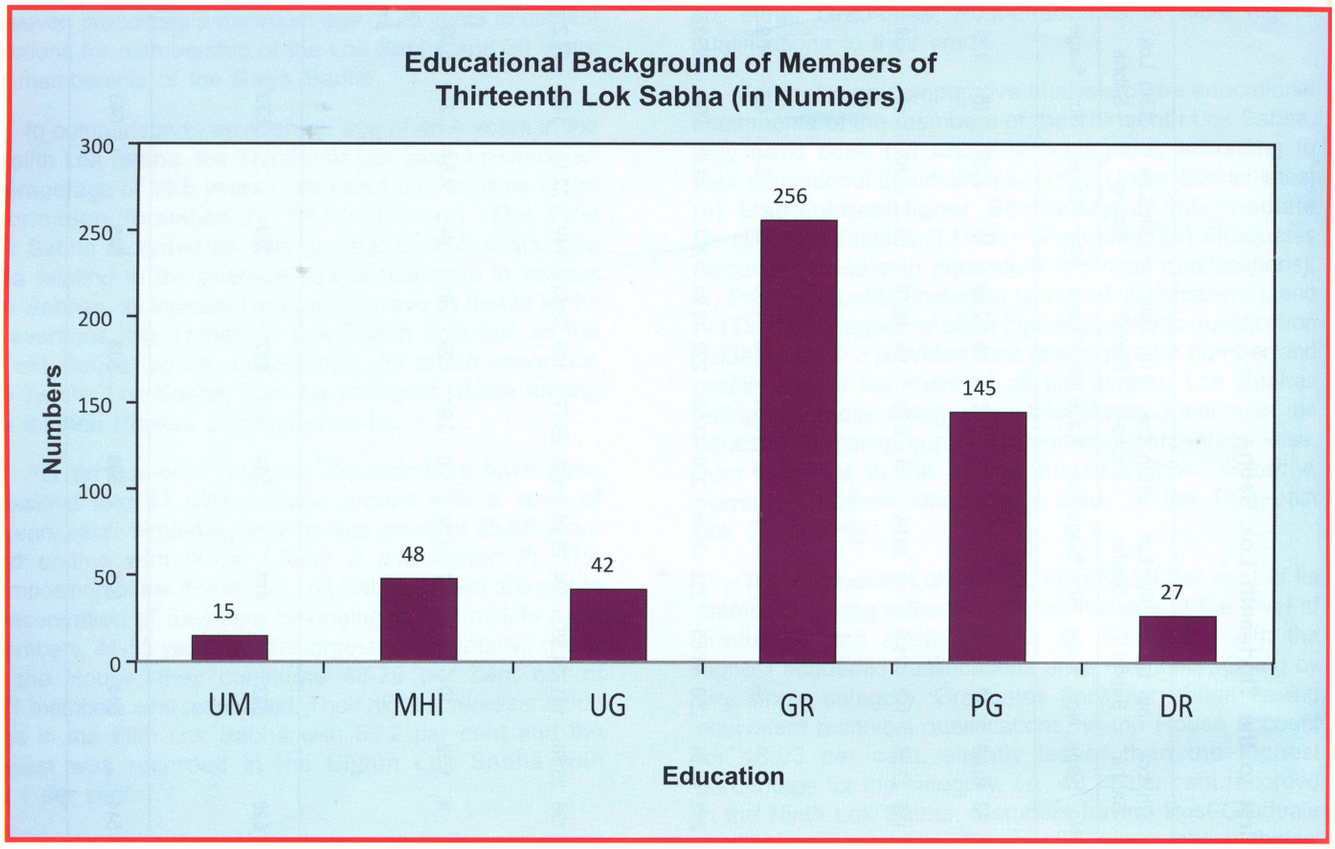
* As on the cut off date, *i.e.*, 23 August, 2000. (Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, who was elected as the oldest women member in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, expired on 4 March, 2000)

TABLE 3

Educational Background of Members from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Under-Matriculates	112	23.48	120	25.48	141	28.77	54	11.81	119	23.15	52	9.8	53	10.03	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57	15	2.09	12	2.26	15	2.81
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.44	90	19.1	87	17.75	101	22.11	82	15.75	132	24.9	118	22.35	112	21.0	94	19.66	44	8.73	94	18.18	89	16.83	48	9
Under Graduates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	11.31	8	1.55	18	3.4	42	7.9
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.1	160	33.97	157	32.04	172	37.63	178	34.63	205	38.7	213	40.34	238	44.65	233	48.75	220	43.65	222	42.94	237	44.8	256	48.03
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.82	92	19.53	98	20.0	113	24.73	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.76	131	24.58	124	25.94	145	28.77	149	28.82	149	27.17	145	27.2
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.16	9	1.92	7	1.44	17	3.72	8	1.57	9	1.7	8	1.52	10	1.87	17	3.56	20	3.97	29	5.61	24	4.54	27	5.06
Total number of members who supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504		517		529		533	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543		545		543	

NOTE: All figures in percentage have been rounded off.


Educational Background of Members of
Thirteenth Lok Sabha (in Numbers)
Numbers
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
15
48
42
256
145
27
UM
MHI
UG
GR
PG
DR
Education

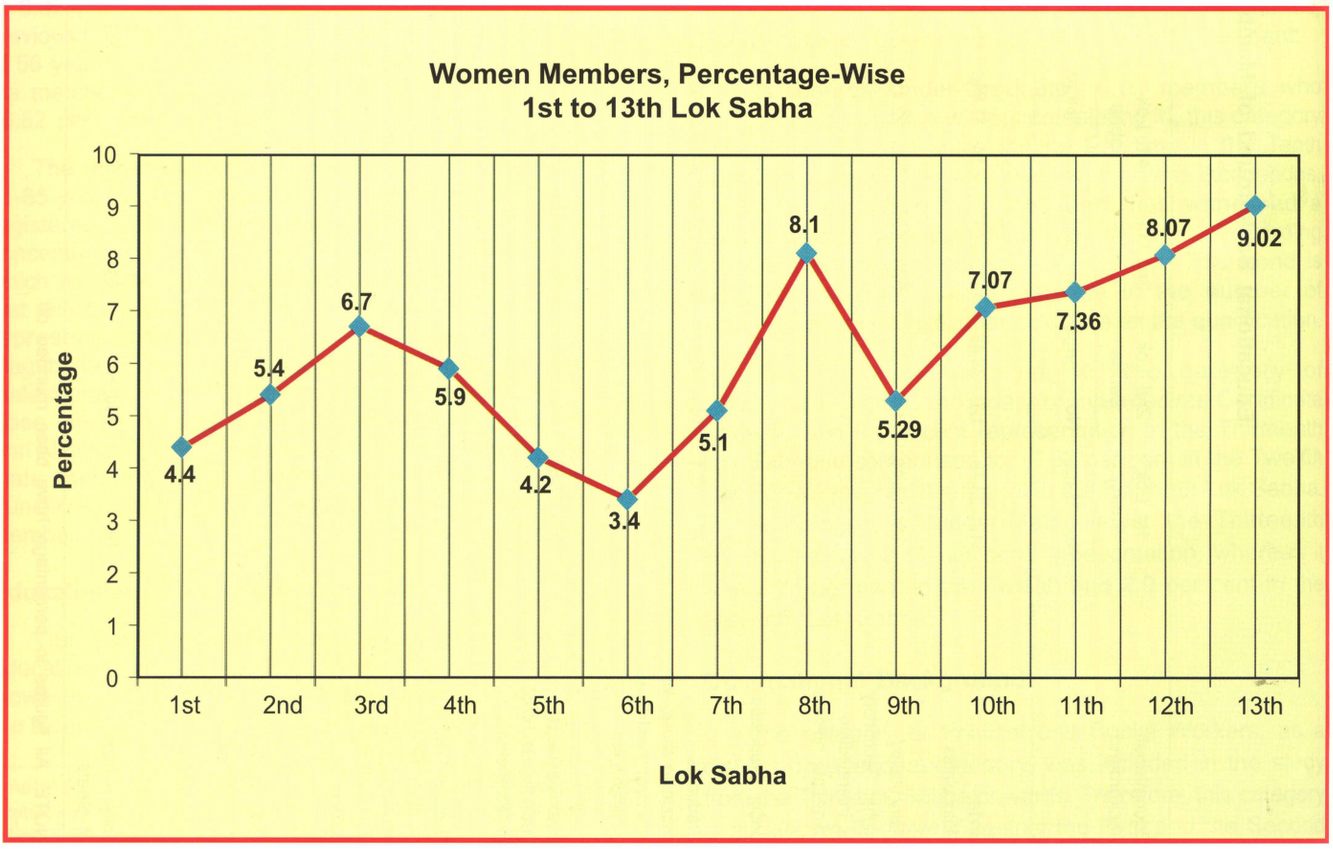

Women Members, Percentage-Wise
1st to 13th Lok Sabha
Percentage
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
4.4
5.4
6.7
5.9
4.2
3.4
5.1
8.1
5.29
7.07
7.36
8.07
9.02
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
Lok Sabha

TABLE 4

Occupational Background of Members from First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Agriculturists/ Horticulturists	97	22.45	141	29.01	129	27.45	154	30.62	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.39	203	38.3	230	44.14	163	32.09	207	38.98	261	49.06	230	42.67
Artists	—	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	5	0.94	4	0.77	5	0.92	7	1.32	6	1.13	8	1.48
Businessmen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	4.53	29	5.46	8	1.5	22	4.08
Chartered Accountants																							1	0.19	2	0.37
Civil, Police & Military Service	16	3.7	19	3.91	4	0.85	16	3.18	17	3.36	9	1.71	5	0.96	16	3.02	6	1.15	16	3.15	13	2.45	10	1.88	8	1.48
Co-operative Leaders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0.75	–	–	–	–
Diplomats	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0.58	4	0.79	4	0.75	2	0.38	–	–
Economist	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	–	–	1	0.19	1	0.19	–	–
Engineers and Technologists	–	–	–	–	4	0.85	7	1.39	6	1.18	5	0.95	6	1.15	4	0.75	11	2.11	7	1.38	9	1.69	5	0.94	8	1.48
Former Rulers	5	1.16	7	1.44	10	2.13	7	1.39	2	0.4	3	0.57	1	0.19	3	0.57	2	0.38	3	0.59	–	–	2	0.38	1	0.19
Judges																							1	0.19	1	0.19
Industrial Workers/ Trade Unionists	–	–	–	–	1	0.21	1	0.2	–	–	9	1.71	4	0.76	7	1.2	2	0.38	4	0.79	4	0.75	11	2.07	9	1.67
Journalists/Writers	45	10.42	50	10.29	27	5.74	24	4.77	32	6.32	11	2.10	15	2.87	7	1.32	14	2.69	11	2.16	8	1.51	7	1.31	9	1.67
Lawyers	153	35.42	147	30.25	115	24.47	88	17.49	103	20.36	123	23.43	116	22.18	101	19.06	80	15.36	83	16.34	65	12.24	54	10.15	66	12.24
Management Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.38	2	0.38	2	0.37
Medical Practitioners	21	4.86	17	3.5	14	2.99	14	2.78	9	1.78	10	1.91	10	1.91	21	3.96	18	3.46	25	4.92	16	3.01	17	3.19	17	3.16
Pilots	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	1	0.2	2	0.38	–	–	1	0.19
Political and Social Workers	–	–	–	–	88	18.72	115	22.86	96	18.97	105	20.0	90	17.21	85	16.04	89	17.08	92	18.11	104	19.59	96	18.05	108	20.04
Religious Missionaries	–	–	–	–	1	0.21	4	0.8	2	0.4	–	–	1	0.19	1	0.19	–	–	3	0.59	1	0.19	4	0.75	2	0.37
Scientists	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	1	0.19
Sportspersons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.39	–	–	3	0.56	2	0.37
Teachers and Educationists	43	9.95	55	11.31	27	5.74	33	6.56	36	7.11	44	8.38	35	6.69	41	7.74	41	7.87	49	9.64	41	7.72	28	5.26	33	6.12
Traders and Industrialists	52	12.04	50	10.29	50	10.64	39	7.76	35	6.92	17	3.24	33	6.31	36	6.79	19	3.65	16	3.15	14	2.64	12	2.25	9	1.67
Veterinarians																							1	0.19		
Total number of members who supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521		508		531		632		639	
Total number of seats	499		508		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543		545		543	

NOTE: All figures in percentage have been rounded off.

Lok Sabha. Similarly, the occupational categories of Diplomats, Economists, and Pilots were included from the Ninth Lok Sabha onwards. The categories of Businessmen, Scientists, and Sportspersons were included for the first time in the study of the Tenth Lok Sabha while the categories of Cooperative Leaders and Management Consultants were included from the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Three new categories, *viz.* Chartered Accountants, Judges, and Veterinarians were included for the first time in the study of the Twelfth Lok Sabha. The study of the occupational background of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is based on the information available in the case of 539 members out of 543.

As regards occupational background of members, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is composed of legislators representing diverse professional groups mentioned in Table 4. There are as many as 230 Agriculturists constituting about 42.67 per cent of the membership in the House. In the Twelfth Lok Sabha, their number was 261 constituting 49.06 per cent, which was the highest representation of Agriculturists in any Lok Sabha. Agriculturists constituted 38.98 per cent of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 32.09 per cent of the Tenth Lok Sabha and 44.14 per cent of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

Political and Social Workers, with 20.04 per cent, constitute the second largest category in the thirteenth Lok Sabha. Their percentage in the Twelfth Lok Sabha was 18.05. The Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.86 per cent had the highest representation of Political and Social Workers while the Eighth Lok Sabha with 16.04 per cent had the lowest representation. The remarkable consistency in their concentration over various Lok Sabhas is reflective of the fact that the people who make politics a full time engagement, tend to identify themselves as Political and Social Workers.

Lawyers emerge as the third largest group in the House with 12.24 per cent representation. It would be seen that there is a slight increase in their representation as it surpasses the representation of this category in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, which was 10.15 per cent. The fact that they were the single largest group in the first two Lok Sabhas reflected the prevailing socio-political and educational trends of the society at that time. Over all, this category has shown substantial decline, which is evident from the fact that their representation has come down from 35.42 per cent in the first Lok Sabha to 12.24 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

The category of Teachers and Educationists as a group had the highest ever representation of 11.31 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha. Barring some exceptions, there is a declining trend in their representation. This figure was 7.72 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha and 5.26 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. The percentage of their representation remains at 6.12 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha showing improvement over their representation in the Twelfth Lok Sabha which was the lowest so far in the history of Lok Sabha.

The professional category of Medical Practitioners has a slightly reduced representation with 3.16 per cent of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. It is a little lower than the 3.19 per cent representation they had in the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

The representation of Traders and Industrialists, which registered a declining trend in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabhas, further declined in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Only 1.67 per cent of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are Traders and Industrialists as compared tc 2.25 per cent in the Twelfth, 2.64 per cent in the Eleventh and 3.15 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha.

The category of Journalists and Writers registered some improvement over the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Compared to 1.31 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, it comes down to 1.67 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Their highest representation, *i.e.* 10.42 per cent, was recorded in the First Lok Sabha. Overall, this category has also reflected declining trend in its representation in the popular House.

The category of Civil, Police and Military Service improved its representation to 3.15 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha but declined to 2.45 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha and 1.88 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. It further declined to 1.48 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

The representation of Engineers and Technocrats had registered a decline from an all time high of 2.11 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha to 1.38 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. After some improvement in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, *i.e.* 1.69 per cent, it again came down to 0.94 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Now, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha again shows some improvement with 1.48 per cent.

The representation of Industrial Workers and Trade Unionists has declined in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and now stands at 1.67 per cent. In the Twelfth, Eleventh and Tenth Lok Sabhas their representation was 2.07 per cent, 0.75 per cent and 0.79 per cent respectively. They had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas.

As regards the representation of Artists, members belonging to this category constitute 1.48 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as compared to 1.13 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha and 1.32 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

The representation of Businessmen comes to 4.08 per cent as compared to 1.5 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha and 5.46 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. There is a decline in the representation of Religious Missionaries. It comes to 0.37 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as compared to 0.75 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. The representation of Management Consultants is 0.37 per cent. Sportspersons have 0.37 per cent representation while former Rulers as a category account for 0.19 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Chartered Accountants register 0.37 per cent representation and Judges 0.19 per cent.

Previous Legislative Experience

It is observed that there is a considerable change in the complexion of the new House. There are 181 (33.33 per cent) new entrants in the Thirteenth

Lok Sabha who have their previous legislative experience in either the Rajya Sabha or the State Legislatures or have no legislative experience at all. A break up of the figures would show that out of 181 new entrants to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 8 members have experience of serving in the Upper House of Parliament. Out of these 8, two members have experience of serving in the State Legislatures also. As many as 101 members are totally fresh having no experience in the legislature. A total of 173 (31.86 per cent) members do not possess previous legislative experience in either House of Parliament. The number of new members in the Twelfth Lok Sabha was 217 (39.81 per cent). Table 5 shows prior legislative experiences of members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. As is evident from the Table, the House has no member with experience in the Central Legislative Assembly, or the Constituent Assembly or the Provisional Parliament. There are 362 (66.67 per cent) members who have prior experience in the Lok Sabha and 41 (7.55 per cent) members who possess experience in the Rajya Sabha. 33 members (6.07 per cent) have experience in both the Houses of Parliament while 156 members (28.72 per cent) have experience in the Lok Sabha as well as State Legislatures. Table 6 shows that 270 members (49.72 per cent) of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were members of the Twelfth Lok Sabha; while 206 members (37.93 per cent) were members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. There are 125 members (23.02 per cent) who had the experience in the Tenth Lok Sabha whereas there are only 3 members (0.55 per cent) who were members of the Second Lok Sabha.

TABLE 5

Previous Legislative Experience of the Members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Legislative Experience	Number of Members
Central Legislative Assembly	0
Constituent Assembly	0
Provisional Parliament	0
Lok Sabha	362 *
Rajya Sabha	8
State Legislatures	72

*This includes 33 and 156 members who had legislative experience also in the Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures, respectively.

As indicated in Table 7, no member of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha holds the distinction of being a member of all the previous Twelve Lok Sabhas. However, the distinguished parliamentarian, Late Shri Indrajit Gupta, besides being a member of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha held the rare distinction of serving the ten Lok Sabhas since the Second Lok Sabha with a gap of only one term, *i.e.,* of the Sixth Lok Sabha. Shri P.M. Sayeed has the distinction of having been elected to nine Lok Sabhas prior to his election to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Like the earlier Lok Sabhas, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha also has the maximum number of members with experience in one Lok Sabha only which stands at 145 (26.70 per cent) followed by 110 members (20.25 per cent) who have experience of two Lok Sabhas.

TABLE 6

Number of Members of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabha who were Members of Earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre and New Entrants

Legislature	No. of Members in						
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha	12th Lok Sabha	13th Lok Sabha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	3	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	3	3	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	8	7	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	12	11	3	2	1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22	17	7	5	5	4	3
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	33	22	7	9	5	6	4
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	66	39	23	24	13	10	9
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	119	73	45	34	18	16	18
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	143	63	91	52	41	36	26
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	—	237	131	118	71	59	37
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	—	—	162	149	78	74	48
Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	—	—	—	249	134	115	80
Tenth Lok Sabha (1991-96)	—	—	—	—	199	161	125
Eleventh Lok Sabha (1996-98)	—	—	—	—	—	253	206
Twelfth Lok Sabha (1998-99)	—	—	—	—	—	—	270
Council of States (Rajya Sabha)	31	10	19	25	14	46	41
New Entrants	150	264	264	183	276	217	181

TABLE 7

Statement Showing Prior Legislative Experience in Lok Sabha of Members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha (By Terms)

Membership of the Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
All the Twelve Lok Sabhas (12 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eleven Lok Sabhas (11 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ten Lok Sabhas (10 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.18
Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.18	1	0.18
Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.18	2	0.36	3	0.55
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	–	–	1	0.18	–	–	3	0.59	2	0.36	3	0.55	4	0.73
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	2	0.36	4	0.73	2	0.39	4	0.79	5	0.92	10	1.83	13	2.39
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	1.28	7	12.86	6	1.16	7	1.38	11	2.03	21	3.85	16	2.94
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	11	2.02	10	1.83	11	2.13	26	5.12	31	5.70	21	3.85	25	4.60
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	21	3.86	25	4.59	37	7.16	48	9.45	26	4.78	47	8.62	44	8.10
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	58	10.66	57	10.47	75	14.51	89	17.52	74	13.62	76	13.94	110	20.25
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	117	21.50	166	30.51	122	23.60	143	28.15	95	17.49	147	26.97	145	26.70
	216		270		253		320		245		328		362	

Going by Ministerial positions, Speakerships or Deputy Speakerships or other parliamentary/public offices held at the Union and/or the State level prior to membership of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, as indicated in *Table 8*, it is observed that there is an increase in the representation of members who had held such high offices. As many as 87 members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers at one point of time or the other besides two former Prime Ministers. The corresponding figures in the Twelfth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas were 86 and 76, respectively. The number of members who were Ministers in the States is 84. These apart, there is one former Governor, 17 former Chief Ministers, 3 former Speakers and 2 former Deputy Speakers of Lok Sabha, and 9 former Speakers and 7 former Deputy Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies.

Marital Status

The overwhelming majority of the members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are married. Out of 540 member who responded, 524 are married, constituting 97.03 per cent as compared to 95.7 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. In comparison to 5.55 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha and 4.29 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, unmarried members account for 2.97 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Of the 16 unmarried members of the House, 11 are male and 5 are female.

TABLE 8

Ministerial Positions or other Parliamentary/Public Offices held by Members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Office/Position	No.
Prime Minister	2
Speaker (Lok Sabha)	3
Leader of the House (Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha)	3
Union Cabinet Minister	36
Leader of Opposition (Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha)	3
Governor	1
Chief Minister	17
Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha)	2
Union Minister of State	45
Union Deputy Minister	6
Speaker (Assembly)	9
Minister in the State	84
Leader of Opposition (State Legislature)	14
Chief Whip (Parliament)	11
Deputy Speaker (Assembly)	7
Chief Whip (State Legislature)	7
Mayor	9
Deputy Mayor	1
Vice-Chairman/Vice-President*	4
Municipal Councillor	16
Local Bodies**	69

*(Panchayat Samiti/Taluk Development Board).

**Chairman/President/Sarpanch, Municipal Body/Municipal Council or Committee or Zilla Parishad/Panchayat Samiti/Gram Panchayat.

New Members—A Profile

As stated earlier, there are 181 members who have been elected to the Lower House for the first time. Out of 181, only 8 possess experience in the Rajya Sabha, and therefore, 173 members have no previous experience in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Besides, there are 101 (18.60 per cent of the House) members who have no previous experience in Parliament or State Legislatures.

As compared to an average age of 55.5 years of the whole House, the average age of the new members is 52.6. The youngest new entrant is Shri Akhilesh Yadav (26.2 years old) and the oldest Shri Atmaram Maganbhai Patel (81.4 years old who expired on 23 July 2002).

As regards educational attainments of the new entrants, out of 178 members, 7 are Under-matriculates (3.93 per cent); 24 are Matriculates/Higher Secondary or

Intermediate Certificate holders (13.48 per cent); 3 are Under-Graduates (1.68 per cent); 89 are Graduates (50 per cent); 44 are Post-Graduates (24.71 per cent); and 11 are Ph.D. holders (6.17 per cent). Taken together, members with Graduate degree and above constitute about 80.89 per cent of the 178 new members who responded.

Going by the occupational background, like the whole House, the representation of Agriculturists as a dominant group is visible in the new members' category also. Their number comes to 71 constituting 39.44 per cent of the 180 respondents. There are 31 members with political and social work as their profession (17.22 per cent) and 28 Lawyers (15.55 per cent). Medical Practitioners constitute 2.22 per cent of the new members. Teachers and Educationists constitute fifteen members (8.33 per cent) of the new members while Writers/Journalists as a group have 3 members (1.66 per cent). There are 2 members in the Artists' category (1.11 per cent). Traders and Industrialists have 5 (2.77 per cent) members while Civil/Police & Military Service and Engineers & Technologists are represented by 2 (1.11 per cent) members each. There is one member each (0.55 per cent) from the categories of Sportsmen, Management Consultants and Chartered Accountants. As regards Businessmen, there are 14 (7.77 per cent) members.

Among the new members in the present Lok Sabha, there are two former Union Ministers of State, three former Chief Ministers, two former Speakers of State Legislatures, 28 members who were Ministers in the States at various times, six former Mayors and 23 former Chairmen/ Presidents of Zilla Parishads/Panchayat Samitis.

As far as marital status of the first-timers is concerned, only four (2.20 per cent) are unmarried.

Women Members

As regards the representation of women members, it is observed their percentage is the highest in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. There are as many as 49 women members, including one nominated member as compared to 44 members in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. *Table 9* and *Graph 5* indicate the representation of women members from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

A comparative study of the age profiles of women members has been made in *Table 10* by classifying them in eleven different age groups. The assessment from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards suggests that their average age is 48.7 years as against 55.5 years of the whole House.

As indicated in *Table 10*, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has 12 women members (out of 48 respondents) who belong to the age group of 25-40 years constituting 25 per cent of the women members. A comparative study of the age profile of women members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha indicates that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha also has the maximum concentration of members in the middle aged group, *i.e.* 41-55 years. The House has no representation of women in the age groups of 71-75 and 76-80.

An analysis of the educational background of women members (*Table 11*) in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that the number of educated women members is on the rise. Graduates, Post-Graduates and Doctorate degree holders taken together constitute 85.41 per cent of the 48 women members, compared to 83.67 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Taking each one as a single category, Graduates account for 29.16 per cent of women members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha compared to 37.2 per cent in

TABLE 9

Representation of Women Members from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Total No. of Seats	No. of Women Members	Percentage to the total
First	499	22	4.4
Second	500	27	5.4
Third	503	34	6.7
Fourth	523	31	5.9
Fifth	521	22	4.2
Sixth	544	19	3.4
Seventh	544	28	5.1
Eighth	544	44	8.1
Ninth	529	28	5.29
Tenth	509	36	7.07
Eleventh	543	40	7.36
Twelfth	545	44	8.07
Thirteenth	543	49	9.02

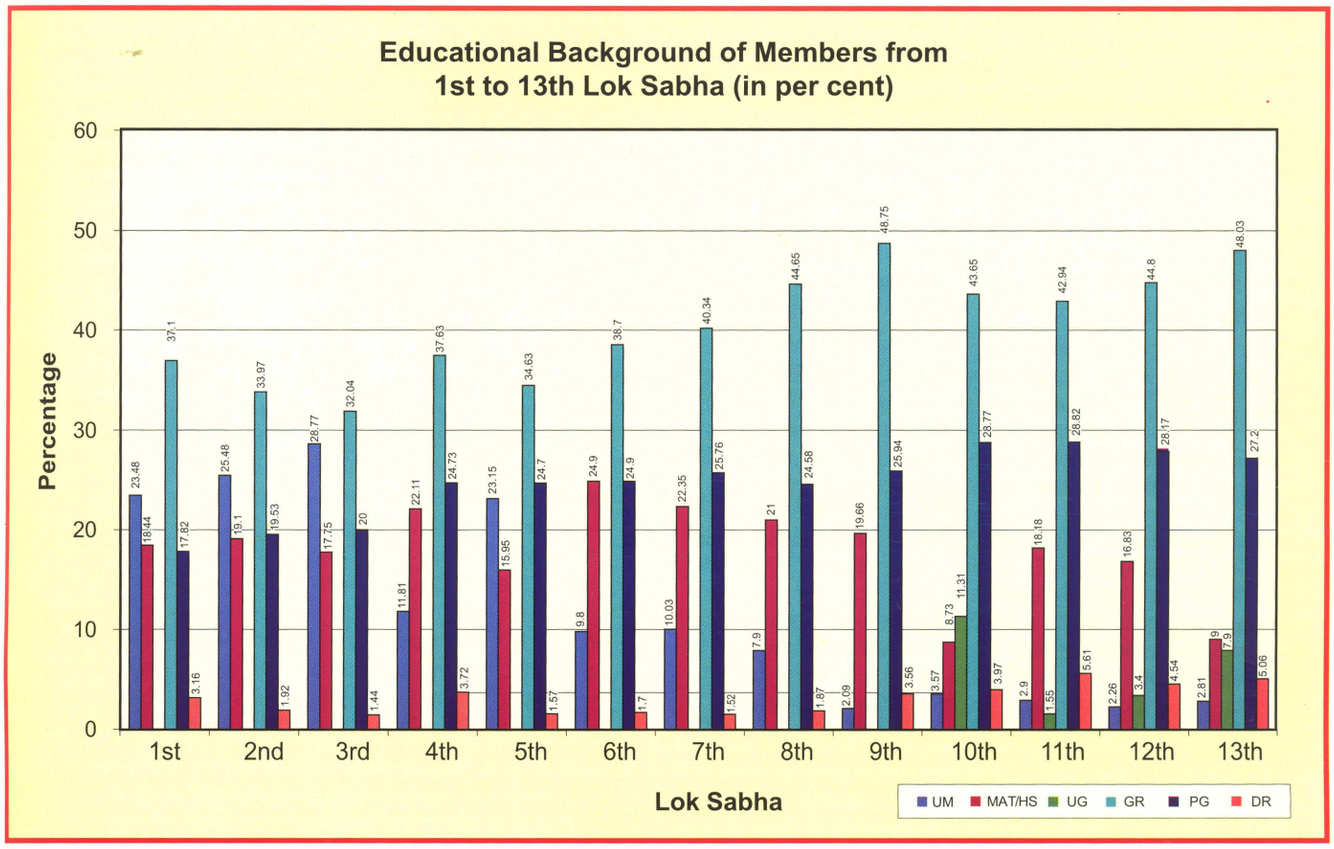


TABLE 10

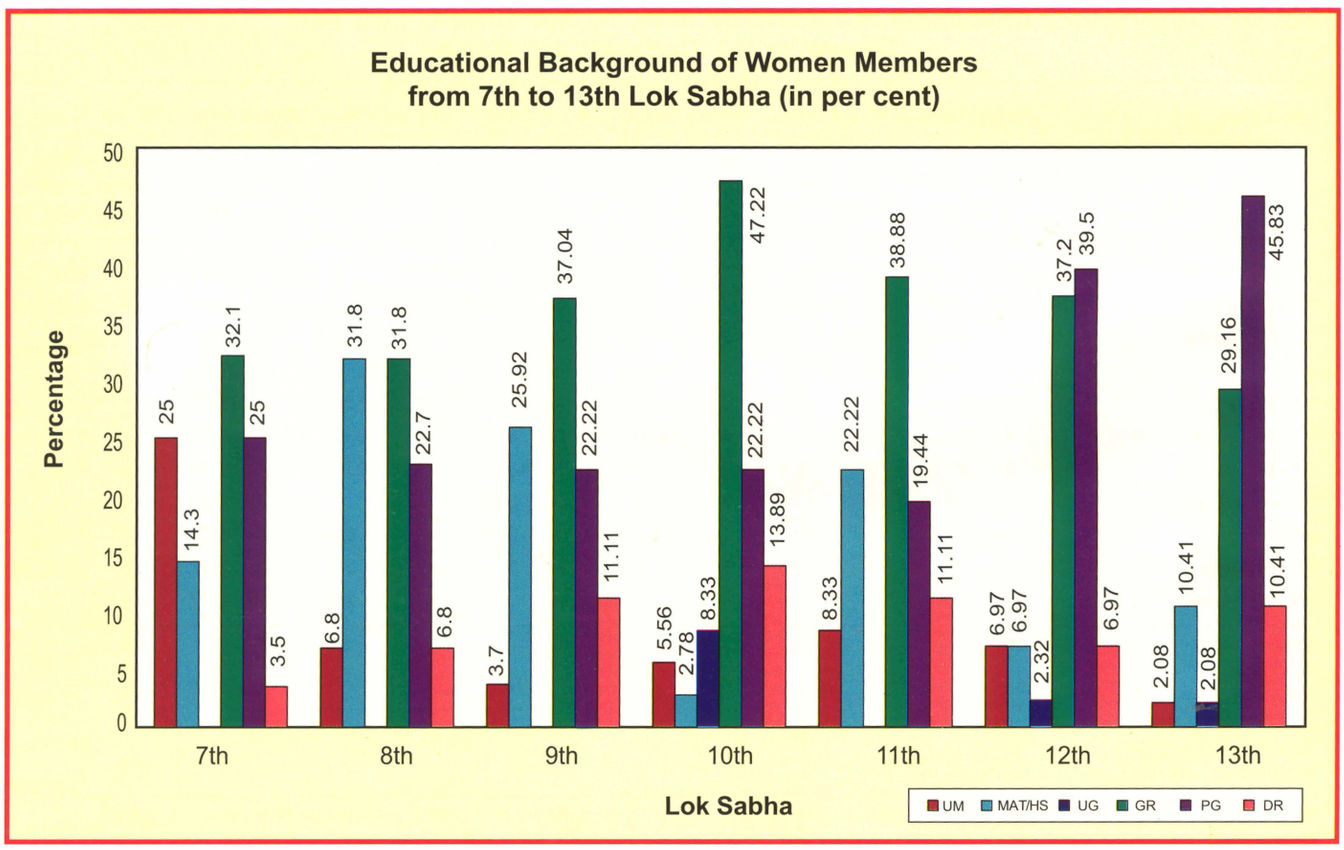
Distribution of Women Members, by Age Groups, from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Age Group	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
25—30 years	–	–	1	2.3	1	3.7	4	11.11	Nil	–	2	4.54	1	2.08
31—35 years	1	3.5	2	4.5	2	7.4	3	8.33	3	8.1	4	9.09	4	8.33
36—40 years	3	10.7	3	6.8	2	7.4	4	11.11	8	21.62	4	9.09	7	14.58
41—45 years	4	14.3	5	11.4	5	18.51	8	22.22	8	21.62	12	27.27	8	16.66
46—50 years	6	21.4	7	15.9	5	18.51	4	11.11	5	13.51	8	18.18	7	14.58
51—55 years	4	14.3	9	20.4	4	14.81	2	5.56	4	10.81	3	6.81	7	14.58
56—60 years	6	21.4	5	11.4	2	7.4	5	13.89	4	10.81	4	9.09	6	12.5
61—65 years	3	10.7	6	13.6	2	7.4	3	8.33	–	–	2	4.54	5	10.41
66—70 years	–	–	5	11.4	1	3.7	1	2.78	2	5.4	3	6.81	3	6.25
71—75 years	1	3.5	1	2.3	3	11.11	2	5.56	2	5.4	1	2.27	0	0
76—80 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.7	1	2.27	0	0
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		44		27		36		37		44		48	
Total No. of Seats	544		544		529		509		543		545		543	

TABLE 11

Educational Background of Women Members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Educational Level	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under-Matriculates	7	25.0	3	6.8	1	3.7	2	5.56	3	8.33	3	6.97	1	2.08
Matriculates/Higher Secondary/Intermediate certificate holders	4	14.3	14	31.8	7	25.92	1	2.78	8	22.22	3	6.97	5	10.41
Under-Graduates	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8.33	–	–	1	2.32	1	2.08
Graduates	9	32.1	14	31.8	10	37.04	17	47.22	14	38.88	16	37.2	14	29.16
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	7	25.0	10	22.7	6	22.22	8	22.22	7	19.44	17	39.5	22	45.83
Doctorate Degree or other higher academic qualification holders	1	3.5	3	6.8	3	11.11	5	13.89	4	11.11	3	6.97	5	10.41
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		44		27		36		36		43		48	
Total No. of Seats	544		544		529		509		543		545		543	



the Twelfth Lok Sabha. In the Eleventh and Tenth Lok Sabhas, they constituted 38.88 per cent and 47.22 per cent, respectively. Post-Graduates account for 45.83 per cent representation, the highest so far, as compared to 39.5 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Doctorate and other equivalent high academic degree holders have 10.41 per cent representation as compared to 6.97 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Under-Matriculates, Matriculates/Intermediates and Under Graduates taken together account for 14.57 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

In *Table 12*, an attempt has been made to show the pattern of distribution of women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards in accordance with their prior occupations. In this field, the general trend so far has been to have the maximum number of women members with political and social work as their major area of interest in contrast to the whole House among whom Agriculturists form the majority. This trend has been maintained in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha also in which the representation of Political and Social Workers is 42.85 per cent. This group had the largest representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha (48.64 per cent). Women members with agriculture as profession, who account for 16.32 per cent representation, occupy the third place and the category of Teachers and Educationists who constitute 18.36 per cent of the respondent women members occupy the second place. This apart, Medical Practitioners have 6.12 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. There is one woman member each from Artists/Film Artists, Business Persons, and Religious Missionaries categories.

Previous Legislative Experience: As already mentioned, there are 49 women members constituting 9.02 per cent of the total members of the Lok Sabha. Out of the 49 women members, as many as 19 have been elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time. *Table 13* indicates the position regarding the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Table 14 and *15* indicate the position regarding the previous legislative experience of the women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards. *Table 14* mentions previous experience of women members Lok Sabha-wise, from the Seventh Lok Sabha to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. As shown in the Table, there are 24 women members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha who were members of the Twelfth Lok Sabha also, while 17 such members have experience of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha has four women members who possess previous legislative experience in the Rajya Sabha while 19 women members are new entrants to the Lok Sabha. From *Table 15*, it may be seen that there are 30 women members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha who have experience of earlier Lok Sabhas while as many as 17 members possess experience of one term in the Lok Sabha as compared to 10 in the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 12

Distribution of Women Members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha by Prior Occupation

Prior Occupation	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha		12th Lok Sabha		13th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculturists	11	39.3	14	32.6	3	12.0	5	13.89	8	21.62	–	25	8	16.32
Artists/Film Artists	–	–	11	2.3	2	8.0	1	2.78	2	5.40	–	2.27	1	2.04
Business Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.78	–	–	–	2.27	1	2.04
Civil, Police & Military Service	1	3.5	1	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diplomats	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.70	–	–	–	–
Former Rulers	–	–	1	2.3	–	–	1	2.78	–	–	–	–	–	–
Industrial Workers/ Trade Unionists	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Journalists/Writers	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	–	–	–	–	4	9.09	1	2.04
Lawyers	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	2	5.56	2	5.4	2	4.54	4	8.6
Medical Practitioners	–	–	1	2.3	–	–	1	2.78	–	–	2	4.54	3	0.2
Political & Social Workers	13	46.4	15	34.9	11	44.0	14	38.89	18	48.64	18	40.9	21	42.85
Religious Missionaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.27	1	2.04
Teachers & Educationists	3	10.7	8	18.6	5	20.0	10	27.78	5	13.51	4	9.09	9	18.36
Traders & Industrialists	–	–	2	4.7	1	4.0	1	2.78	1	2.70	–	–	–	–
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		43		25		36		37		44		40	
Total No. of Seats	544		544		529		509		543		545		543	

TABLE 13

Previous Legislative Experience of Women Members of Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Legislative Experience	13th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly	0
Constituent Assembly	0
Provisional Parliament	0
Lok Sabha*	30
Rajya Sabha	4
State Legislatures	3

*Also includes one member having experience in the Rajya Sabha.

TABLE 14

Number of Women Members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha who were members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Central/State Legislatures

Legislatures	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha	12th Lok Sabha	13th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	1	–	1	1	1	1	–
Third Lok Sabha (1962–67)	2	2	2	1	1	1	–
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	4	1	–	2	–	–	–
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	6	4	3	2	1	1	–
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-79)	4	5	1	–	–	–	–
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	–	19	–	5	1	2	–
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	–	–	11	9	3	4	1
Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	–	–	–	11	7	3	5
Tenth Lok Sabha (1991-96)	–	–	–	–	14	9	9
Eleventh Lok Sabha (1996-97)	–	–	–	–	–	16	17
Twelfth Lok Sabha	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Rajya Sabha	2	4	3	3	1	5	4
State Legislatures	9	15	8	16	5	5	3

TABLE 15

Statement showing prior Legislative Experience of Women Members from the Seventh to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha by Terms of the House

Membership of the Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha	12th Lok Sabha	13th Lok Sabha
All the Twelve Lok Sabhas (12 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eleven Lok Sabhas (11 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ten Lok Sabhas (10 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	–	–	–	2	1	–	4
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	3	2	4	1	–	4	4
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	2	6	5	5	4	5	5
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	4	13	4	9	11	10	17
	9	21	13	18	17	21	30
Total women members	28	44	27	36	39	44	49

The women members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha have among themselves one Union Minister of State, two women members who were Ministers in the State and one former Mayor. There is one woman member who has previous experience as Leader of the Opposition at the State level while another member was Chief Whip in Parliament.

Conclusion

The elections to the Lok Sabha, so far thirteen since 1952, are reflective of the fact that parliamentary democracy has, as represented by members with diverse socio-economic affiliations, struck deep roots in India. Keeping in view this fact, the present study endeavours to analyse the composition of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on the basis of bio-data of 543 members. Although information in respect of some parameters was not complete, appropriate conclusions have been drawn on the basis of available data with the basic approach being to highlight the major trends about the structural aspects of membership in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

The study is an attempt to explore the direction of changes emerging in the composition of the Lok Sabha over successive electoral periods. It highlights the role of political institutions in transformation which is taking place in the nation as a whole. By using a statistical and comparative methodology, the study makes an overview of the socio-economic profile of membership in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha from available data. It would be seen that data relating to education and occupation is directly relevant to evolve an insightful understanding of the socio-economic content of membership while the other sets of data, *i.e.* age, marital status, etc. give an inkling of the general profile of membership.

Age structure in the legislative bodies denotes participation of citizens representing different age-groups. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha, with the continuing dominance of the middle-aged members (41-55 years), emerges as the 'oldest' House so far. It is interesting to note that the Twelfth Lok Sabha, was the 'youngest' House.

The popularly elected House of Indian Parliament, Lok Sabha, continues to attract educated persons. While in the first Lok Sabha, about 23.2 per cent of members were Under-Matriculates, this figure comes down to 2.81 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. There are 80.29 per cent of its members having educational qualifications of the level of Graduation and above. It would be pertinent to add that the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has replaced the Ninth Lok Sabha which was the most educated House so far with 78.24 per cent members having done graduation and above. This is indicative of the trend that more and more educated persons are now coming forward to represent people at the national level.

As regards dominant categories in occupational composition of the Lok Sabha, the Lawyers have gradually been replaced by the Agriculturists. From a position of being the largest professional group in the First Lok Sabha, Lawyers, as a group, were relegated to the third position in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Representation of women members, on the other hand, shows different trends. Unlike trends for the whole House, women members belonging to Political and Social Workers' category have outnumbered other categories. Interestingly, Teachers and Educationists have replaced Agriculturists from the second place for the first time and Agriculturists have now reached the third position. It is indicative of the interest being taken by the socially and politically conscious women in the political process of our country.

One of the interesting features of the membership pattern is the record number of members (362) having previous legislative experience in one or more of the thirteen Lok Sabhas. Similarly, the number of members having experience of working in the preceding Lok Sabha, *i.e.* the Twelfth Lok Sabha, reached an all time record of 270.

This study, in a nutshell, establishes that women empowerment has, as a dominant theme in the Indian polity, reflected itself in membership patterns in successive Lok Sabhas. Simultaneously, India, as a country of villages, is being represented more and more by those who belong to rural areas. This is an indication of the transformation which is taking place in the nation.

5

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE—FUNCTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA*

Ever since its inception in February 1921, the Public Accounts Committee has been functioning as a distinguished Parliamentary institution to ensure Executive Accountability to the Legislature. Together with other two financial Committees – the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings, the Public Accounts Committee forms practically a kind of permanent vigilance cell mounting surveillance over a wide area of highly responsible activities of the Government. In exercise of the responsibilities assigned to it under Rule 308 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the Committee examines Appropriation Accounts of various Civil and Defence Ministries, Annual Finance Accounts of the Government of India, the Reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India relating to the expenditure and revenue of various Ministries/Departments and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit. The Committee brings out mismanagement of public funds, imprudent departmental/ministerial decisions, etc. and makes recommendations for improvement in the Executive functioning and in fit cases, calls for fixing responsibility against erring officials. Over the years, the Committee has evolved an effective system for the exposure of governmental inefficiency, mismanagement and infructuous expenditure thereby instilling a spirit of professionalism in the working of the Ministries/ Departments.

In keeping with the constitutional directives of establishing a welfare State, over the years in the country, there has been phenomenal proliferation of Governmental activities. To meet the emerging challenges, the Public Accounts Committee has been making procedural innovations with a view to constantly improving its functioning. The succeeding paragraphs deal with some of the significant developments/procedural refinements that took place during Thirteenth Lok Sabha in the working of PAC:

(i) Classification of Remedial/Corrective Action Taken Notes

The Committee had devised a system whereby all the Ministries/Departments concerned are required to furnish through the Monitoring Cell in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) vetted remedial/ corrective Action Taken notes on Audit paragraphs included in various reports of the C&AG laid on the Table of the House, within a period of 4 months from the date when the selection of subjects for examination by the Committee for a particular year is communicated to the Ministries/ Departments concerned. Till the beginning of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, these Remedial/Corrective Action Taken Notes used to be circulated to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their perusal. This system has been further strengthened with the introduction of a new mechanism adopted by the Committee on 8 August 2000 wherein the office of C&AG of India are required to classify the Remedial/Corrective Action Taken Notes into three categories – (i) Accepted; (ii) Partially Accepted; and (iii) Not Accepted, prior to being placed before the Committee. With this system a better insight into the extent of follow-up action taken by the concerned Ministries/ Departments on the non-selected Audit paragraphs has been ensured to enforce greater accountability.

In a significant move towards working out the Committee's decision to enforce the accountability of the Executive in respect of all paragraphs contained in the various Reports of the C&AG, the Public Accounts Committee took oral evidence of the Ministry of External Affairs on 26 April, 2001 even though the subject in question "Purchase of Residence for Consulate General of India at Frankfurt" (Paragraph No. 4.3 of C&AG's Report No. 2 of 1997) was not originally selected by the Committee during the period under review. This was necessitated as the Committee decided to have further insight into conflicting issues raised by the Audit and the Ministry on the subject. Subsequently, the Committee presented its 27th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on the subject to the House on 18 December, 2001 recommending that the Ministry of External Affairs should put an institutional arrangement in place to ensure that our Embassies/Missions and High Functionaries across the globe adhere to the Governmental instructions scrupulously and observe the canons of financial propriety and prudence as contained in the General Financial Rules.

(ii) Maiden happenings in the Parliament

The Public Accounts Committee selected the C&AG's Report No. 7A of 2001 relating to "Review of Procurement for Operation Vijay (Army)" for detailed examination. In the course of their examination of the subject, the Committee desired the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to make available Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) Report on "Defence Deals" for reference. However, the Ministry, quoting the proviso to Rule 270 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, declined to submit the CVC report to the Committee on the ground that "its

*Contributed by the PAC Branch of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

disclosure would be prejudicial to the interest of the State." The matter was deliberated at great length in the Committee and also placed before the Speaker for his guidance. In the meantime, the Committee submitted their 54th Report (13th LS) to the House where they *inter-alia* observed, "In the face of refusal by MoD in supplying the CVC Report, the Committee regret their inability to give their findings on the defence procurement transactions reported in the C&AG's Report on "Review of Procurement for 'Operation Vijay' (Army)". This created a precedent in the parliamentary history of India where a Committee returned its brief to Parliament.

In its fulfilment of Constitutional obligations and responsibilities of securing executive accountability, the Committee maintains high tradition of positive interaction with the executive in a cordial atmosphere. The Public Accounts Committee takes necessary care to ensure that its functioning is not inquisitorial. Moreover, proper courtesies and considerations are shown to the official representatives so as to inspire in them a feeling of confidence to place the facts unhesitatingly before the PAC, share the reasons for lapses and suggest concrete measures to plug the loopholes. The sustained and earnest pursuit of the Committee to unearth irregularities of varied nature has helped invigorate and activate the functioning of the Executive over the years in a positive/constructive manner.

It is said very often that the Committee's work is in the nature of a *post mortem*. This, however, isn't always the case. The Committee takes up examination of ongoing projects as well. With the phenomenal proliferation in governmental activities, there has been a rise in the cases of mismanagement, misuse of public fund, infructuous expenditure, etc. resulting in, among other things, time overruns. Of late, this has become a regular feature especially in long duration Centrally sponsored schemes/ projects. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee took up for examination one such ongoing scheme, "Ganga Action Plan", and made recommendations and suggestions for bringing about improvements in its implementation.

(iii) Work done during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

The activities of the Committee during Thirteenth Lok Sabha are summed up in the following Table:

	Item	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Total
1.	No. of Reports presented						
	(a) Original	3	7	12	4	7	33
	(b) Action Taken	3	8	4	7	8	30
2.	No. of sittings held						
	(a) Main Committee	13	29	24	22	17	105
	(b) Sub-Committee		14	9	5	9	37
3.	Duration of sittings (in hrs-minutes)						
	(a) Main Committee	33-05	50-40	40-30	35-55	23-17	18-27
	(b) Sub-Committee		12-35	15-15	4-10	10-33	42-33
4.	No. of pages of material studied	21.876	24.759	24.548	26.310	14.800	112.293
5.	No. of Sub-Committees/Study Groups constituted	Nil	10	10	9	8	37
6.	No. of Establishments/Organizations visited by the Committee	1	37	39	82	62	221

To conclude, the PAC continued its fair, constructive and purposive appraisal of the functioning of various Government Departments/Organisations during the tenure of Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Keeping its vigilant watch on the Governmental spending, the PAC undoubtedly helped, in a substantial measure to strengthen Parliament's role in matters of financial administration. In our developmental economy where the area of State activity is ever expanding, several new fields of Governmental activity are being brought within the purview of PAC's scrutiny. This has certainly cast a greater responsibility on the PAC. Both the traditions and style of working set by the PAC will enable it to discharge this responsibility effectively and admirably.

6

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE*

Introduction

Under the Indian Constitution no money can be drawn or spent by Central Government out of the Consolidated Fund of India except under the authority of law passed by Parliament. Parliament that way alone has the power of the purse. Government proposals for expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India are presented to Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants before the commencement of each financial year and also, if necessary, at later stages through Supplementary Demands for Grants during the course of the year. These are discussed and voted by the Lok Sabha before the law authorising the Government to draw and spend the money as passed by Parliament.

Parliamentary control over public expenditure is, however, not limited only to the voting of moneys required by the Government for carrying on the administration of the country but also extends to ensuring that the expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner on plans and programmes approved by Parliament and that the objectives underlying the plans and programmes are achieved. Even though Lok Sabha may like to discuss the Demands for Grants for a sufficiently long period before voting, due to magnitude and complexity of the State activities, it is almost impossible for Parliament as a body to scrutinise the myriad proposals of expenditure and Government activities in minute details. In fact, it has neither the time for a thorough scrutiny of the plethora of items included in the Demands for Grants or achievements claimed by the Government nor, because of its size and procedure, it is suited for such a task.

In order to help it exercise effective control over public expenditure, Lok Sabha has set up three Financial Committees, *viz.* Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings.

Besides these Financial Committees, 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees have also been constituted *w.e.f.* April 8, 1993 to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments, Bills referred to them by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Annual reports of the Ministries/Departments and national basic long term policy documents and to make reports thereon.

These Committees keep an unremitting vigil over Governmental spending and performance, bring to light inefficiencies, waste and indiscretion in the implementation of policies and programmes approved by Parliament and make recommendations to tone up the administration for economic, efficient and speedy execution of these policies and programmes. The relentless crusade of the Financial Committees to this goal keeps the administration on its toes and secures its accountability to Parliament. These Committees also provide a forum for interaction between Government Departments and Parliament and a medium for information and ideas to follow in both directions.

Historical Background

The question of setting up an Estimates Committee to examine the expenditure of the Government in greater detail had been raised in the Central Legislature from time to time since 1937, but the proposal was accepted by the Government only after independence in 1950.

The Committee was first constituted on April 10, 1950 to examine the estimates with a view to effecting economies in public expenditure and improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reforms. It is well known that Parliamentary control over public expenditure is not limited to voting of moneys required for carrying on the administration of the country but extends to ensuring that the expenditure is incurred in a prudent manner and that the objectives underlying the policies and programmes are achieved. This involves in-depth examination of estimates presented to the House and more critical appraisal of the plans and programmes of the Government as well as its performance in the field.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.V. Mavalankar, while addressing the first Estimates Committee on 18 April 1950 succinctly analysed the principal objectives, role and functions of the Estimates Committee, as follows:

"(i) To associate with and train as large a number of members as possible, not only in the ways in which the administration is carried on, but also to make them conversant with the various problems that Government has to meet from day to day;

(ii) To exercise control over the Executive so that they do not become oppressive or arbitrary;

(iii) To influence the policies of the Government; and

(iv) To act as a liaison between the Government and the general public.

The work of the Committee is very onerous and important. Unless the Committee closely studies and thoroughly grasps both the purpose and the machinery for executing the plan, the estimates of which are before it, it will not be able to examine fully and properly the relevant estimates and to suggest economies in money, time and energy. An efficient examination by the Committee will go to create

*Contributed by the Estimates Committee Branch of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

consciousness in Governmental machinery that there is someone who will scrutinise what is proposed. This itself is a great check on the Executive. The examination of it, if properly carried out, will lead to general efficiency of the administration. The examination by the Committee may also be useful as a guide for both future estimates and future policies."

Composition

Initially, the Estimates Committee consisted of 25 members elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. This system of election ensures that all major political parties and groups in the Lok Sabha are represented on the Committee fairly in proportion to their strength in Lok Sabha. In 1956, the membership of the Committee was raised to 30.

A special feature of the Estimates Committee is that it consists exclusively of members of the Lok Sabha. The reason appears that since the Constitution of India vests all financial powers almost entirely in the Lok Sabha alone which could exercise the power to scrutinize the expenditure of the Government of India incurred against the budgetary grants made by the Lok Sabha and suggest economies.

Term

The term of the Committee is one year starting from 1st May to the 30th April next year. Even if the Committee is appointed later than 1st May, consequent upon constitution of a new Lok Sabha, its term expires on 30th April, irrespective of the fact that it does not complete a full term of one year. According to a well established convention, the major parties nominate their members for election to the Committee for two consecutive terms. By another convention, the Chairman of the outgoing Committee, if re-elected to the Committee, is appointed by the Speaker as Chairman for the second term. These conventions ensure continuity in the functioning of the Committee. However, during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Chairman, who was from one of the ruling parties supporting the Government held the Chairmanship of the Committee for the entire term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Chairman

The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The Chairmen so far appointed by the Speaker have been either from the ruling party or from one of the parties supporting the Government. The Committee has had the privilege of being chaired by eminent political luminaries like Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar who was its first Chairman, Shri Balwantray Gopalji Mehta, Shri H.C. Dassapa, Shri A.C. Guha, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri Kamal Nath Tewari, Shri R.K. Sinha, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Dr. Baldev Prakash, Shri S.B.P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri Bansi Lal, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, Smt. Chandra Tripathi, Shri Ashutosh Law, Shri Jaswant Singh, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi, Shri S.B. Sidnal, Shri Rupchand Pal, Shri Madhukar Sirpotdar and Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

Conditions of Membership

A member, after his appointment as a Minister, ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. A healthy practice established under the Speaker's direction is that no member can continue his/her membership if he/she is already a member or after his/her election to the Estimates Committee accepts membership of any other Committee appointed by Government without the Speaker's approval. This provision is intended to keep the Committee free from any influence of the Government and enable it to arrive at conclusions, on the basis of facts which come to its notice, objectively without any fear or favour. It also helps the officials of the Government in expressing their views before the Committee with candour besides allowing the Committee to function in an apolitical manner.

Functions

The Committee on Estimates is constituted every year for examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker. The functions of the Committee, as enshrined in Rule 310 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, are as follows :—

"(a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

(b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

Provided that the Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings by these rules or by the Speaker."

The term 'Policy' referred to in clause (a) above has been amplified by the following directions issued by the Speaker:—

(1) The term 'policy' referred to in clause (a) of Rule 310 relates only to policies laid down by Parliament either by means of Statutes or by specific Resolutions passed by it from time to time.

(2) It shall be open to the Committee to examine any matter which may have been settled as a matter of policy by the Government in the discharge of its executive functions.

(3) With regard to clause (b) of Rule 310 the Committee shall not go against the policy approved by Parliament; but where it is established on evidence that a particular policy is not leading to the expected or desired results or is leading to waste, it is the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the House that a change

in policy is called for. The fundamental objectives of the Committee are economy, efficiency in administration and ensuring that money is well laid out, but, if on close examination, it is revealed that large sums are going to waste because a certain policy is followed, the Committee may point out the defects and give reasons for the change in the policy for the consideration of the House.

The scope of the examination of matters of policy by the Estimates Committee was discussed by the then Chairman, Estimates Committee Shri B.G. Mehta, with the then Speaker, 1st September 1958. He spelt out the scope of examination with which the Speaker agreed, as follows :—

"With regard to the matters of policy to be considered by the Committee, I had in my mind all along during my discussions with the Hon'ble Speaker that the Committee had to consider matters of policy following from the considerations of economy, efficiency, uniformity, better output of work; greater satisfaction of people's needs and the best possible use of the people's money of which the Parliament and its Committee, the Estimates Committee, are custodians. I agree that the Estimates Committee may not consider a matter of policy by itself merely because it requires to be changed on merit. Such consideration should have some relation to the various points I have enumerated above. There could not be such consideration without such relation. But it would be neither desirable nor practicable, to rule out all considerations of policy matters flowing from the above mentioned considerations."

As is evident from the above details the functions of the Estimates Committee are not confined to the examination of "estimates" alone; the scope of examination is quite comprehensive and extends to the examination of any aspect of the organisations and working of any Ministry/Department of the Government of India or of subordinate offices and bodies not specifically excluded from its purview by the Rules of Procedure. The Committee can as well enquire into any scheme, project or any other activity undertaken by the Central Government which may involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Committee, however, does not go behind the estimates and is not concerned with the process of formulation of estimates and their finalization before their presentation to the Lok Sabha. While the Committee may examine the "Budget Estimates" presented to the Lok Sabha before the Demands for Grants are finally voted*, the Committee's inquiry is, in practice, limited to subjects taken up for detailed examination which is necessarily a time consuming process. The passage of the Budget is, therefore, not dependent on the completion of the Committee's work.

The Estimates Committee has been authorised under the Rules of Procedure to make detailed rules regulating its working and in exercise of this power, the Committee has framed Rules of Procedure for its internal working. The procedures so evolved in the course of working of the Committee for about 54 years have made the Committee an effective instrument of inquiry into the functioning of the various aspects of Government of India.

The activities of the Government have become so vast and extensive involving expenditure on such a large scale that the Committee, circumscribed as it is in the matter of time and resources at its command, is, therefore, obliged to select a few subjects only for detailed examination during its term of office *i.e.* one year.

Selection of Subjects

Immediately after its constitution every year, generally in the first week of May, the Committee holds its first sitting for selection of subjects for examination during the course of the year. The subjects are selected after considering the various suggestions made by the Chairman and the members. The Committee's endeavour has been to take up for examination subjects which are of public importance or matters of special interest to the common man or are of topical nature.

Matters referred to the Committee by the House/ Speaker

Apart from the subjects selected by the Committee for examination, ad hoc subjects of public importance may also be referred to the Committee for examination from time to time by the House or the Speaker. Such references may be made either through observations made by the Speaker in the House or in the form of a communication from the Speaker to the Chairman of the Committee.

As soon as the Committee is constituted, it may appoint one or more Sub-Committee(s)/Study Group(s) for carrying out detailed examination of various specific subjects and for scrutiny of action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the previous Reports of the Committee and for considering procedural and general matters. These Sub-Committees/Study Groups are appointed by the Chairman of the Committee after taking into account the consent of the members to serve on them. The system of Study Groups enables the members to apply themselves intensively to the study of subjects according to their aptitude and also encourages specialization among members.

Collection of Material

The Committee has power 'to send for persons, papers and records'. The Committee also has an elaborate system of collecting material and information not only from the Government but also from non-official organisations, institutions or experts on the subjects under examination. This is done by eliciting replies to questionnaires issued to the institutions concerned as also requesting them to make specific suggestions for consideration by the Committee.

After the subjects are selected by the Committee for examination, the Ministries/Departments concerned are asked to furnish preliminary material on the subjects within a specified time. For this purpose, a questionnaire on each subject is drawn up and supplied to the Ministry/ Department concerned. After going through the preliminary

* However, since the formation of Departmentally Related Standing Committees *w.e.f.* April 8, 1993 this function is being performed by these Committees.

material, the members may suggest points on which further information is required by them. All the important points emerging as a result of study of the preliminary material and other literature on a subject, including the points suggested by the members, are consolidated in the form of a questionnaire. After approval by the Chairman, the questionnaire is sent to the concerned Ministry/Department for furnishing replies in writing. The Committee has also evolved a system of calling memoranda on the subjects selected by it for examination from leading non-official organisations, interested parties and eminent persons having special expertise or knowledge of the subject which could be of advantage and use to the Committee in its examination. If considered necessary, selected non-official organisations, institutions and individuals are also called by the Committee for oral evidence.

Study Tours

The Committee undertakes study tours/visits for on-the-spot study of various institutions and establishments connected with the subject under examination and holds informal discussions with representatives of the concerned officials/non-official organisations located at the place of visit. The Committee is usually divided into two Study Groups for undertaking tours. Each tour is undertaken with the specific approval of the Speaker. The impressions gathered during these study tours and informal discussions held with local officials are of considerable use to the Committee. Such tours make it possible for members to gain first-hand knowledge and a clear idea of the inner working of the administration at grass-roots level and also learn many relevant and useful facts regarding the administration when they come in closer contact with high officials and become conversant with the other man's point of view in the course of discussions. This enlarges their knowledge and experience and enables the members to function in a more enlightened, objective and judicious manner during the examination of the subject by the Committee.

Oral Evidence

The representatives of the Ministries concerned with the subjects, usually the Secretary of the Ministry/Head of the Department, is called to tender oral evidence before the Committee. The oral evidence of the representatives of Ministries is based on questionnaires framed in advance after in-depth study of the material and information collected from the Government and non-official organisations and during study tours. There may be certain points on which the witnesses are unable to furnish information to the Committee during the evidence stage itself. In such cases, the Chairman may permit the witness to furnish replies subsequently in writing.

Attendance of Secretaries of the Ministries/ Departments at the sittings of the Committee

The Estimates Committee as provided in Direction 59(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, always insists upon that the Ministry or Department or Undertaking should be represented by the Secretary or the Head of the Department or Undertaking for giving evidence before the Committee. In case the Secretary or the Head of the Department is unable to attend the sitting of the Committee due to good and cogent reason, he should himself seek prior permission of the Chairman of the Estimates Committee for exemption from the sitting of the Committee in writing himself.

Minister not called before the Committee

A Minister is not called before the Committee either to give evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of estimates by the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee may, however, when considered necessary, but after its deliberations are concluded, have an informal talk with the Minister concerned to apprise him of:—

(a) any matters of policy laid down by the Minister with which the Committee does not fully agree, and

(b) any matter of secret and confidential nature which the Committee would not like to bring on record in its Report.

Draft Report

After the oral evidence of the representatives of the Government is over and all the information promised by the Government during evidence is received, the report of the Committee on the subject is drafted.

The Draft Report is divided into Chapters and the Chapters into Sections, each dealing with specific matters. The report generally consists of a narrative portion which summarises the material received and evidence tendered before the Committee and is followed by the observations/ recommendations of the Committee.

The Draft Report, after approval of the Chairman, is then placed before the Committee for consideration and adoption. A copy of the draft Report, without the recommendations/observations of the Committee, is sent to the Ministry concerned for factual verification. This is done to ensure that the facts contained in the Report are absolutely correct and updated.

After factual verification by the Ministry concerned, the Report is presented to the Lok Sabha by the Chairman. Thereafter, a Press Release, indicating some of the important recommendations made in the Report, is issued by the Secretariat.

Action Taken Reports

After presentation a copy of the Report is sent to the Ministry concerned for taking follow-up action on the observations/recommendations of the Committee. The Ministries are expected to furnish the action taken replies within a period of six months. The action taken replies, when received, are examined by the Committee and a Report containing the views and recommendations of the Committee on 'Action Taken Replies' of the Government is presented to the Lok Sabha. After its presentation, a copy of the Action Taken Report is also sent to the Ministry concerned to furnish statements of action taken or proposed to be taken by them on the observations/ recommendations contained in Chapter I and the final replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Report as early as possible *i.e.* within a period of six months from the date of presentation of the Report.

Laying of Statements of Action Taken

The statements of action taken or proposed to be taken as furnished by the Government are processed and scrutinised to see that the replies are complete in all respects. These Statements of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in Action Taken Report, after approval by the Chairman, are laid on the Table of the House without any further comments. This completes the examination of the subject by the Committee.

Examination of Estimates relating to the Ministry of Defence

A separate procedure has been laid down for examining the estimates of the Ministry of Defence. The examination of estimates relating to the Ministry of Defence is entrusted to a Sub-Committee of the Committee. The Sub-Committee on Defence has all the powers of the undivided Committee, among which the most notable are the powers to take oral evidence and to draw up a Report which is deemed to be a Report of the whole Committee, if approved by the latter.

Consensual Approach in Deliberations

There is a great degree of harmony among the members during the deliberations of the Committee and various shades of opinion represented on the Committee having divergent views on different issues emanating before the Committee are synthesized to find a maximum area of rapproachment.

An important aspect of the functioning of this Committee that needs to be highlighted is that its decisions are always objective, judicious and unanimous and that party considerations do not come in the way of their deliberations. The Committee works in a team spirit to uphold the value of the parliamentary system so as to make the Executive more accountable to Parliament.

The Reports of the Committee are adopted with collective approval. There is no system of appending Minutes of Dissent with the Reports of the Committee. The objectivity reflected in the Reports of the Committee and the consensus among members on its recommendations/observations, in a large measure account for the esteem in which recommendations/observations of the Committee are held by the Government. No wonder, the majority of the recommendations of the Committee find ready acceptance by the Government.

Since its inception and upto the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee has presented about 961 Reports (Original as well as Action Taken Reports) covering almost the entire gamut of activities of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

The following Nineteen Reports (Ten Original and Nine Action Taken) were presented by the Committee to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha:—

Original Reports

(i) Role of Public Sector Banks in Self-Employment Schemes including Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)—(Fourth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (ii) Telecommunication Services in Rural Areas—(Sixth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (iii) Expansion and Modernisation of Ports with special reference to Mormugao Port Trust (Ninth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (iv) Development of Infrastructure for Growth of Tourism–(Tenth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (v) Creation of New Demand for Grants for 'Defence Research and Development Organisation' under the Ministry of Defence (Eleventh Report–13th Lok Sabha); (vi) Shifting of North-Western Railway Zonal Headquarters from Jaipur to Ajmer (Twelfth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (vii) Development of Infrastructure for Growth of Tourism–Development of Ajmer City (Fifteenth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (viii) Regional Rural Banks–(Sixteenth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (ix) Relief and Rehabilitation Measures in Natural Calamities–(Seventeenth Report–13th Lok Sabha); (x) All India Council for Technical Education (Nineteenth Report–13th Lok Sabha).

Action Taken Reports

(i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Estimates Committee (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Textiles–Sickness/Closure of Textile Industry (First Report–13th Lok Sabha). (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of Estimates Committee (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas–Crude Oil–Indigenous Production and Imports (Second Report–13th Lok Sabha). (iii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report of Estimates Committee (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (Central Board of Excise and Customs)–Kar Vivad Samadhan Scheme, 1998 (Third Report–13th Lok Sabha). (iv) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of Estimates Committee (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs – Banking Division) – Public Sector Banks – Bad Debts (Fifth Report – 13th Lok Sabha). (v) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of Estimates Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs – Banking Division) – Role of Public Sector Banks in Self Employment Schemes including Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) – (Seventh Report – 13th Lok Sabha). (vi) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of Estimates Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications) – Telecommunication Services in Rural Areas (Eighth Report – 13th Lok Sabha). (vii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Shipping – Expansion and Modernisation of Ports with special reference to Mormugao Port Trust (Thirteenth Report – 13th Lok Sabha). (viii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Tourism and Culture (Department of Tourism) – Development of Infrastructure for Growth of Tourism (Fourteenth Report –13th Lok Sabha). (ix) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs –

Budget Division) – 'Creation of New Demand for Grants for DRDO' under the Ministry of Defence (Eighteenth Report – 13th Lok Sabha).

The important recommendations contained in the Original Reports presented by the Committee to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are given in the **Annexure**.

Positive and Constructive Approach

The Committee has always had a positive and constructive approach in dealing with the subjects examined by it. In the discharge of its duties, the Committee works in close liaison with the Executive. The aim is to implement the will of the Parliament. While pointing out and criticising the organisational inadequacies, inefficient execution of projects and schemes and expenditure incurred without realising the full value of money, it has at the same time given suggestions for corrective action to effect improvements in the working of Government Departments/Organisations. The Committee is generally more interested in corrective measures and procedural improvement in the system for economic and efficient implementation of plan/projects and policies.

The Committee has in its almost 54 years of existence built up a wholesome reputation of being fearless and constructive. Its appraisal of the functioning of various Government Departments has been objective and non-partisan. Its vigil over governmental spending and timely reports and constructive suggestions to plug the loopholes in the existing systems and policies have resulted in improvement in the organisation and working of the Government of India. The Committee also provides a forum for interaction between the Government and Parliament and an opportunity for information to flow from the former to the latter and ultimately to the people. The Estimates Committee has certainly performed its role with vigour, objectivity, impartiality and a sense of fairness so as to inspire respect in the administration and trust in the public mind.

ANNEXURE

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL REPORTS PRESENTED BY THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE TO THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

Fourth Report on 'Role of Public Sector Banks in Self-Employment Schemes including PMRY'

(i) The income ceiling of the families covered under the 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana'(PMRY) should be increased to a reasonable level so that the loan applications of deserving beneficiaries under the scheme are not rejected and the benefit reaches the targeted disadvantaged sections of the society.

(ii) Government should revise their guidelines in such a manner as to enable the banks to have an increased participative role in the selection of beneficiaries in the Government - sponsored self-employment and poverty alleviation schemes.

(iii) Only officers of proven integrity and repute should be allowed to handle sanctioning and disbursement of loans to the borrowers under various self-employment schemes.

(iv) The factors responsible for banks' performance not being upto the mark in regard to implementation of various self employment schemes and poverty alleviation programmes should be identified and all out efforts should be made by the Government/RBI and Public Sector Banks so that more and more poor unemployed youth having low level of education and lack of skill should be covered under the various Government sponsored self employment schemes and poverty alleviation programmes.

(v) There should be standing instructions to DIC/ DRDA/ Bank authorities to render all possible assistance by taking up the matter with the concerned State Government authorities for giving clearance/licence necessary for starting the self-employment venture under PMRY.

(vi) The Government should take corrective measures for stopping wilful default, which include a mechanism to circulate lists of defaulters among bank branches making the lists public through the media, banning defaulters from holding any public position and taking help of the Revenue Department in effecting recovery in difficult cases. Swift and effective penal action on the erring borrowers/officials connected with any default in repayment of loans should be taken.

(vii) The existing machinery for redressal of grievances should be suitably strengthened and separate data be maintained both at Headquarters and Regional Offices regarding receipt, consideration and disposal of complaints and that such complaints be disposed of promptly and to the satisfaction of complainants with a view to eradicating corruption prevalent in the process of sponsoring of loan applications and disbursement of loans to the beneficiaries.

Sixth Report on 'Telecommunication Services in Rural Areas'

(i) As part of incentives for rural areas, the registration fee should be brought down uniformly from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 1000 or even less.

(ii) There is need to have a more pragmatic approach and to make determined efforts to achieve the target set up in NTP 1999 for telecom coverage of all villages in the country by March, 2002 .

(iii) The Government should review the status with regard to provision of Direct Exchange Lines(DELs) and clearing of wait list in rural areas and take corrective measures on priority basis.

(iv) Government should give utmost priority to Village Public Telephones Scheme and a time bound action plan should be drawn up to provide telephone facility in all the villages in the country.

Government should also continuously monitor the progress in the implementation of the scheme by the Telecom Circles, Task Forces and Private Fixed Service Providers.

(v) More effective and time bound measures should be taken to rectify faulty Village Public Telephones (VPTs) and provide efficient telephone services in the villages.

(vi) Government should pursue the process of connecting the remaining 7762 exchanges with reliable media to its logical conclusion latest by March, 2002 so that the country and its people may enjoy the benefit of fault-free telephone network.

(vii) Government should make all out efforts to ensure that STD/ISD facilities are provided to all rural exchanges latest by the end of the calendar year 2001.

(viii) Government should closely monitor compliance of the revised targets of DELs and VPTs by the private operators and invoke penalty provisions on them in case of any further slippage within a laid down time frame. In case of any further failure by the private service providers, Government should take corrective measures so as to ensure that progress in the implementation of VPT scheme does not suffer.

Ninth Report on 'Expansion and Modernisation of Ports with special Reference to Mormugao Port Trust'

(i) All steps be taken with due promptitude to enhance the traffic handling capacity of Mormugao Port Trust to 31.50 MT as targeted by the end of 10th Five Year Plan from its present capacity of 19.98 MT.

(ii) All the schemes/projects not executed or deferred be implemented with due promptitude and in future projection for fund requirement be assessed more realistically.

(iii) Mumbai, Mormugao and Cochin Port Trust which have higher cost operation ratio should equip themselves with state-of-the-art equipment and reduce their operating expenditure so as to bring down the cost ratio.

(iv) All possible measures be taken to develop expeditiously JNPT and Chennai Ports as hub ports of West Coast and East Coast so that all cargo domestic as also international from these regions aggregate at these ports and go through the mother vessel to their destination.

(v) Syllabi of training programme be suitably revised to include training in operation of state-of-the-art equipments installed/proposed to be installed in various ports and all officers/staff manning those equipments at all the ports be given training to handle them efficiently.

Tenth Report on 'Development of Infrastructure for Growth of Tourism'

(i) Information technology should be effectively made use of to give information to tourists and facilities for on line reservations and touch screen kiosks should be set up at all important tourist spots so that tourists are not left at the mercy of touts.

(ii) State Governments should make sincere efforts to enact tourist legislation and introduce Tourist Police Force in order to prevent malpractices, cheating and harassment etc. of tourists.

(iii) To relax visa regulations and simplify the procedures for issuing visa to tourists.

(iv) Evaluation and monitoring mechanism in the Department of Tourism should be strengthened for better evaluation and monitoring of tourism projects.

Eleventh Report on 'Creation of New Demand for Grants for Defence Research and Development Organisation' under the Ministry of Defence

(i) A separate Budget Head be allocated for 'Defence Services—Research & Development' under the Ministry of Defence.

Twelfth Report on 'Shifting of North-Western Railway Zonal Headquarters from Jaipur to Ajmer'

(i) Government should review their decisions taken for setting up new Zones and shifting of the headquarters of North-Western Railway from Ajmer to Jaipur and, if necessary, a High Powered Committee be constituted for going into the entire issue and giving their recommendations to the Government.

(ii) The Ministry of Railways should take all possible measures to check the expenditure through economy and austerity measures and to augment the earnings through conventional and non-conventional measures.

(iii) Concerted efforts should be made by the Railways at the highest level for effecting recovery of the dues.

Fifteenth Report on 'Development of Infrastructure for Growth of Tourism – Development of Ajmer City'

(i) All round concerted efforts should be made to turn Ajmer into a premier tourist destination in the country by developing better infrastructural facilities to meet the requirements of increasing number of tourists visiting Ajmer and Pushkar from time to time.

(ii) Pushkar Lake should be developed further by introducing boating facilities, proper lighting arrangements and musical fountains. The areas around also should be developed with social forestry.

(iii) The stretch of NH8 between Jaipur and Ajmer should be converted into four lane Highway for the smooth flow of traffic which will avert frequent accidents.

Sixteenth Report on 'Regional Rural Banks'

(i) A more responsible role to be played by the regulatory and supervisory authorities like the Ministry of Finance, RBI, NABARD, State Governments and the Sponsor Banks over RRBs to ensure more efficient functioning by them.

(ii) A thorough review of the RRBs Act should be undertaken and necessary amendments incorporated keeping in view the original mandate given to the institution, their present status, the performance of the banks over the years and also the present needs of the rural masses.

(iii) Appointment of more committed officers as Chairmen of RRBs.

(iv) In RRBs which are making absolute profit, the CD ratio should be as high as 75%. In RRBs which are making profits but still have accumulated losses, an increasing trend of CD ratio should be ensured and their investment portfolio should get reduced accordingly.

(v) RRBs should seriously address the question of reduction of NPAs through well defined policies and strategies.

(vi) Steps to be taken for checking cases of fraud in the banks.

(vii) Taking a very serious view of cases where charging of compound interest on agricultural loans by RRBs is noticed.

(viii) Conducting of annual inspection of RRBs by the NABARD etc.

Seventeenth Report on 'Relief and Rehabilitation Measures in Natural Calamities'

(i) A time-frame be laid down for submission of Memorandum by State Government after the natural calamity occurs and deputing the Central Team and sanctioning and disbursal of relief from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

(ii) 30% of NCCF should be earmarked and spent exclusively for financing projects and programmes meant for the rehabilitation of regions and people affected by natural calamities.

(iii) An autonomous body called National Disaster Management Commission should be set up to monitor disaster preparedness and warning on an ongoing basis and organise prompt rescue, relief and rehabilitation operations in the wake of natural calamities.

(iv) Disaster management should be included in Schedule 7 of the Constitution.

(v) All possible steps should be taken for upgrading and strengthening advance disaster warning system in the country.

(vi) Steps should be taken to set up a Specialised Task Force at the Centre with units in the regions, whose members could be deployed for relief works in the event of natural calamities. Training should be imparted to Police and Para-Military Forces, Home Guards, NCC Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, NSS, Armed Forces, etc. in disaster management so that their services could be utilised for rescue, relief and mitigation operations when natural calamities occur.

Nineteenth Report on 'All India Council for Technical Education'

(i) Regional Offices of the Council should be set up in all major States. Functions of 'All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)' need to be decentralised and Regional Offices should be delegated with more powers.

(ii) AICTE Act should be suitably amended with provisions for setting up a permanent Appellate Authority vested with *quasi-judicial* powers with a view to act as an arbitrator in all the cases relating to grating of approval, recognition and accreditation and other related matters. The Appellate Authority should be headed by a retired judge and should have eminent educationists as Members.

(iii) A High Powered Expert Committee should be constituted and entrusted with the responsibility of conducting surprise quality inspection of the institutions to assess the grades of the courses.

(iv) A separate Vigilance Cell should be set up in AICTE to conduct surprise checks and look exclusively into the complaints of charging donation/capitation fee and also charging in excess of the prescribed tuition fee, development fee, etc.

(v) AICTE in coordination with State Governments should take criminal action against promoters of unauthorised private institutions who play with the future of students.

7

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS*

Inspired by the need for planned and accelerated economic development and recognizing the nascent and weak private sector ill-equipped to face the challenges of the contemporary times, post-independence India, through the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948–reinforced by its successor of 1956–envisaged the imperative of a strong public sector. Public Sector was envisioned to play, after attaining commanding heights of the economy, a historic role of stimulating accelerated industrialization as a strategic support to the realization of the socio-economic goals. Thus, public sector was contemplated to be utilised as a catalytic agent for the socio-economic metamorphosis of the country. Massive investments have been made over the last five decades in this sector.

The public sector not only captured a commanding role but also made their presence felt in almost all areas of the functioning of the economy. As on 31 March, 2003, there were 240 public undertakings (excluding 6 Insurance Companies and 2 Financial Institutions) with an investment of Rs. 3,24,632 crore. The increasing rate of investment in the public sector undertakings not only aroused interest of the members of Parliament but also made them feel that the public enterprises should be subject to adequate parliamentary scrutiny. However, due to the magnitude of State activities and paucity of time it is not viable for Parliament as a whole to effectively scrutinise the functioning of the Executive. The most effective form of parliamentary surveillance over the public sector is the examination by the Committee of members of Parliament which is designated as the Committee on Public Undertakings.

The Committee on Public Undertakings, set up for the first time in 1964, is the youngest of the three Financial Committees of Parliament. Prior to the constitution of this Committee, the Public Accounts Committee examined the Reports of the C&AG on public undertakings and the Estimates Committee examined in general the individual undertakings and different aspects of functioning of all undertakings. During its existence of forty years, the Committee has achieved significant laurels to its credit. Since its inception, the Committee has presented 515 Reports (258 Original Reports and 257 Action Taken Reports). During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Undertakings held 57 sittings running into a total duration of 57 hours and 10 minutes. During the period, the Committee presented 12 Reports (7 Original Reports and 5 Action Taken Ones).

The Committee visited various public undertakings situated in different parts of the country for an on-the-spot study of their working and held discussions with their representatives. The Committee had often felt the need to bring out before the Parliament the deficiencies relating to the functioning of public undertakings that come to its notice during the study visits and to make specific observations/recommendations to the Government for overcoming such deficiencies. Consequently, the matter was considered in detail by the Committee (2000-2001) at its sitting held on 7th September, 2000 and a resolution was passed in terms of the provisions of Rule 281 of the 'Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha' to prepare and lay its Study Tour Reports on the Table of the Houses of Parliament. The resolution was considered and approved by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 20th November, 2000 and since then, the Committee has been following the practice of presenting to Parliament its Study Tour Reports with full-fledged observations/recommendations pertaining to the functioning of individual undertakings.

Since the initiation of the practice in November, 2000, the Committee has presented to Parliament 51 Study Tour Reports on various public undertakings operating in diverse areas of the economy.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Public Undertakings is constituted every year. It consists of 22 members comprising 15 members elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and 7 members elected by Rajya Sabha in like manner and nominated by that House for being associated with the Committee. This system of election ensures the representation of almost all parties and groups in Parliament, more or less, in proportion to their strength in the Houses.

A Minister is not eligible to become a member of the Committee. If a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee belonging to the Lok Sabha.

Functions and Jurisdiction of the Committee

The main function of the Committee is to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices. In terms of Rule 312 A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

*Contributed by the Committee on Public Undertaking Branch of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Business in Lok Sabha read with the Fourth Schedule to the Rules, every Government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament comes within the purview of the Committee. Thus all Government companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 in which the Central Government is a member could be examined by the Committee. This is not the case with the public undertakings established by special Central Acts. Only those undertakings set up under Central Acts which have been specified in Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Rules can be examined by the Committee. Some organisations like the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, Nationalised Banks and other public sector institutions like the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Port Trusts are not included in Part I of the Schedule and are thus beyond the scope of examination by the Committee.

Working of the Committee

The Committee selects such public undertakings/ subjects for examination as they may deem fit and which fall within its terms of reference. The Committee normally selects 20 to 25 undertakings/subjects for examination during the year. The Committee may also select such undertakings for examination where comprehensive appraisals appear in the Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who assists the Committee in the examination of such undertakings. The Committee may select on its own certain other undertakings/subjects for independent examination.

In addition, the Committee usually selects one or more aspects of working of various public undertakings for horizontal study in order to widen its scope of coverage. The Committee has presented 33 horizontal reports so far.

Apart from the subjects selected by the Committee for examination, a matter of public importance with which a public undertaking is concerned may also be referred to the Committee by the Speaker, for examination and report.

Committee at work

The Committee on Public Undertakings acts as the eyes and the ears of Parliament as far as the public undertakings are concerned. The reports of the Committee cover a wide gamut of activities and reveal the manner in which the public undertakings are functioning and suggest the areas where there is scope for further improvement.

A distinctive feature of the Committee's Reports is that they cover a wide spectrum of activities. They bring out in sharp focus the accountability of not only the public undertakings but also of the administrative Ministries for efficient functioning of the undertakings. The Committee also tries to establish a nexus between the Plans of the Government and public undertakings. Shortfalls in physical, economic and financial terms are highlighted through the reports from time-to-time.

Besides, the Committee's appraisal is not only confined to financial performance of the undertakings but includes wide range of several other important aspects like project implementation, lapses of management, cost of production, value addition, manpower, etc. which are crucial for the health of the undertakings. The Committee's Reports have been unanimous and exposures of weaknesses and shortcomings have always been made in a constructive manner.

The findings of the Committee as embodied in its Reports, are very revealing. The Committee's Reports have highlighted cases of corruption, malpractices, irregularities, etc. from time-to-time and have also pointed out the instances of extravagant and infructuous expenditure, lapses of management—be it financial or administrative—under-utilisation of capacity, escalation of cost of production and lack of cost control consciousness in certain undertakings. Besides, remedial measures are also suggested so as to ensure that PSUs in which precious resources of the nation are invested, discharge creditably the responsibility entrusted to them. It should, however, not be understood that the Committee on Public Undertakings is merely a fault finding agency. The commendable job done by the PSUs has also been duly appreciated by the Committee on Public Undertakings in its Reports.

The Committee does not remain content solely with the presentation of Reports. It has devised a system of watching implementation of its recommendations/ observations. The Committee calls for replies from the Government within six months of presentation of the Report showing action taken by the Government on its various recommendations therein. A Sub-Committee of the Committee scrutinizes these replies and prepares the Action Taken Report which, after approval by the main Committee, is presented to both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as the original Report. In the Action Taken Report, the Committee may or may not accept the replies of the Government. The Committee in the latter cases may reiterate its earlier recommendations and offer its remarks/observations as it deems fit. After an Action Taken Report is presented to the House, copies thereof are sent to the Ministries/Undertakings concerned for action. Statement of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the Action Taken Report is consolidated and laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

Implementation of recommendations and their impact

The impact of Committee's recommendations on the functioning of Public Sector Enterprises and also on the policy formulations of the Government has been significant. It has been observed that the administrative Ministries take urgent ameliorative measures as per the recommendations of the Committee.

A brief account of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the various Reports of COPU in the succeeding paragraphs bears testimony to the above contention.

A. Fourth Report on Air India Limited

In its Fourth Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Air India Ltd., the Committee highlighted the issue of overlapping of operations by the Indian Airlines and Air India which had resulted in unhealthy competition and mutual loss.

Not only was the intransigent attitude of both the Airlines deprecated with regard to this matter the helplessness of the administrative Ministry in addressing the problem was deplored by the Committee. The Committee had also desired the administrative Ministry to seriously address the matter with immediate effect.

In pursuance of this recommendation, several rounds of meetings had been held and the matter had been studied in detail. Although it was agreed upon by Air India and the Indian Airlines not to consider withdrawal or alteration of schedules on the overlapping city pairs at this stage which may prove to be advantageous for the foreign carriers, it was also agreed that co-ordination and consultation between the two Airlines should be on a continuous basis to check any unhealthy practice in respect of pricing and marketing matters.

B. Fifth Report on IDBI

In its Fifth Report (13th Lok Sabha) pertaining to IDBI, the Committee made an in-depth study of the country's premier financial institution in the light of the emerging needs of the corporate and financial sectors. The Committee realised that the rigid procedures prescribed in the statute debar the IDBI board from obtaining adequate managerial autonomy and flexibility to determine the eligible 'Industrial Activity' under section 2(c) and the nature of business that IDBI may undertake under section 9(1) of the IDBI Act, 1964. The Committee, therefore, desired that the structure of IDBI as a statutory corporation required a re-look and that there was a need to impart more operational flexibility to IDBI to formulate its own policy and to function according to the business needs of the changing financial system. This had a far reaching impact on the policy of the Government *vis-a-vis* IDBI. The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech in the subsequent year announced that IDBI will be corporatised. And, the Government introduced the Industrial Development Bank (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Bill in Parliament which envisaged IDBI to focus on corporate lending, besides continuing as a development finance institution. The said Bill became an Act in December, 2003.

Study Tour Reports : Highlights of Recommendations

It would also be worth-while to highlight here some of the recommendations made in the Study Tour Reports which have had a significant impact on policy measures.

Extension of Purchase Preference Policy granted to Hindustan Latex Ltd.

The Committee (2001-2002) in its Study Tour Report pertaining to the 'Hindustan Latex Limited' had, *inter-alia* recommended the continuation of the policy of purchase preference granted to public sector undertakings, which was due to expire on 31.3.2002, for a further period of two years. The recommendation was made with a view to facilitating the Company to sustain itself as a profitable organisation and to enable it to supply quality products for the family welfare programmes. As a result of the Committee's recommendation, the purchase preference policy granted to public sector undertakings was extended by the Government for a further period of two years, that is, upto March, 2004.

Attrition of experienced and trained engineering manpower from Semi Conductor Complex Limited

The case relating to revision of pay-scales of Scientists/Engineers as well as other employees of Semi Conductor Complex Ltd., Chandigarh can be cited as yet another example where the findings/recommendations made by the Committee in its Study Tour Report played a significant role. The Committee (2001-2002), having noted that the remuneration drawn by the Scientists/ Engineers of 'Semi Conductor Complex Ltd.' was much lower even in comparison to those in comparable jobs in the Government sector and Government Undertakings, *inter-alia,* recommended in their related Report for immediate introduction of the new scales of pay which were due to be effected from 1.1.1997 onwards. As a result of the Committee's recommendation, the Government chose to approve the revision of pay scales and convey the decision to the Company.

Assistance of Embassies to secure export orders for Mazgaon Dock Ltd.

During an on-the-spot study visit to Mazgaon Dock Ltd., the Committee could notice that the Company was finding it difficult to secure export orders for construction of ships even though MDL has obtained ISO 9001 certification. The Committee, therefore, highlighted the same in its Study Tour Report on this subject. The Committee not only felt the need for utilizing the services of officers of Indian High Commissions/Embassies as an extended marketing arm for boosting the sales potential, but also recommended that the Ministry of Defence should take up the matter with the Ministry of External Affairs so that necessary instructions/guidelines to this effect are issued in the interest of earning more foreign exchange for the country.

As a consequence of this recommendation, the matter was taken up by the Ministry of Defence with the Ministry of External Affairs which has assured all possible co-operation by the Embassies and Consulates abroad for seeking export orders.

Reduction of surplus manpower in HSCL

In another Study Tour Report on Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, the Committee, after making an in-depth study, realised that excess manpower was a problem for HSCL. Although the Company had made successful attempts in bringing down the manpower through VRS after adoption of financial restricting strategy in the past, it had further plans to reduce 5000 more employees. For this a proposal was sent to the Ministry of Finance by the administrative Ministry to increase the existing Government of India guarantee by Rs. 250 crore to facilitate further loan from the commercial banks for accomplishing the said objective. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the proposals sent by the administrative Ministry to the Ministry of Finance should be cleared expeditiously to enable the company to reduce its workforce. And in response to this recommendation, the Ministry of Finance cleared the proposal to provide Government of India guarantee for raising an additional Rs. 250 crore for implementing VRS.

Need for procedural requirements for obtaining forest/ environmental clearances for mining activities in NMDC

In its Study Tour Report on National Mineral Development Corporation, the Committee, after realizing the importance of procedural requirements for obtaining forest/environmental clearances for mining activities, recommended for streamlining the procedural system for obtaining/granting environmental/forest clearances for undertaking mining operations as well as for renewal for mining leases. As a consequence of this recommendation, the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued guidelines to this effect.

Non-official Directors in the Board of CIL

One such Study Tour Report pertains to Coal India Limited in which the Committee witnessed blatant violation of DPE guidelines issued in March, 1992, which stipulate that the number of non-official Directors on the Board of a Company should be at least one-third of the actual strength. Coal India Limited had no non-official Director on its Board. The Committee felt that absence of non-official Directors on the Board of CIL deprived the Company of the expert guidance of seasoned professionals. The Committee, therefore, recommended that urgent action should be taken for the appointment of non-official Directors on the Board of Directors of CIL as prescribed under the DPE guidelines. As a consequence of this recommendation, immediate action was taken to revamp the Board of Directors of CIL as per the DPE guidelines issued in March, 1992.

Placement of orders on nomination basis in EIL

The Committee, in its Study Tour Report pertaining to Engineers India Limited, recommended active help by the Ministry in obtaining purchase orders on nomination basis and through purchase preference system as per DPE guidelines. As a result of the Committee's recommendation, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas advised Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., GAIL, Kochi Refineries Ltd. and Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd. to consider award of some assignment to EIL on nomination basis to help the Company tide over the crisis relating to order book position.

The impact of the Committee is evident from the fact that most of its recommendations are accepted by the Government/Undertakings. The Committee on Public Undertakings has succeeded not merely in its primary task of facilitating effective parliamentary control upon the functioning of public enterprises, but also has undoubtedly proved to be an effective tool for suggesting improvements for attaining better performance in their concerned fields. The Committee's Reports provide at one convenient point the results of critical and constructive examination of the public enterprises in respect of administration and management. The Committee on Public Undertakings also provides an important forum where the Legislature, the Executive and the management of PSUs meet one another face-to-face and moved by a common purpose, they endeavour to analyze the problems of public enterprises and find out acceptable solutions for the better planning and management of these enterprises.

In short, the Committee on Public Undertakings has performed very useful functions in giving substance to the concept of accountability of the public undertakings to Parliament. It is for this reason that this Committee is regarded as one of the most important and influential Parliamentary Committees.

8

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES*

As per the provision of Article 338 of the Constitution, a Special Officer was designated as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for SCs and STs and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards. The reports of the Commissioner were used to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of such recommendations. However, in August, 1967 during the discussion on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha suggestions were made by several members that a Standing Parliamentary Committee be set up with full investigating powers to *inter-alia* see that the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and recommendations made by the Commissioner in his reports are implemented. The suggestion was accepted by the Government and to achieve the above objective, a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted in 1968. The constitution and functions of the Committee are governed by Rules 331A and 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consists of 30 Members—20 elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its Members in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and 10 nominated by the Rajya Sabha. The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee. A Minister is not eligible for election to the Committee and if a member after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment. The term of the Committee does not exceed one year and ends on 30th April of the year.

As soon as a new Lok Sabha is constituted, a motion for holding election for constituting the Committee is moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the Lok Sabha normally during its first or second session for the first term of the Committee. For subsequent terms of the Committee, the motion is moved by the outgoing Chairman of the Committee.

*Contributed by the SCTC Branch of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Functions of the Committee

The important functions of the Committee as per Rule 331A of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha *inter-alia* are to consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* under article 338(5)(d) of the Constitution, to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, Statutory and Semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of Article 335; to report on the working of welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories and to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

The Committee select subjects of varied interests pertaining to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for in-depth examination. In selecting the subjects, the Committee gives due importance to the issues which had a bearing on the socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee took up subjects for detailed examination such as representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of Central Government Departments, Central Public Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, credit facilities provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Nationalised Banks. Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Working of Integrated Rural Development Programmes, Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and patterns of social crimes towards them, Working of National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Examination of orders relating to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services, Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Judiciary and in the Defence Services, Allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Fair Employment

* Constituted in place of office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990 *w.e.f.* 12.3.1992 which has now been bifurcated into two separate Commissions *i.e.* (i) National Commission for Scheduled Castes; and (ii) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes by way of Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2003 *w.e.f.* 19.02.2004.

Policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public and Private Sectors.

The Committee also took special care to elicit information or clarifications from the Government of India as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Committee in their Reports.

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee held 56 sittings which lasted for 86 hours.

Highlights of the Reports

The Committee presented 28 Reports (14 Original and 14 Action taken Reports) on various subjects as per details given in the Statement. Some of the important matters dealt within these reports are mentioned below:—

(a) Keeping in view the negligible representation of SC/ST students in various professional and non-professional courses in almost all the Central Universities, the Committee in its First Report (1999-2000), had recommended to set up a Committee to look into the details and reasons of low intake of SC/ST students in these courses. The Committee also impressed upon the Government to take remedial steps to fulfil the prescribed quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission to educational institutions.

In its action taken note, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has stated that University Grants Commission has constituted a Monitoring Committee for implementation of reservation policy in Central Universities and deemed Universities securing grants. The Committee felt that merely constitution of the Committee would not yield desired result. The Committee, therefore, desired that the Universities and deemed Universities should be persuaded to implement the reservation orders in admission as well as in services with more dedication and in letter and spirit.

(b) While examining representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Judiciary, the Committee in its Second Report (1999-2000) had observed that Ministry of Law and Justice had requested a number of times the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts to recommend the names of suitable SC/ST advocates for appointment as Judges of the High Courts. The Committee was surprised to observe the dismal representation of SC/ST persons in Judgeship of the Supreme Court and High Courts. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that concrete and positive steps be taken to give adequate representation to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Judgeship of the Supreme Court as well as High Courts and in the appointment of officers and staff in their establishments as per prescribed percentage.

The Ministry of Law and Justice, in its action taken notes stated that a letter has been issued by the Department of Justice to Registrars of all High Courts requesting for taking necessary action in this regard. The Ministry has further stated that it has also been brought to its notice that it was the primary responsibility of the State Governments, in consultation with the concerned High Courts to ensure adequate provisions for safeguarding the interest of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment, promotion etc. in the subordinate judiciary.

The Committee in its action taken report (Thirteenth Report) has reiterated that necessary amendment in the Constitution be made so that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons are properly represented in the Judgeship of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

The Committee in its Second Report had also recommended that a National Judicial Commission be set up to deal with the appointment, transfer and placement of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts which should be supplemented by constituting an All India Judicial Service.

In its action taken reply, the Government has stated that formation of an All India Judicial Service is under consideration of the Government. The Committee in its action taken report (Thirteenth Report) has commented that a National Judicial Commission and an All India Judicial Service be constituted at the earliest.

(c) The Committee in its Sixteenth Report (2001-2002) on Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) had noted that while the reservation policy in force is yet to show results in achieving adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, the spate of five Office Memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel and Training in 1997 on the basis of Supreme Court judgements have withdrawn a number of facilities that were available to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people and completely turned aside the reservation policy. The Committee, therefore, in its above-cited report, had recommended for withdrawal of these Office Memoranda. The Committee, also urged the Government to enact a Reservation Act to fulfil the prescribed percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all grades and cadres. Such law should be included in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee in its above report, the Government, after making necessary amendments in the Constitution, has withdrawn four memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(d) The Committee while examining subject relating to Military Participation Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Services had noted that the Constitution has provided for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes "in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State," and hence, recommended

that reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be introduced in the Defence Services. The Committee had also desired that reservation be introduced for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for entries to National Defence Academy, Indian Military Academy and Officers Training Academy for which recruitment is being done by the Union Public Service Commission as is done in similar other recruitment through competitive examinations.

(e) The Committee in its Twenty-first Report (2001-2002) on allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the 9th Five Year Plan, recommended that the Ministries should review their monitoring mechanism to get adequate finance from the Planning Commission and there should be some fool proof mechanism to monitor the utilisation of funds. The Committee further recommended that defaulter States which do not furnish the progress reports or utilisation certificate should be dealt with strongly by the Centre and Ministries have to present a clean picture about proper utilisation of funds so as to get the adequate allocation from the Planning Commission. During examination of the above subject, the Committee noted that no action has been taken by the Centre against the defaulting States in spite of the fact that they have not adhered to the desired norms as per the guidelines of misutilisation or diversion of funds and have not furnished Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the funds allocated for different programmes/schemes meant for the upliftment of poor section of society should be utilized in those specific programmes/schemes for which they are meant to achieve the desired result. The Committee has also recommended that stringent action should be taken against the State Governments/UT Administrations which have diverted the funds meant for specific Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes development schemes to other purposes.

(f) Keeping in view the changed scenario of the Indian economy due to globalisation/disinvestment and significant contribution made by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities in the nation building, the Committee in its Twenty-second Report (2002-2003) recommended that a mandatory condition must be evolved in the agreement for adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the jobs while disinvesting any Government Institution. The Committee in the said report has noted that when the investment in a particular Public Sector/ Company goes below 50 per cent then it becomes a Private Sector Company and overall control goes into the private hands. The Committee, has therefore, recommended that the Government should not disinvest its share below 51 per cent so that control remains in the hands of the Government. The Committee is of the view that reservation policy for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes should be extended to all such Industries/Trading Organisations which receive any type of assistance and infrastructure facilities (such as Railways, posts, telegraph, water, electricity etc.) in addition to loans from financial institutions/Banks, subsidies from Central and State Governments, Land allotment or other facilities/concessions.

Study Tours

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee undertook tours for on-the-sport study of various Central Public Undertakings/Nationalised Banks, other bodies in connection with the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and provision of credit facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Nationalised Banks. Specific schemes formulated for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Union Government were also discussed during the course of the Study Tours with the State Government officials in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and with the Administration of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Various socio-economic measures taken/proposed to be taken by the aforesaid State Governments/Union Territory Administration were also discussed during the course of on-the-spot study visits by the Committee. The Committee laid on the Tables of both the Houses of the Parliament, 8 Reports on Study Tours undertaken by it in different parts of the country for understanding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

During the course of examination of the subject "Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services" in various Banks/ Undertakings etc. while having meeting with the SC/ST Employees Welfare Associations, the Committee came to know that several candidates of non-SC/ST categories have got employment in various institutions by producing fake caste certificate. The Committee was informed by the respective managements that they have taken necessary action against such employees but in some cases, actions are delayed/pending due to non-receipt of reply from the Collectors/District Magistrates concerned who had issued these caste certificates and to whom the cases of genuineness of caste certificates were referred. Such delay, on the part of Collectors, gives ample time to defaulters to obtain stay orders from Courts. The Committee in their sitting held on 11 July 2003 decided to take up this matter with the Ministries concerned and to issue a letter in this regard to them. Accordingly, an Office Memorandum, dated the 16th September 2003 was issued to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions with copies endorsed to all Ministries/ Departments of the Govt. of India, requesting them that instructions should be issued to all Collectors/District Magistrates making them personally responsible for delay in these cases. It was also stated that these directions/ instructions should clearly indicate that if any case for

verification of caste certificate is referred to them and reply to this effect is not sent by the Collector/District Magistrate concerned to the Institution concerned within a period of one month, it would be deemed that the caste certificate issued by them is not a genuine one.

In pursuance of the above O.M. of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment *vide* their D.O. letter, dated 30.10.2003 had issued above instructions to Chief Secretaries of all States/ Union Territories for compliance.

During the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, a conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures was held on 7 and 8 December 2001. The then Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha Late Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in his inaugural address stated that the Committee has made a tremendous impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings in so far as the socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. Shri Balayogi further stated that the recommendations given by the Committee are given due importance by the Government agencies and most of them got implemented in due course. He, however regretted that the benefits of much of the welfare measures and schemes envisaged for the weaker sections often do not reach them, largely because they are not even aware of such schemes and projects. He further added that these schemes could be publicised through media and other agencies, district, village and panchayat level officials who should make efforts to publicise the benefits of these schemes to the people belonging to the weaker sections and expressed his hope that this conference would look into these matters. The Speaker while concluding his address congratulated the members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been going about their task with so much dedication and devotion.

Procedure for Dealing with Representations

The Committee have laid down the following procedure for dealing with the representations/complaints received by it regarding problems/difficulties being faced by SC/ST people:—

(a) Memoranda/Representations received from the Government servants have a prescribed appellate and Reviewing Authority with the President at the top. Such representations when received are forwarded to the Ministry/Department concerned for appropriate action.

(b) Memoranda/Representations on matters which are within the purview of the State Governments are forwarded to the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned for disposal and the petitioner is informed of the action taken.

(c) Memoranda/Representations which made general suggestions for the welfare and improvement of the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are considered by the Committee on merit while dealing with the subjects referred to in those suggestions.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha a total number of 2271 representations received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Associations and also from individuals regarding implementation of the reservation policy and a variety of other aspects were also dealt with.

Over the years the Committee has developed into an effective instrument for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has made considerable impact on the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks, in so far as the socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned. An awareness has also been created that there is a watch-dog Committee of Parliament to exercise surveillance on the implementation of the constitutional safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT

List of Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presented during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	No. of Reports	Subject	Date of Presentation
1	2	3	4
1.	First Report	Reservation in services including reservation in admission and employment of SCs and STs in Central Universities.	15.3.2000
2.	Second Report	Reservation of SCs and STs in judiciary with special reference to Supreme Court and High Courts.	15.3.2000
3.	Third Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Delhi Development Authority and Housing facilities provided to them.	20.4.2000
4.	Fourth Report	Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (11th L.S.) on Employment and financial assistance provided to SCs and STs under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.	20.4.2000
5.	Fifth Report	Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in State Bank of Patiala and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them.	20.4.2000
6.	Sixth Report	Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report (12th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SC/ST in Indian Tourism Development Corporation.	23.11.2000
7.	Seventh Report	Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report (12th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Canara Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them.	23.11.2000
8.	Eighth Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.	23.11.2000
9.	Ninth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 5th Report (12th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Indian Institutes of Technology and reservation in admission therein.	14.12.2000
10.	Tenth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 3rd Report (13th L.S.) on reservation for and employment of SCs and STs in Delhi Development Authority and Housing facilities provided to them.	22.12.2000
11.	Eleventh Report	Action taken by the Government on the 8th Report (12th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in All India Radio and Doordarshan.	18.4.2001
12.	Twelfth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 1st Report (11th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in South Eastern Railway.	18.4.2001
13.	Thirteenth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 2nd Report (13th L.S.)– Representation of SCs and STs in Judiciary with special reference to Supreme Court and High Courts.	23.4.2001
14.	Fourteenth Report	Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (11th L.S.) – Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in South Central Railway.	27.7.2001
15.	Fifteenth Report	Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (13th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs/STs in State Bank of Patiala and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them.	27.7.2001
16.	Sixteenth Report	Examination of orders pertaining to reservation for SCs/STs in services.	27.8.2001

1	2	3	4
17.	Seventeenth Report	Military participation ratio of SCs and STs in Defence services– Policy and Perspective.	30.8.2001
18.	Eighteenth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 1st Report (13th L.S.) on Reservation in services including reservation in admission and employment of SCs and STs in Central Universities.	30.8.2001
19.	Nineteenth Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.	11.12.2001
20.	Twentieth Report	Working of the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED).	18.12.2001
21.	Twenty-first Report	Allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the Welfare of SCs and STs during the 9th Five Year Plan.	18.12.2001
22.	Twenty-second Report	Fair Employment Policy for SCs & STs in Public and Private Sector – Review of position following globalisation and other reform measures.	22.11.2002
23.	Twenty-third Report	Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Rajasthan.	27.2.2003
24.	Twenty-fourth Report	Policy of recruitment of staff in various Nationalised Banks after abolition of Banking Service Recruitment Boards.	27.2.2003
25.	Twenty-fifth Report	Working of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC).	9.5.2003
26.	Twenty-sixth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 17th Report (13th L.S.) on Military participation ratio of SCs and STs in Defence Services–Policy and Perspective.	14.8.2003
27.	Twenty-seventh Report	Action taken by the Government on the Sixty-fifth Report (10th L.S.) on Reservation for and Employment of SCs and STs in Central Medical Institutes and colleges including reservation for SCs and STs in admission therein.	11.12.2003
28.	Twenty-eighth Report	Action taken by the Government on the 24th Report (13th L.S.) on Policy of recruitment of staff in various Nationalised Banks after abolition of Banking Service Recruitment Boards.	22.12.2003

9

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS DURING THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA—AN APPRAISAL*

It is common knowledge that the main function of Parliament is to legislate. Legislation can be initiated either by Government which is mostly done through Ministers or by members, other than Ministers, irrespective of their party affiliation. It is the latter category which is commonly known as Private Member's Bills in Parliamentary parlance. In the Lok Sabha the Rules of Procedure afford ample opportunity to all the members to make significant contribution to the Parliamentary activities through Private Members' Business which includes Bills and Resolutions.

Private Members' Legislative Business enables the members to apprise the Government of various shades of public opinion on different subjects. As has been revealed over the years, the measures mooted by private members are not just restricted to airing local grievances of their constituents but also touch upon various issues falling in the ambit of administrative, judicial, economic reforms, international relations and social welfare schemes, etc. In all these and other areas, the Private Members' Bills while highlighting matters of public interest and importance, do echo and reflect the current needs and aspirations of the progressive society.

It is true that a Private Members' Bill does not often get into the statute book. Yet the purpose of building and moulding public opinion on the subject is achieved. In many a case, Private Members' Bills act as a forerunner for future official enactments and/or administrative measures on the issue.

Upto the end of Fourth Lok Sabha, 14 Private Members' Bills were passed by both Houses of Parliament and put on the Statute Book. Out of these 9 Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha and 5 in the Rajya Sabha. However, since 1970 onwards, the trend has been that the Government brings forward comprehensive Bills based on the ideas mooted in the Private Members' Bills.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 343 Bills were introduced by Private Members belonging to almost all political parties represented in Parliament. Out of these, 119 Bills sought to amend the Constitution. In all sixteen Bills were discussed in the House. Of these fourteen Bills were withdrawn after assurance from the Ministers for bringing in comprehensive legislation on the subjects concerned and two Bills were negatived.

Some of the important Bills which were discussed are :—

(i) *The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2000* (Insertion of new article 75A, etc.) by Shri Anant Gangaram Geete. The Bill sought to insert new articles 75A and 164A in the Constitution with a view to providing that the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of a State shall express its lack of confidence in the Prime Minister/Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers only by electing his successor through a composite motion supported by a majority of the total members of the concerned House and presenting an address to that effect to the President or to the Governor as the case may be and who shall then appoint the person so elected as the new Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, as the case may be. Although the Bill was withdrawn by the member at the end of the discussion it received unanimous support from all sections of the House.

(ii) *The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1999* (Omission of article 44, etc.) by Shri Aditya Nath, sought to amend the Constitution with a view to omitting article 44 and to insert new articles 51B and 51C to make Uniform Civil Code enforceable throughout the country. Sixteen members participated in the debate. The Bill was withdrawn by leave of the House.

(iii) *The Nationalisation of Inter-State Rivers Bill, 2000* by Shri Vaiko providing for equitable distribution of river waters among all the States was discussed for four hours. There was a unanimous demand from all sections of the House for linking of major rivers in the country. Later on the member withdrew his Bill. It may not be out of place to mention that the Government subsequently constituted a Committee to go into the issue of linking of major rivers under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Prabhu.

Considering the little time available for transaction of Private Members' Business, majority of the Bills introduced on many important subjects could not be discussed in the House. Some of the important Bills are:—

(i) *The Girls (Free and Compulsory Education) Bill, 2001* by Shri G.S. Basavaraj providing for free and compulsory education to every girl child whose parents are living below poverty line;

*Contributed by the Legislative Branch–II of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(ii) *The Illegal Immigrants Bill, 2000* by Shri Anant Gangaram Geete providing for setting up of a National Commission to identify and deport illegal immigrants to the country of their origin;

(iii) *The National Child Welfare Board Bill, 1999* by Shri Vilas Muttemwar which sought to provide for the welfare of children;

(iv) *The Investors' Protection Bill, 1999* by Shri Kirit Somaiya which sought to provide for protection of interests of small depositors in the financial establishments;

(v) *The National Commission for the Aged Bill, 1999* by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde which sought to provide for securing a life with dignity, peace and security to the aged persons;

(vi) *The Prevention of Corruption (Establishment of a Commission) Bill, 2000* by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh which sought to provide for transparency and annual disclosure of assets/property owned or possessed by Ministers, Members of Parliament, Civil Servants, Businessmen and their dependents to restore public faith in the political system. The Bill sought to achieve the above purpose through establishment of a Commission for Prevention of Corruption at the Centre and in every State. The Commission at the Centre as per the Bill has to be headed by a retired Judge of Supreme Court and have such other number of members as might be prescribed.

(vii) *The Prohibition of Publication of Pre-Election Survey Bill, 2000* by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh which sought to prohibit publication of pre-elections survey.

(viii) *The Ban on Cow Slaughter Bill, 1999* by Shri Aditya Nath which sought to ban the slaughter of cow and its progeny.

(ix) *The Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2000* by Shri Vilas Muttemwar which sought to provide for compulsory military training to all able bodied citizens.

(x) *The Citizens (Identity Card) Bill, 2000* by Shri Chandrakant Khaire which sought to provide for issuance of multipurpose identity cards to all citizens of the country.

(xi) *The Domestic Workers (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2000 by* Dr. V. Saroja which sought to provide for regulation of conditions of service of domestic workers.

Private members made good efforts to bring in new ideas through their Bills. For instance Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil introduced a Bill, namely, the *Alternate Fuel Resources Board Bill, 2000* to provide for research and promote the use of Methanol/Ethanol as alternate fuel. Shri Kirit Somaiya introduced a Bill, namely the *Technology Bank of India Bill, 2000* to provide for setting up of a Technology Bank which would act as a talent pool. Some of the other important Bills which contained new ideas are as follows:—

(i) *The Medical Profession (Regulation) Bill, 1999* by Dr. V. Saroja. The Bill sought to regulate medical profession with a view to providing best available health care to the people.

(ii) *The Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2000* (Amendment of section 1, etc.) by Shri Prakash Paranjpe. The Bill sought to amend the Income-Tax Act, 1961 to provide for an income tax holiday for two years i.e. 2001 and 2002.

(iii) *The National Agriculture Commission Bill, 2000* by Shri Uttamrao Dhikle. The Bill sought to provide for setting up of a National Commission with a view to developing agriculture in the country.

(iv) *The National Commission for Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2001* by Shri Sushilkumar Shinde. The Bill sought to set up a National Commission for Persons with Disabilities with a view to taking steps for their welfare.

(v) *The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2000* (Amendment of sections 29A and 29B) by Shrimati Krishna Bose. The Bill sought to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for providing that registered political parties shall nominate not less than one-third of women candidates at elections and also for cancellation of registration of such political parties as do not comply with this directive.

(vi) *The Voluntary Organisations (Regulation) Bill, 2001* by Dr. V. Saroja. The Bill sought to provide for registration and regulation of voluntary organizations for their better involvement in welfare activities. The Bill sought to achieve the same purpose through constitution of a Voluntary Organisation Welfare Fund by the Central Government to which the State Governments shall contribute in such ratio as might be prescribed. The Bill also sought to establish a National Board of Voluntary Organisations at New Delhi and a Regional Board of Voluntary Organizations in the capital of every State/Union Territory.

(vii) *The Drugs Regulatory Authority Bill, 2001* by Adv. Uttamrao Dhikle. The Bill sought to set up a Regulatory Authority for drugs in order to make available quality drugs at affordable rates to general public.

Besides, some Bills were also introduced by women members with a view to promoting the welfare of women in general. Some of the Bills introduced for the purpose were as follows:—

(i) *The Empowerment of Women Bill, 1999* by Dr. (Smt.) V. Saroja.

(ii) *The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2001* (Amendment of article 16) by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

(iii) *The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2002* (Amendment of articles 124 and 216) by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

The Empowerment of Women Bill, 1999 sought to provide for free education, vocational training, free insurance facilities, facilities at the places of work, equal rights in the management, associations etc. facilities for destitute women, property rights to women and special courts to deal with atrocities against women.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2001 sought to ensure reservation for women in appointments or posts and relaxation in conditions of eligibility for posts and services under the State including Public Sector Undertakings and enterprises and the Joint Sector. For this the Bill sought to amend article 16 of the Constitution by addition of Clause (4AA) after clause (4A) in the same article.

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2002 sought to make provisions for reservation of women in appointments as Judges in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts of the country through additions of enabling provisos in article 124 and in article 216 of the Constitution through amendment.

The ideas contained in some of the Private Members' Bills prompted the Government to bring forward their own legislation. During the span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, seven Government Bills which were identical to Private Members' Bills, were passed. These Bills were:—

The Cable Television Network (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 1999 (Amendment of section 5, etc.) by Shri Kirit Somaiya; *the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2001* by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal; *the Freedom of Information Bill, 2000* by Shri Subodh Mohite; three Bills to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 by Shri Kirit Somaiya; *the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2001* (Amendment of the Schedule) by Shri Adhir Chowdhury; *the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2000* (Insertion of new article 21A, etc.) by Shri Basudeb Acharia; and two Bills which sought to amend Eighth Schedule to the Constitution by S/Shri Hannan Mollah and Basudeb Acharia. A Bill introduced by Dr. V. Saroja, *i.e. the National Commission for Children Bill, 2000* was later brought in the shape of a Government Bill. However, the Government Bill was not taken up for consideration during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and it lapsed with the dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on 6 February, 2004.

Private Members' Resolutions

Private Members also generate opinion and highlight various issues through another important parliamentary device in the form of Private Members' Resolutions. Though the Private Members' Resolution is merely an expression of opinion in the House or recommendatory in nature it certainly gives an input to the Government to actively consider the issue which has been discussed through the resolution.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 96 Private Members' Resolutions were admitted. Of these 19 resolutions were discussed, 16 resolutions were withdrawn after discussion whereas, 1 resolution was adopted and 1 resolution was negatived. The remaining one resolution was part-discussed and lapsed on the dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

After a long gap of 13 years, a Private Member's Resolution regarding Ban on Cow Slaughter moved by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel was adopted following detailed discussion for about 10 hours which spread out to 5 days allotted for Private Members' Resolutions. Among the resolutions which were discussed, some of the important resolutions were:—

- Legislation on measures to control population by Smt. Jaskaur Meena.
- Reviewing of the Policy regarding Privatization of Central Public Sector Undertakings by Shri Suresh Kurup.
- National Policy for Children by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

To regulate Private Members' Business in the House, there is a Standing Committee known as Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. The Committee consists of 15 members and the Chairman of the Committee is Deputy Speaker.

The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions performs the same functions in regard to Private Members' Business as are performed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government business.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Committee held a total number of 39 sittings. The Committee presented 39 reports to the House. It examined 96 Constitution (Amendment) Bills and after examining them recommended that the members giving notices thereof might be permitted for leave to introduce those Bills. The Committee also considered 341 Bills for classification on the basis of their urgency and importance. Out of these Bills, the Committee classified 225 Bills in category 'A' according to their importance and remaining 116 were classified in category 'B' Bills.

To conclude, considering the enthusiasm shown by members in tabling Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, it will not be an exaggeration to say that Private Members' Business will act as a catalyst for many official enactments or administrative measures for the years to come.

10

THE NEW PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BUILDING (SANSADIYA GYANPEETH)

Introduction

Information is of utmost importance to the parliamentarians in effectively performing their varied roles. More than anything else, to deliberate, discuss and take decisions on myriad vital issues of national concern, they must have access to truthful, non-partisan, authoritative and full information. An independent, well-organized and modern library service is, therefore, required not merely to serve as a repository of books, legislative debates and parliamentary papers but for providing an up-to-date and objective storehouse of knowledge on which members could draw upon. In our country, it was in 1921 that a small Library was for the first time established in the then Central Legislative Assembly. This Library continued to serve members on a very modest scale for a number of years. Over the years, the Library Service has gradually developed into what is now familiarly known as the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS). For long, it was felt that the space available to the Parliament Library and its allied services in the Parliament building was too limited to cope with the volume of literature being acquired by it. Besides, there had been a growing demand for making available to the members of Parliament a more effective, efficient and modern Research, Reference and Information Service. Successive Speakers of Lok Sabha had taken up the matter with due seriousness. The process received further momentum during the Speakership of Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar.

In 1984, when Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar was the Speaker, the General Purposes Committee of the Lok Sabha approved the proposal for the construction of a new Parliament Library Building. The Foundation Stone for the new complex was laid by the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 15 August 1987. The proposal gathered momentum when the design of the building was approved on 15 November 1991. The *Bhoomi Poojan* of the complex was performed by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, on 17 April 1994 and the construction of the new Parliament Library Building named *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* was undertaken in April 1994 at the site between Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. Conceptualized by the leading architect Shri Raj Rewal, this building was constructed by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Successive Speakers of Lok Sabha Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri P.A. Sangma and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi paid personal attention to the expeditious completion of the project.

Inauguration of Sansadiya Gyanpeeth

The new Parliament Library Building was inaugurated by the President, Shri K.R. Narayanan on 7 May 2002. Among those present on the occasion were the then Vice-President, Shri Krishan Kant, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan and Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Shri Ananth Kumar and many other dignitaries.

The Library Complex

The new Library is a modular, utilitarian and centrally air-conditioned building with provision for all the facilities of a modern Library. It was estimated that about 14 thousand sqm of space would be required for stacking about three million publication which the Library was expected to have in the next four decades or so.

Apart from LARRDIS, the building accommodates the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) and the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA). The building also has an Auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,075 persons; a Media Centre equipped with the latest telecommunication facilities as part of the Press and Public Relations Wing; an Audio-Visual Unit; a Microfilm Reader Room; a small Auditorium with facilities for multi-media presentations; and Library Committee Rooms and Conference Rooms. The building also has a Conservation Laboratory, Binding Unit and an Archival Room with temperature below the freezing point to preserve audio/ video materials, computer tapes and microfilm rolls. It has optic fibre-based Local Area Network (LAN) with high speed Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity to provide linkage with State Legislatures, foreign Parliaments and other international organisations. Audio-visual aids form a substantial part of the services. TV sets are provided at vantage points for viewing live the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament. A large number of cubicles are fully equipped with audio and video facilities and computers. Besides, multi-media facilities have been provided at the reading tables in the Reading Rooms for members of Parliament and other scholars.

Design Concept

The central point of the complex is the Parliament Library, a house of knowledge, symbolically a place of enlightenment. The design concept reflects a specific

preference for serene spatial enclosures, modulated with light, rather than forms of grandeur.

The design is based on the context of the site, functional requirements, appropriate structural systems, technical considerations and democratic values of modern India. The attempt has been to seek an architectural expression in harmony with the existing buildings in the vicinity designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker when the city of New Delhi was built. Externally, the same materials of red and beige sandstone from Agra and Dholpur have been used to conceive a formal structure in structure in tune with the classical symmetry of New Delhi's planning criteria. The general height of the new complex is restricted to the podium of the Parliament House, below the circular colonnade. The roof of the Library building has a series of low profile bubble domes sitting on steel structure to complement the existing surrounding domes of masonry on the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

The circular Parliament building sits on a red sandstone podium. The surrounding colonnade above it exudes dignity and power. Externally, the Library is designed to complement the Parliament building with smaller circles strewn together in the form of a *mandala* or cosmograph. Internally, the building is imbued with a different spirit signifying sagacity, rather than competing with the power of the Parliament.

Both visually and symbolically, the Central Hall of Parliament House denoting people's power, consensus and democracy is linked to the central core of the *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* symbolizing knowledge and scholarship. Clarity of structural system and concern for sustainability have guided the design of a variety of public spaces, courtyards and roof gardens in the Library complex.

Sustainability and Symbolism

Open spaces within the Library complex complement similar spaces within the Parliament building, but are more subtle and complex. These are located between the inner core of building activities and external peripheral functions and they help in reducing the temperature during summer months. There are three courtyards located around the central built-form supporting the district functions to be performed within the adjoining areas of the building. These courtyards provide outdoor movement areas in a meandering form around the core of the central public areas. The first courtyard—around a sunken amphitheatre which is symbolic of 'Liberty'—is built adjoining the M.P.s.' Reading Room and the BPST Lecture Room and has an atmosphere of tranquillity. The second courtyard is dominated by a tree symbolising 'Justice'. The third courtyard is surrounded by the Museum and Auditorium and its space can be utilised for outdoor exhibitions around the water pool which represents 'Equality'.

The main entrance of the Library is directly linked to one of the gates of Parliament House and leads to an atrium covered with a circular roof allowing muted light, lightly placed above a stainless steel ring. Its roof structure is designed as a lattice of stainless steel members of octagonal forms with glazed in-fill squares. The primary structure of steel is roofed with fibre-reinforced cement concrete bubbles and its ribs support acoustic tiles. The glazed panels allow diffused light to dance around the hall.

The Focal Centre

The focal centre of the complex is built with sun reflecting, state-of-the-art, structural glass and stainless steel. It is composed of four petals which are tied together with delicate tension roads. The upper part of the glass dome has a symbol of circle representing the *Ashok Chakra*.

Reading Room of Members of Parliament

The Reading Room for members is located in the central core of the Library complex and faces the internal courtyard. It is a two-story-high space with an internal atrium, covered with a circular dome supported on four columns. The primary structure of white painted steel is raised above the roof level and admits translucent light through glass blocks, creating a serene ambience within a hall of noble proportions.

The Library

The large hall of the main Library and the Audio-Visual Museum at the two ends of a cross axis have a similar configuration. They have a large span of 35 meters. This large volume is lit from the top with glass blocks inserted within the concrete bubbles. The primary steel structure is kept low and illuminated with natural light on the periphery.

Some Constructional Aspects

The Construction Agency

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) was chosen as the construction agency for this prestigious project. Indeed it was the natural choice, considering that the Department has the invaluable experience of having built monumental buildings like the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House and the North Block and South Block. The scope of work entrusted to the CPWD included Structural Planning and Design, Services Planning and Design, Project Execution, Contract Management and Quality Assurance.

Innovations in Foundation-lying

That this was going to be a challenging project was evident right from the beginning. The restricted site for construction was bounded by very busy roads on two sides making it impossible to go in for open excavation for the two basements. The proximity to highly sensitive buildings (like the Parliament House itself) put paid to any hopes of adopting blasting to remove about one lakh cubic meter of rock. Besides, there was a need to be cautious about the rate at which water was pumped out from the foundation pit lest it should disturb the foundation of the adjacent Parliament House.

The CPWD's way of dealing with these constraints was indeed innovative. Diaphragm walls (at some places

extending to a depth of 14m below ground level) were lowered and anchored to enclose the periphery and retain the earth outside. A water proof curtain of grout was created extending below the diaphragm wall to reduce the ingress of water into the construction areas, thus minimizing the need for pumping out water. Hydraulic Krupp hammers and rock splitters were used, in addition to excavators, to remove rock without resorting to blasting. The basement was also anchored with vertical rock anchors to counter the uplift thrust due to the high watertable.

The lowest basement floor is at a depth of 4.5 m below normal ground water level. Water proofing by external tanking method, using non-shrink polymeric admixtures and other water proofing agents, has been carried out to ensure a dry basement.

The Domes—A Novel Experiment

The structure is conceived as a Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC)—framed structure with column spacings, generally of 5 metre. The intermediate floors are of coffer unit construction while the roof is partly of coffer units and partly with steel-and-concrete domes.

The design and construction of the domes have been the first of its kind in the country. Some of the novel features involved in the construction of the domes are:

- Stainless steel of grade AISI 304L has been used in two of the 12 domes. The steel has a satin finish. All the other domes are in carbon steel finished with epoxy paint.
- All joints in the framework were pre-cast in foundries and connected to the tubes by a combination of HSFG bolts and welding under controlled conditions. Consequently, the joints appear sleek even where 12 members meet at one joint.
- Geometric precision was achieved in the manufacture and assembling of the various elements of the dome, *viz.* the cast joints, the curved tubes and the pre-cast concrete bubbles seated over the steel framework. As these three elements were manufactured independently, and assembled together at site, any error in the geometry of any one element would have proved to be a mismatch affecting the formation of the dome as a whole.
- An all-stainless-steel, fully-glazed 'focal dome' spanning over 25 metre connects the interior of the building to the open sky, at the same time cutting off excessive glare and heat. High quality TIG welding has been used for welding the stainless steel tubes to each other, ensuring a flawless and strong weld.
- The bubbles seated over the domes are not connected to each other structurally. To account for temperature movements of the bubble, the water proofing was done using a urethane polyurea membrane, capable of taking ultimate elongations up to 500 per cent.

Structural Quality

All structural concrete poured into the RCC frames was using design mix concrete produced by a computer-controlled batching plant installed at the site. Most of the concrete was placed in position by concrete pumps of capacity 20 cum/hour. This arrangement ensured that consistently good quality concrete was produced.

Letting in Natural Light

A large amount of glazing has been used throughout the building. The composition of the glazing units are so chosen as to limit the transmission of heat and light energy to the desired level so that the air-conditioning load does not become excessive and a comfortable level of lighting for purposes of reading is available.

Insulated, dessicant-filled, double-glazed vertical units (2600 sqm), heat-strengthened, laminated, insulated and heat-reflective horizontal units (220 sqm) and glass blocks for both vertical and horizontal applications (1650 sqm) have been used in the building. All the fabrication required for the glass, *viz.* heat-strengthening, laminating and insulating, have been got done through workshops having computer controlled processing machines.

Ceiling Patterns

A large number of false ceiling patterns have been used, using materials like stainless steel planks, perforated aluminium planks, gypsum board, sand stone jali, Burma teak, cedar and seesham.

Assured Quality

Befitting the status of the Project, the CPWD established and maintained a quality assurance system in planning and construction of the building. In recognition of such a system actually being in place, the Bureau of Indian Standards conferred the internationally acclaimed ISO 9002 certification on the Parliament Library Project Team of the CPWD.

Furnishing the Library

All furniture and furnishing required for the project have been executed by the CPWD. The second basement of the building houses 8,100 compact mobile stacks, which can store a major part of the three million volumes of Library collections. The rest of the storage is in the form of open racks spread out in other areas of the building. Other furniture like tables for offices, staff, Committee Room furniture, Library Counters, Auditorium chairs and Banquet Hall furniture and kitchen equipment (including walk-in cold rooms) have also been provided by the CPWD.

Electrical and Mechanical services

Power Supply

The peak demand for power when the building is fully operational is expected to be 5 MW. Nine 1250 KVA transformers and 15-panel HT circuit breakers have been provided. Considering that the substation is at the basement level, all the transformers are of dry type and the HT breakers of vacuum type to ensure maximum

safety. Two kms of air-insulted compact bus trunking and 14 rising mains have been installed for power distribution in the building.

Emergency Power Supply

Two auto-start, low-noise diesel generators of 1000 KVA each have been provided to meet the power requirements of light, fire lifts, water supply pumps and AHUs of the air-conditioning system during the main's failure. These giant-sized machines have been provided with acoustic enclosure so as to run with minimum noise levels which do not exceed 70 db.

Air-conditioning

About 45,000 sqm of the building has been air-conditioned (parking and plant room excluded) with a total heat load of 2040 TR. Five energy-efficient centrifugal chilling machines of 550 TR each working on R-11 refrigerant have been installed in the basement. These units have provision for retrofitment for use with R-123 refrigerant once R-11 is phased out under the Montreal Protocol on Environmental Protection. Winter heating and dehumidification shall be provided with the help of 2x1000 KW hot water generators and heating coils in the AHUs. Double skin air handling units with environment-friendly carbon and micro filters have been provided in the system. Air distribution has been designed compatible with the fire compartmentation of the building through 66 AHUs.

Mechanical ventilation

The substation, DG set room, AC plant room, car parking, kitchen and toilets have been provided with forced ventilation/roof extraction system.

Fire Protection

An automatic, intelligent, fire alarm system has been provided with a combination of smoke, heat, optical and beam detectors. The system has been integrated with the AHUs, PA system and fire check doors, so that these units also simultaneously switch over to the fire mode as soon as smoke/fire is detected.

The fire fighting system consists of an automatic sprinkler system in basements, parking and Auditorium, wet risers and yard hydrants, both outside the building as also on the terrace. Separate sets of pumps have been installed for the sprinkler system and the wet riser system.

Non-wet fire fighting system with NAFS-III gas has been provided for the Computer Centre and micro filming store. An efficient fire extraction system either through AHUs (in all the areas) and as an independent system (in the focal dome area) duly integrated with a fire alarm system is also in place.

Auditorium

The Auditorium is equipped with the state-of-the-art digital Dolby surround sound system for 35 mm film projection; a wireless, simultaneous interpretation system for ground plus four language interpretation; video projection system with high power Xenon illumination system with an output of 10,000 ANSI lumens; and stage light system with scanner-controlled FOH lights.

Other Facilities

- Energy efficient lighting system throughout the building.
- CCTB for surveillance, Library operations and for help in the live telecast of parliamentary proceedings.
- Door frame metal detectors and baggage scanners for security checking.
- Four hydraulic lifts (13 passenger), one glazed lift (10 passenger), four goods lifts, ten dumb waiters and one VIP lift of four passenger capacity.
- PA system for announcements, car hailing, playing pre-recorded messages and bell repeater system.
- Digital conferencing system in all the Committee Rooms and simultaneous interpretation system in three selected Committee Rooms.
- Car control system for parking area.
- Exit light system working on power through UPS.

The new *Sansadiya Gyanpeeth* is thus a functionally efficient Library Complex providing for an advanced and sophisticated storage and retrieval system. This is the second largest Library in the country, keeping pace with the rapid developments taking place in the field of information technology where networking, microfilming, multimedia and national and international linkages through satellites will be everyday realities.

11

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY AND REFERENCE, RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SERVICE (LARRDIS)—AN OVERVIEW

Until 1921, there was no separate Library as such for members of the Indian Legislature. Only a small collection of publications comprising mainly the Departmental reports, proceedings of the Legislatures, statutes, etc. used to be maintained and that too without any proper classification. Books and other important publications, when required by members, were obtained on loan from the Libraries of the then Legislative Department and the Imperial Secretariat. Inadequacies inherent in such an arrangement came to be realized over the years and a small Library was, for the first time, established in the year 1921 in the then Central Legislative Assembly. This Library continued to serve members on a modest scale for a number of years.

It was only after the Constituent Assembly of India undertook drafting a new Constitution for free India that the demands on the Library started multiplying. Too much dependence of members only on governmental sources of information for policy-making as well as for evaluation of policy, or even for a critical appraisal of any Government activity, was felt to be rather unsatisfactory. An independent and comprehensive Library service was, therefore, envisioned not merely as a repository of books, legislative debates and parliamentary papers, but also for providing an up-to-date and objective storehouse of knowledge on which members could draw upon.

The year 1950, when India became a sovereign, democratic Republic, saw the beginning of a systematic expansion of the Parliament Library's collections, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Simultaneously, a Members' Reference Service was also constituted within the newly established Research and Reference Branch which initially functioned independent of the Parliament Library.

During the past five decades, the Library as well as the Research and Reference Services for members of Parliament has gradually developed into what is now known as the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service, more familiar by its acronym, LARRDIS. The present set-up and nomenclature of the integrated Service is the result of a major functional re-organisation of the Secretariats of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha effected during 1974-75.

Even though LARRDIS is a part of the administrative set-up of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, it serves members of both the Houses of Parliament and functions on a subject-section-cum-desk officer system. The objective has been to ensure the development of necessary specialisation and expertise coupled with diversification of experience and interchange ability of desks within the broad subject areas. LARRDIS is divided into several functional Divisions. The team of officers in each Division is led by a Joint Director. The different Divisions are under the overall charge of five Directors.

Research and Information Services

The research and information services for members of Parliament are provided by the Research and Reference Divisions. Officers and staff in the Research Division are distributed into the following self-contained specialised functional Wings or Sections identified by the subjects handled by each:

(i) Economic and Financial Affairs Wing
(ii) Educational and Scientific Affairs Wing
(iii) Legal and Constitutional Affairs Wing
(iv) Parliamentary Affairs Wing
(v) The Journal of Parliamentary Information Section
(vi) Political Affairs Wing
(vii) Practice and Procedure Unit
(viii) Social Affairs Wing
(ix) Who's Who Cell

Constant endeavour is made to keep members of Parliament informed of the current developments, both national and international, in various fields by bringing out books, brochures, information bulletins, background notes, fact sheets and the like which carry objective information material. Handy pamphlets or 'information quickies' are also prepared and circulated for the use of members. All these publications are based on authentic published sources and continuous efforts are made to keep these up-to-date.

Books

In recent years, the Research Division has brought out several important publications. Some of these include: (i) *Presidential Addresses to Parliament* containing all addresses by the Presidents of India to the members of Parliament from 1950 to 1996; (ii) *Finance Ministers' Budget Speeches* (in two volumes) incorporating all the Budget Speeches of Finance Ministers of India from

November 1947 to February 1996; (iii) *SAARC Parliaments;* (iv) *Into the Third Millennium—A Speaker's Perspectives* containing select speeches delivered by the Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma; (v) *The Speaker Speaks—Selected Speeches of Speaker Balayogi,* and (vi) *Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India (1921-2001).* The Research Division also periodically revises and updates several important publications like the renowned treatise, Kaul and Shakdher's *Practice and Procedure of Parliament.*

To commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence, a publication titled *Fifty years of Indian Parliamentary Democracy* was published. The publication takes stock of five decades of India's achievements and deficits in almost all areas of the nation's life during the Golden Jubilee Year. During the Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Indian Parliament, two publications, *viz. Fifty Years of Indian Parliament* and *Parliament of India* were released. At the International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of Indian Parliament, held in January 2003 in New Delhi, the following publications were released: *Indian Parliamentary Companion—Who's Who of Members of Lok Sabha* (First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha); *Fifty Years of Lok Sabha; The Changing Profile of Lok Sabha: A Socio-Economic Study of Members (1952-2002);* and *Parliament of India a Pictorial Essay.* The Service also brought out some other publications titled *Speakers of Lok Sabha, India and Human Rights, Who's Who of* different Lok Sabhas and *Honouring National Leaders: Statues and Portraits in Parliament Complex.*

Brochures, Briefs, Backgrounds, etc.

The Research Division is also entrusted with special assignments like the preparation of brochures, briefs, backgrounds, etc. Brochures dealing with various National Policies, *viz.* National Science and Technology Policy, National Energy Policy, National Textile Policy, National Health Policy, National Industrial Policy, Transport in India, National Electronic Policy, Foreign Policy of India, National Forest Policy, Tourism Policy of the Government of India, National Information Policy, National Agriculture Policy and National Education Policy have been brought out over the years.

A number of special brochures on parliamentary and constitutional subjects like *Electing the President; Conferment of Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards; First Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians; Electoral Reforms; and Legislators in India: Salaries and Other Facilities* (8th Edition) were also published.

Apart from issuing 'information quickies' for members of Parliament for use in their day-to-day parliamentary activities, The Research Division also prepares a large number of briefs and background notes for Indian Parliamentary Delegations going to other countries on good-will visits or for participating in international Parliamentary Conferences held under the auspices of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians, Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED) and other such organisations.

Background notes are also prepared for use at the Seminars and Symposia held during the Conferences of the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India and at other programmes organised by the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) in which members of Parliament and State Legislatures take part.

Monographs

The Research Division also brings out Monographs based on transcripts of important addresses and talks at the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) and elsewhere. Some such Monographs include: *Nehru-A true Democrat* by R. Venkataraman; *Jawaharlal Nehru as External Affairs Minister in Parliament* by Narayan Datt Tiwari; *Jawaharlal Nehru: The Maker of Modern Commonwealth* by Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; *Jawaharlal Nehru and Planning in India* by Vasant Sathe.

In addition, several Monographs on subjects relating to Parliament and its functioning have also been published. With a view to reviving the memory of eminent parliamentarians who played a notable role in the country's freedom struggle and contributed significantly towards the development of our parliamentary system, a new Monograph Series, called the *Eminent Parliamentarians Monograph Series* was introduced in 1990. Monographs on several eminent personalities have already been released under this Series. Besides in English and Hindi, some of these Monographs have been brought out in the regional language of the personage concerned. A new series of Monographs titled *The Distinguished Parliamentarians Felicitation Series* is also being brought out to felicitate and place on record the contributions of many distinguished leaders and parliamentarians who continue to serve the country in very many ways today. The service also brings out pictorial profile of leaders whose portraits and statues are unveiled in the Parliament Complex.

During International Conferences hosted by the Indian Parliament and during the Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, the service brings out *Daily Bulletins* highlighting the varied activities at these Conferences and also Press Releases on them. A Biographies Handbook, giving essential information about the dignitaries, is compiled and distributed during the Presiding Officers Conferences.

Periodicals

Besides these *ad hoc* publications, LARRDIS publishes the following periodicals for the use of members:

The Journal of Parliamentary Information (Quarterly): It contains practice and problem oriented articles on constitutional and parliamentary subjects from members of Parliament and other experts in the field. It also serves as an authentic recorder of developments in practice and procedure and parliamentary events and activities in Indian and foreign Legislatures.

The Digest of Central Acts (Quarterly): It contains synopses of all Bills passed by Parliament and assented to by the President.

The Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases (Quarterly): It contains abstracts of judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts involving interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution on important legislative and constitutional cases.

IPG Newsletter (Quarterly): It keeps members informed of the various parliamentary events and activities of the IPU and CPA Conferences, meetings, seminars symposia, etc.

CPA Asia Region Newsletter (Quarterly): Brought out by the Library Division, the Bulletin contains a brief resume of important Parliamentary events and activities which take place in various Branches of the Asia Region of the CPA.

Parliament Library Bulletin (Monthly): Brought out by the Library Division, the *Bulletin* contains information regarding the titles of additions to the Parliament Library during the month. It also has separate sections on *Titles added to Staff Library* and *General News* pertaining to statistical information of work done by various Wings/ Sections of LARRDIS and visits of dignitaries to the Parliament Library.

Copies of the periodicals brought out by LARRDIS are made available to members on request. Other priced publications, including books, brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, can be purchased by members of Parliament at a special discount.

Reference Service

Members' Reference Service

Reference services provided to the members of Parliament by LARRDIS are qualitatively as well as quantitatively different from similar services provided by other Libraries. The Members' Reference Service organises the dissemination of factual, objective and latest information to the members of Parliament, Presiding Officers and the Parliamentary Committees on important legislative measures and other subjects of economic, social, political, constitutional and legal interest. The main function of this Service is to keep the members informed of important developments in India and abroad. The Members' Reference Service broadly performs the following functions:

Supply of on-the-spot references to members from published documents

- Collection and dissemination of the latest relevant material, factual data, statistics, *etc.* in response to the members' references.
- Preparation of bibliographical notes on important Bills.
- Preparation of Brochures, Background Notes, Fact Sheets, Information Bulletins, *etc.* and maintenance of Study Boxes on topical issues as part of anticipatory referencing work.

In addition to the above, revision and updating of the following *ad hoc* publications are undertaken from time to time:

President's Rule in the States and Union territories

Names and Portfolios of the members of the Union Council of Ministers

Presidential Ordinances

Parliament of India: A Study (brought out at the end of the term of each Lok Sabha)

Times spent on various kinds of Business in Lok Sabha—An Analysis

India—Some Facts

In order to streamline the work of the service and to ensure supply of the latest and precise information to members within the stipulated time, the Reference Division is divided into two sections, *viz. Economic, Financial and Infrastructure Section and Legal, Constitutional, Social and Political Affairs Section.*

These Sections are further divided into the following functional Desks:

Agriculture and Rural Development Desk

Economic, Financial and International Trade Desk

Human Resource Development Desk

Industry and Labour Desk

Infrastructure Desk

International and Parliamentary Affairs and Defence Desk

Legal and Constitutional Affairs Desk

National Affairs Desk; and

Social Affairs Desk

Besides, there are two *Statistical Units.* Each Desk endeavours to collect and make available the latest information pertaining to the subject allotted to it and to brief the members as and when called for.

The scope of material to be collected in response to the members' references is normally limited to subjects connected with the immediate business before the two Houses of Parliament. Members are required to hand over written requisitions to the Reference Service indicating clearly and precisely the subjects and the specific points on which information is desired and the date and time by which it should be furnished to them. They can also convey their requirements on telephone or personally to the Members' Assistance Desk in the Parliament Library Building. The reference requisitions, received by the members Assistance Desk are promptly passed on the Members' Reference Service where the concerned officer or the subject-Unit starts processing it. The desired information is culled out from authentic sources, arranged and edited in the form of notes or tables, as the case may be, and passed on to the member concerned by the stipulated date and time. References on which information is readily available in published documents and which do not involve preparation of any detailed analysis or compilation are attended to on the spot. All the relevant books, reports and Press clippings folders are duly marked and placed on the members' reading tables for reference and study. In case members desire to have only copies of any particular document or Press clippings in response to their references, arrangements are made to supply them with reprographed copies thereof.

All books, reports and other documents relevant to a particular Bill or on a subject under discussion in Parliament are listed and placed in separate Study Boxes for reference and consultation in the Parliament Library by interested members. The literature placed in these Study Boxes is not issued out till the debate on the relevant Bill or the subject is concluded. When the Parliament is not in Session, the Service prepares papers on topics of contemporary interest for the use of the members during the Session. During the period 1999 to 2003, several Brochures and Background Notes were prepared by the Members' Reference Service covering subjects like:

- *National Health Policy and Programmes*
- *Child Labour in India*
- *From Stockholm to Malmo—Common Quest For Sustainable Development*
- *Empowerment of Women in India*
- *Electoral Reforms in India*
- *Lokpal for India*
- *Indian Railways: An Overview*
- *Legislation for Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management*
- *Poverty in India*
- *Power Sector Today*
- *Quantitative Restrictions under WTO—An Appraisal*

Information Bulletins issued during the years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 included those on: *'Indo-US Relations', 'Current Economic Scenario', 'Right to Information', 'Disinvestments of PSEs Shares', 'Foreign Direct Investment in India', 'Indian Stock Market: Recent Crisis', 'Cauvery Water Dispute', 'Towards Labour-Law Reforms', 'Unemployment in India', 'The Right to Strike', 'Union Budget 2003-04—An Appraisal', 'Tourism Sector Today', 'Census of India 2001—An Overview'* and *'Problem of NPAs in Banks and Financial Institutions'.*

Occasional Papers brought out by the Service recently include: *Fifty Years of Lok Sabha 1952-2000: A Statistical Profile; Time spent on various kinds of Business in Lok Sabha: An Appraisal;* and *New Economic Policies and Role of People's Representatives in Rural Development.* Information Folders on *Indo-Pak Relations—The Agra Summit, the Kargil File, The Union Budget: 2002-2003—Features, Reactions and Analysis, the Railway Budget 2002-03—Features, Reactions and Analysis,* and *Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference at Cancun—Features, Reactions and Analysis* have also been brought out by the Wing.

The Service also brought out *Parliament of India—The Twelfth Lok Sabha 1998-99—A Study,* which provides an analysis of the business transacted during the term of the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

In addition, the Reference Wing, in close association with the Parliament Library, sets up a Reference Desk during Parliamentary Conferences and Seminars to meet the information requirements of the Delegates. The Reference Wing also brings out a Fact Sheet titled *India: Some Facts,* containing the latest statistical profile of the demographic, social, political and economic aspects of the country for the use of the members of Indian Parliamentary Delegations visiting other countries.

The popularity of the Members' Reference Service can be gauged from the marked increase in the number of references received and handled by the Service during the past few years, particularly in the seventies and the eighties. As against 700 references handled in 1970, the number rose to 950 in 1974. The year 1977 witnessed a sudden increase of references which crossed the 1,000 mark for the first time in the history of the Members' Reference Service and stood at 1,120. The year 1978 saw a more than two-fold increase of the figure with the number totalling 2,480. During 1990, a record number of 5,167 references were received and handled. During the year 2000, this number crossed the 6000 mark to reach 6508. In the year 2001, 2002 and 2003, the number of references received was 5116, 5810 and 5061 respectively.

Reference from members are received all the year round, during the Session period as well as the inter-Session periods. For instance, out of about 2,900 references dealt with during the entire period of the Fourth Lok Sabha, more than 600 were received and processed during the inter-Session period. During the Fifth Lok Sabha, out of about, 4,100 references, the inter-Session period accounted for nearly 950 references. During the Eighth Lok Sabha (1985-1989), the Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91), the Tenth Lok Sabha (July 1991 to 22 March 1996), the Eleventh Lok Sabha (15 May 1996 to 4 December 1997), and the Twelfth Lok Sabha (23 March 1998 to 26 April 1999), out of the total number of 20,708, 6650, 23898, 7176 and 5949 references received, as many as 5402, 2,232, 5,385, 1,669 and 1,333, respectively, were disposed of during the inter-Session period. So far as the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was concerned, out of the total number of 23101 references, as many as 3814 references were disposed of during the inter-Session period. A similar trend has been noticed over the years in the case of 'spot references' as well.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, on an average, 65 references were received per day during the Session period. This is against 45 to 52 references received per day during the Session period during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. A time and motion analysis of references received during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that as many as 65 per cent of references were for the same day, 30 per cent required within 2 to 3 days, 3 per cent within 4 to 7 days and only 2 per cent for more than seven days.

A subject-wise analysis of references received during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha shows that the majority of the references were on economic and financial matters, constituting 46 per cent of the total references closely followed by references on political and social subjects forming 45 per cent of the total references. Legal, constitutional and parliamentary matters constituted 4 per cent, and science, technology and defence 3 per cent. A small portion of references, about 2 per cent, was on international affairs.

So far as computerisation is concerned, a software package for keeping the records of references made by members has been got developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). In addition, a large number of occasional papers and Backgrounders, Information Bulletins, Fact Sheets and Brochures are now stored in the computer and updated as and when required.

Library Services

The Parliament Library

The Parliament Library is located in the New Parliament Library Building (PLB), inaugurated by the President of India on 7 May 2002. With its present holdings of about 1.25 million volumes of printed books, Reports, governmental publications, U.N. Reports, debates, Gazettes and other documents, including periodicals, newspapers and publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, it is one of the finest and richest repositories in the country. One hundred and fifty one Indian and foreign newspapers and 587 periodicals in Hindi, English and other Indian languages are being received regularly in the Parliament Library. The Library caters to the information needs of the members of Parliament and other users, primarily by way of issuing books, reports, debates and other documents, by attending to on-the-spot references and by providing select bibliographies on various subjects and personalities.

The principal functions of the Library Division are acquisition, processing, preservation and issue of books, periodicals, reports and other published material received from various sources. The emphasis throughout has been on the concept of building the Library into a dynamic living organism like the great institution of Parliament which it serves, capable of thinking ahead and planning new tools and services to meet the multifarious and growing needs of its special clientele. Parliament Library, in fact, reflects in its acquisition the entire gamut of national activity in its totality.

Books and publications for the Library are selected and acquired from the entire field of human activity relating to almost all subjects with special emphasis, of course, on legislative requirements of members. All branches of human knowledge are thus covered, the only exception being books on specialised and advanced technical subjects, pure science and light fiction.

Books and publications are also received for addition in the Library on complimentary basis, donated by members of Parliament or other individuals and institutions. In addition, books are added on the suggestions from members of Parliament and others. While selecting the books, the Acquisition Section of the Library gives due consideration to the readers' initiative, past demands, changing social needs and anticipated demands for books in the light of forthcoming international, and local events.

The procedure for acquisition of new books is so regulated that there is a minimum time-lag between the publication of a book and its actually reaching the Library shelves. The lists of books falling in the core areas are also drawn up on the basis of pre-publication announcements, catalogues and publishers' lists. Important Indian books and topical publications are obtained immediately on their release. Senior Library personnel also visit national and international Book Fairs organised from time to time and select the latest books to enrich the Library collections.

The Parliament Library permits reputed booksellers to visit the Acquisition Section twice a week and supply new books on an approval basis. As soon as the local booksellers bring the new arrivals, it is ensured that the books selected fall within the broad pattern of the subjects of interest to the Library. All books thus selected are placed before the Library Committee at their next sitting for consideration and approval.

The Parliament Library does not depend only on direct purchase of books and publications for enriching its collections. Under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, all State Governments are expected to acquire and send copies of all books printed anywhere in India, free of cost, to Parliament Library. All Ministries of the Government of India, including their Departments as well as attached and subordinate offices, likewise are required to supply to Parliament Library, copies of all their publications, reports, etc., free of cost. Exchange arrangements are also in operation with numerous governmental and non-governmental institutions in India and abroad for sending all their publications in exchange for publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Parliament Library is also a depository library for all the unrestricted publications of the United Nations and its allied Agencies.

Library management functions such as acquisition, processing and issue and return of books have been computerized by using the software package LIBSYS. On-line access of catalogue provides information about author, title, subject and keywords-based searches in order to save the time of the members and readers to have the requisite information. Indexes of important articles published in newspapers and journals and publications of national and international organizations are also available on the Internet. Subject bibliographies and select lists of publications on various subjects are also provided to the members on request.

After a book is acquired and transferred to the Processing Section, it is taken up for cataloguing and classification. The cataloguer first prepares a Shelf List Card, also known as the Master Card. It contains the call number, accession number, name of the author, title of the book, imprint, collation, sometimes a brief annotation and search keywords. Shelf List Cards represent the total holdings of the Library. Members can have access to the catalogue of the Library through the PCs installed at the counters of the Library.

Since January 1992, books and publications are processed and classified according to the *Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme* (DDCS) (20th edn.) and catalogue cards are prepared as per the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) (2nd edn.). The Library of Congress' List of Subject Headings 1997 (20th edn.) is adopted for assigning search keywords to the publications. In an attempt to bring

all the books on-line, the old books which were earlier classified according to the 16th edition of the DDCS are being re-classified according to the 20th edition since January 1993.

The Library Catalogue can also be accessed through the 'Parliament of India Homepage' at the Internet Protocol (IP) address: http://parliamentofindia.nic.in. It can also be accessed on Intranet and through the Touch Screen Kiosks placed at various vantage points in Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and the Parliament Library Building. On-line catalogue provides information about author, title, subject and keywords-based searches in order to save the time of the members and other readers for having the requisite information. Subject bibliographies and select lists of publications on various subjects are provided to the members on request.

As mentioned earlier, the *Parliament Library Bulletin,* containing bibliographical details of new additions in the Parliament Library holdings, is brought out by the Processing Section every month for the information of members and other users of the Library. The *Parliament Library Bulletin* is also available on internet on the Parliament of India Homepage.

Rare and Art Books: The Parliament Library possesses a rich collection of over a thousand rare books on Politics, Law, History, Art, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. A book titled *History of Late Revolution of the Great Mogol Empire* by Burnier, published in 1671, is one of the oldest books available in the Parliament Library. Books on Indian art over a broad canvas of Indian history depicting different stages in the evolution. These include the paintings of the Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, Garhwal and other schools of art. Among the books on foreign art include the creations of celebrated artists like Michaelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael as also works on Chinese and Japanese art and Russian, German, French, American and Arabian paintings.

Another important rare document in the possession of the Parliament Library is the Original Calligraphed Constitution of India, in Hindi and English. This document, containing the signatures of the founding fathers of the Constitution is a valuable national document.

Gandhiana: As a mark of respect of the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and to make available all the works by and on the Mahatma at one place, a separate section called ***Gandhiana*** was opened in the Parliament Library on 9 August 1978. Members and scholars interested in a deeper study and extensive research on the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi have welcomed it, which contains more than 2,500 books by and on Mahatma Gandhi in English, Hindi and various regional languages of India. These are stacked in Room No. G-048 of the Library Building.

Nehruana: The books on and by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, have been stacked separately in Room No. G-050. The collection contains about 1250 books in Hindi, English and various regional languages of India.

Literature on Indian languages: The Parliament Library has been laying great emphasis on developing its language collections. A separate Wing containing nearly 80,000 books in various Indian languages has been carved out in the Library. The languages covered, apart from Hindi and Sanskrit, are: (i) Assamese; (ii) Bengali; (iii) Gujarati; (iv) Dogri; (v) Kannada; (vi) Kashmiri; (vii) Marathi; (viii) Malayalam; (ix) Oriya; (x) Punjabi; (xi) Rajasthani; (xii) Sindhi; (xiii) Tamil; (xiv) Telugu; and (xv) Urdu. Concerted efforts are under way to enrich this collection by adding more and more basic standard works in each of these and other Indian languages.

Of the 587 periodicals received in the Parliament Library, 54 periodicals are in Hindi and 50 periodicals in other Indian languages.

Library Committee of Parliament: A Library Committee is constituted every year by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to advise him on all matters concerning the development of the Parliament Library. The Committee consists of six members from the Lok Sabha and three from the Rajya Sabha, nominated by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Library Committee. The Library Committee keeps a watch on the quality and the quantum of all acquisitions of the Library and gives comments and suggestions to further improve the functioning of the Library and its ancillary services.

The issue of books and other publications to members is regulated by the Parliament Library Rules, which are framed on the recommendations of the Library Committee of Parliament. These Rules are published separately and can be obtained by members on request.

Administration and Preservation Section: The Administration and Preservation Section of the Library Division deals with the general administration of the Library, maintenance and preservation of Library holdings, grant of Library facilities to research scholars (Indian and foreign) and the personal staff of the members of Parliament, stock verification, binding of publications, training of staff, the acquisition of all Library equipment, etc.

The Acts and Bills Unit of the Section preserves and maintains the records of Central and State Acts, Government and Private Members' Bills, Central and State Government rules, Joint Select Committee Reports, the Constitution of India, Allocation of Business Rules, foreign Acts, *etc.* In addition, the Unit carries out corrections in Central Acts, Constitution of India and Allocation of Business Rules to keep them up-to-date.

Ten copies of all the Government as well as the Private Members' Bills as introduced in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha are maintained by the Unit to meet the demands of the members. At the end of the year, five sets of the Bills as introduced in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha, together with an index, are got hard-bound and kept in the Library for permanent retention. Hard-bound volumes of these Bills since 1921 are available in the Parliament Library. Copies of the Reports of Joint/Select Committee (constituted from time to time to review bills) as presented to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha since 1921 are also maintained in this Unit.

Copies of all the Central Acts since 1841 are preserved in the Acts & Bills Unit and necessary corrections are carried out regularly as per provisions made in the amendment Acts passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President. Five copies of the Central Acts (loose form) and four sets of the India Code volumes (Acts arranged according to subject), as amended up-to-date, are maintained by the Unit. This Unit also receives from the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, ten copies of all the Ordinances promulgated by the President during the inter-Session periods.

Documentation Service: The Documentation Service, set up in 1975, is primarily responsible for locating, collecting, classifying and indexing of all the useful literature and articles appearing in newspapers, books, reports, periodicals, parliamentary debates, etc. received in the Parliament Library that may be of interest to the members of Parliament. The titles are suitably annotated and arranged under a specially devised subject-wise classification scheme. This service can now be accessed on-line through the Home Page of the Parliament of India under the icon "DOCUMENTATION SERVICE". It can be retrieved under different parameters like year, subject, Country/state, author and documents; besides, it can be retrieved by logging in the issue number or period.

Earlier, this information was compiled and brought out as the *Documentation Fortnightly* (from January 1975 till December 1988); later from January 1989 till October 2002, it was published as the *Parliamentary Documentation*. Since the documentation service can be accessed on-line now, the printing of *Parliamentary Documentation* has been discontinued. However, a few computer-generated copies are now prepared and kept in the Library for reference, besides keeping in the Section for record. Bound volumes of *Documentation Fortnightly* and *Parliamentary Documentation* for the period 1975-October 2002 along with the computer-generated copies from November 2002 onwards are also kept for Library users' reference.

Press Clippings Service: The Press Clippings Service, set up in 1956, caters to the largest information needs of the Members of Parliament and other users of the Parliament Library. It collects all important, relevant and up-to-date news-items, editorial comments and articles on developments in the legislative, political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific and technological fields.

The clippings are taken from 18 English and 9 Hindi newspapers published from various parts of the country. The English newspapers are *Asian Age, Business Standard, Economic Times, Financial Express, Hindu Business Line, Hindustan Times, Indian Express, National Herald, Pioneer, Statesman, Times of India* (all from New Delhi); *Central Chronicle* (Bhopal); *Deccan Herald* (Bangalore); *Free Press Journal* (Mumbai); *Hindu* (Chennai); *New Indian Express* (Hyderabad); *Telegraph* (Kolkata); and *Tribune* (Chandigarh). The Hindi newspapers are *Hindustan, Nav Bharat Times, Jan Satta, Rashtriya Sahara, Dainik Jagran* (all from New Delhi); *Aaj* (Varanasi); *Rajasthan Patrika* (Jaipur); *Nai Duniya* (Indore); and *Punjab Kesari* (Jalandhar).

The Press Clippings are maintained chronologically in subject folders and stacked in proper sequence according to a specially devised classification scheme based on the *Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme.* These folders are not issued out, but can be consulted in the Reading Rooms of the Parliament Library. Keeping in view its importance, Press Clippings of topical and parliamentary interest are submitted for the perusal of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Secretary-General, and the Additional Secretaries every day.

The Press Clippings are also being extensively used by the members, Research and Reference staff, research scholars and also by different Branches of the Secretariat, particularly the Committee Branches. The scrutiny of old Press Clippings is carried out regularly. All Press Clippings are retained for two years. However, important clippings of lasting value and interest and those having a bearing on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects are retained permanently after scrutiny.

Selected press Clippings (in English) on topical interest are scanned, search keywords are assigned and fed on to the computer for easy retrieval. The clippings can be retrieved through classification number and subject keywords from the computer connected to the Local Area Network, Parliament House, Parliament House Annexe and the PLB.

The Gazettes and Debates Unit: This Unit maintains the debates of the Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly (Draft making), Constituent Assembly (Legislative), Provisional Parliament, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislatures and of a few select foreign Parliaments. The synopsis of the proceedings of Lok Sabha and indexes of debates of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are also maintained in this Section. Apart from this, the Section preserves the original verbatim reporting of the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, other than the Questions and Answers, for official use.

The Reprography Service: Set up in 1975, this Service caters to the urgent official needs of the members of Parliament, officers and Branches of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, research scholars and media persons accredited to the Lok Sabha Gallery to cover the proceedings of the House, for photocopying important Press Clippings, information contained in answers to parliamentary questions and debates, articles in periodicals and newspapers and extracts from books and other documents.

Reprography Service has three distinct units, *viz.*, Members' Reprography Unit, Computer Typing Unit and Reference Reprography Unit.

(a) Members' Reprography Unit: It is located **in Room No. 45-A** on the ground floor near the Central Hall of Parliament House from where MPs, ex-MPs, Press correspondents and *bona fide* research scholars can get their documents photocopied against a nominal payment of Re. 1/- per copy. Photocopies of papers relating to the day-to-day parliamentary work required by the members are, however, supplied to them free of cost by the Members' Reference Service.

(b) Computer Typing Unit: It is also located **In Room No. 45-A** on the ground floor near the Central Hall and provides facilities for computer typing of personal correspondence/documents of the members of Parliament, in Hindi and English, on payment of Rs. 6/- per page for single space and Rs. 5/- per page for double space. For additional copies of the typed document, Re. 1/- is charged extra for each page.

(c) Reference Reprography Unit: It operates from the First Basement, 'I' Block, Room Nos. 54-54A, PLB and exclusively caters to the needs of the Branches, Officers of the Secretariat and Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees.

A part of the Unit also provides reprography service on payment basis. It is operating from Room No. 037, Ground Floor, 'I' Block of PLB since July 2003 from where MPs, Ex-MPs, Press correspondents and *bona fide* research scholars can get their documents photocopied against a nominal payment of Re. 1/- per page.

Staff Library

As the main Library of Parliament is primarily meant for the use of members of the two Houses, a separate Library for the benefit of the parliamentary staff was set up in the mid sixties. The Staff Library caters to the needs of staff members belonging to both the Secretariats. Currently, 3158 staff members are on its membership register. They are entitled to borrow books from the Library in accordance with the Library rules and conditions.

The Staff Library helps in enhancing the reading habits of its members. Books are added to the Library from time to time as per suggestions of the staff. The present holdings of the Staff Library is over 26,000. It also receives 14 newspapers and 22 periodicals regularly. Nearly 50 new books are added to the Staff Library every month. All Library acquisitions are processed and classified according to the *Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme.*

In line with the ongoing process of computerisation of various activities of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Staff Library has also been automated. Processing issue and return of books have been computerised by using the LIBSYS software package. Users can have access to the catalogue of the Library through the terminals installed at the counter. On-line access of catalogue provides information about the author, title and the subject. It also facilitates keywords-based searches. It is customary for the Staff Library to withdraw from the shelves old publications of which the latest editions are available as also those having limited utility. The books thus withdrawn are offered to the staff members free of cost.

Microfilming Unit

Micrographics is an indispensable part of information technology for better management of Library and Information services. In order to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing space in the Parliament Library and for better preservation and future use of its valuable collections, a Microfilming Unit was set up in 1987 as one of the important Branches of LARRDIS with the acquisition of the latest available models of microfilming equipment and ancillaries. The Unit provides facilities for Computer-Assisted Retrieval (CAR) of information from the microfilmed documents.

Microfilms are prepared with the help of three RV-3 and one MRD-2 cameras having provision for microfilming on 16 mm and 35 mm/16 mm rolls, respectively. For operation of these cameras, six dark cabins have specially been designed where processing of microfilming is undertaken. All documents, *i.e.* debates, reports, rare books, private papers, *etc.,* are microfilmed on 16 mm rolls, except those of abnormal size like Papers Laid on the Table of the House which are microfilmed on 35mm film rolls. The Unit also has one Processor and one Duplicator for making additional copies of microfilm rolls. Microfilms of documents are easily accessible to members and others. For this purpose, one microfilm reader-cum-printer has also been installed.

Up to February 2004, as many as 1321 microfilm rolls have been prepared and 26,42,653 exposures of various documents have been taken by the Microfilming Unit. Till the end of February 2004, the following publications have been microfilmed by the Unit:

1.	Indian Legislative Council debates	1858 to 1920
2.	Central Legislative Assembly Debates	3.2.1921 to 12.4.1947
3.	Constituent Assembly Debates (Legislative)	17.11.1947 to 24.12.1949
4.	Constituent Assembly Debates (Draft making)	9.12.1946 to 24.1.1950
5.	Constituent Assembly Debates [(Draft making) (Hindi)]	9.12.1946 to 24.1.1950
6.	Parliamentary Debates (Provisional Parliament and House of the People)	28.1.1950 to 13.5.1954
7.	Lok Sabha Debates	14.5.1954 to 20.12.2002
8.	Lok Sabha Debates (Hindi)	15.1.1985 to 26.8.1991
9.	Council of States Debates	3.2.1921 to 19.5.1954
10.	Rajya Sabha Debates	23.8.1954 to 18.3.2002
11.	Rajya Sabha Debates (Hindi)	15.2.1956 to 5.5.1993
12.	Indexes of above mentioned Debates	

13.	Journal of Parliamentary Information	April 1955 to March 1999
14.	Reports of Indian Parliamentary Group	1950 to 1998
15.	Reports of various Parliamentary Committees:	
	(i) Public Accounts Committee	1st Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(ii) Estimates Committee	1st Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(iii) Public Undertakings Committee	3rd Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(iv) Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs	4th Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(v) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	1st Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(vi) Committee on Government Assurances	1st Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(vii) Committee on Petitions	1st Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha
	(viii) Railway Convention Committee	1943 to 1985
	(ix) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of MPs	1954 to 1989
	(x) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	5th Lok Sabha to 10th Lok Sabha (started from 5th Lok Sabha)
16.	Presiding Officers Conference (Agenda, Proceedings, Resolutions, Minutes)	1921-1992
17.	Papers Laid on the Table of the House (Lok Sabha)	1980 (LT No. 1/80 to 8645/84 as on 29.02.2004)
18.	Reports of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees on Petroleum & Chemicals	10th Lok Sabha to 12th Lok Sabha (1st to 8th report)
19.	Constitution of India (calligraphed copy) (English and Hindi)	
20.	O & M's Records:	
	(i) Instructional Orders	Nos. 1 to 1193
	(ii) Annual Administrative Reports	1960 to 1998
21.	Library Records:	
	(a) Accession Register (purchase) of Acquisition Section, LARRDIS	Up to Acc. No. 1,45,230
	(b) Accession Register (copyright) of Acquisition Section, LARRDIS	Up to Acc. No. 52,080
	(c) Bills	
	(i) Official Bills introduced in Legislative Assembly	1921 to 1952
	(ii) Government Bills introduced in the House of the People/Lok Sabha	1953 to 1992
	(iii) Government Bills introduced in the Council of States/Rajya Sabha	1953 to 1993
22.	Rare Books	R1 to R1256
23.	Decisions from the Chair	1921 to March 1996
24.	Observations from the Chair	1949 to March 1996
25.	Directions by the Speaker	1st to 4th Edition

26.	Parliament of India (Souvenir)	1st to 10th Lok Sabha
27.	Private Papers of G.V. Mavalankar	200 pages
28.	Private Papers of N.G. Ranga	4919 pages
29.	Private Papers of Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	742 pages
30.	Who's Who, Lok Sabha (English)	1950-1999
31.	Who's Who, Lok Sabha (Hindi)	1967-1999
32.	Who's Who, Rajya Sabha (English)	1952-2000
33.	Rajya Sabha Members' Biographical Sketches	1952-2000
34.	Historical Documents:	
	(i) Indian Round Table Conference Proceedings (1930-1932)	
	(ii) Constituent Assembly of India—Constitutional Precedents, 1947	
	(iii) Indian Statutory Commission—Memoranda (1930)	
	(iv) Sardar Patel's Correspondence	
	(v) Indian Historical Records Commission—Proceedings	
	(vi) Partition Proceedings—2 volumes	
	(vii) Indian Record Series—Fort William—India House Correspondence	

The Microfilming Unit also proposes to undertake the microfilming of some other documents, *viz.* reports of various Inquiry Committees and Commissions available in the Library and bound volumes of newspapers and other documents, as decided from time-to-time.

Media and Public Relations Services

Press and Public Relations Wing: The Press and Public Relations (PPR) Wing of the Lok Sabha Secretariat maintains continuous liaison with the Press, various Governmental publicity organizations and all other media. It also deals with all matters concerning the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha (with a seating capacity of 120) including the processing of issue of passes for the Press Gallery, Central Hall, telecasting/broadcasting, general entry and car park labels and provision of facilities to the correspondents covering the proceedings of the House. Since 1996, media persons accredited to the Lok Sabha Press Gallery are being issued Polaroid Photo Laminated Passes for a period of one calendar year which are renewed in the month of January every year. Since the year 2002, a separate Section known as the Centralised Pass Issue Cell (CPIC) issues the passes on the recommendation of this Wing.

The facilities provided by the PPR Wing include the supply of Parliamentary papers, List of Business (*i.e.* daily agenda), Committee reports, Papers Laid on the Table of the House, *etc.* to all the correspondence accredited to the Press Galleries of both the Houses of Parliament. Photocopying and fax facilities are also available to media persons, free of cost, on demand. Three well-furnished Press Rooms have been provided to the representatives of the media in the Parliament House near the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha. The facility of simultaneous interpretation of the proceedings of Parliament is also available to the correspondents in the Press Gallery. Large screen television sets have been kept in the Press Gallery as well as in the three Press Rooms to enable the journalists to watch the proceedings of both the Houses which are now being telecast live through Low Power Transmitters (LPTs).

A separate well-equipped Work Station with 10 computers, one TV set and a telephone connection has been provided for the media persons in the Parliament Library Building to enable them to file their reports on parliamentary proceedings, events and activities.

Admission of Press correspondents to the Press Gallery of the Lok Sabha is generally regulated on the advice given by the Press Advisory Committee which is constituted by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, every year from amongst senior journalists. The PPR Wing provides the secretarial assistance to the Committee and organizes its meetings.

Press Releases on all matters connected with the work relating to the various Sessions of the Lok Sabha and meetings of the Parliamentary Committees, various Parliamentary Conferences, visits of foreign Parliamentary Delegations to India and of Indian Delegations to other countries and national and international parliamentary functions taking place in the Parliament House/Parliament House Annexe/PLB are also issued by the PPR Wing. Special arrangements are made for wider coverage of important Parliamentary Conferences by setting up special Media Centres on those occasions to cater to the needs of the print and the electronic media. All Press Conferences of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees and Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, are also arranged by the PPR Wing.

The biographical sketches of the members of the Lok Sabha are also collected by this Wing soon after the constitution of every new Lok Sabha for incorporation in a regular publication. This Wing also sets up a temporary studio in the Parliament House for taking photographs of all the members of the Lok Sabha for inclusion in the ***Who's Who*** and the Photo Chart of the Lok Sabha and for use by various Branches/agencies.

For an easy identification of a member in the House by the Speaker, a Chart showing members' photographs, their names, constituency and Division Numbers is prepared by this Wing and Placed on the Table of the Speaker in the House. Copies of the Chart are also provided in the Chambers of the Speaker, the Secretary-General and the Secretary to the Speaker. The Chart is updated/revised as and when the Division numbers of the members are revised.

With the objective of wider dissemination of knowledge about the working of parliamentary institutions, small and handy information folders on important parliamentary activities and various aspects of parliamentary practice and procedure are brought out and distributed to the members of Parliament, media persons, visiting dignitaries from India and abroad and others by the Wing.

Research Fellowships: Research Fellowships for writing books, one each in Hindi and English, every year and Fellowships for writing monographs have been instituted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat with a view to promoting original studies on matters of parliamentary interest. A Fellowship Committee appointed by the Speaker invites applications, scrutinizes them and makes recommendations. The Committee is assisted in its work by the PPR Wing.

Teleprinter Service: In order to keep the members posted with the latest developments in the country and abroad, English, Hindi and Urdu teleprinters of the national news agencies have been installed in the Parliament House and the Parliament Library Building. Important news items are scanned and sent for display on a Notice Board located near the entrance to the Library Reading Room (Ground Floor), Parliament House at regular intervals throughout the day.

Lok Sabha Calendars: Lok Sabha Calendars are brought out by this Wing every year for distribution to the members of Parliament, Presiding Officers of Legislatures, dignitaries, media persons and the staff of the Secretariat.

Audio-Visual & Telecasting Units

Audio-Visual Unit: As part of the modernisation of the Library and Information Services, an Audio-Visual (AV) Unit was set up in 1992. Facilities for viewing the video and listening to the audio records of the Lok Sabha Debates and proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars and Parliamentary Films and Linguaphone Courses are available to the members of Parliament in the Audio-Visual Unit located in the Parliament Library Building. The proceedings of the Lok Sabha and other events and films on parliamentary subjects are also shown to the dignitaries from India and abroad. Accredited media correspondents of the Lok Sabha can also make use of the facilities available in the Viewing Room.

This Unit preserves all video (U-matic, Betacam and VHS) and audio cassettes of the Lok Sabha debates, proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/ Seminars, other parliamentary functions, *etc.* It is also looking after the work of selection and collection of material, accession, classification and preservation of cassettes of important parliamentary functions and events like Conferences, Seminars, Symposia and Workshops and telefilms on different aspects of parliamentary practice and procedure. Editing facility in VHS format has been provided in the Unit and arrangements are in place for dubbing of speeches of members into VHS cassettes on payment basis.

The Audio-Visual Unit has acquired audio and video cassettes for Linguaphone Courses in various Indian and foreign languages and has also added to its holdings audio-cassettes pertaining to classical and instrumental music and patriotic songs for the use of members of Parliament and for use at various parliamentary functions. The following Linguaphone Courses (audio and video cassettes) are available for listening/viewing in the Viewing Room.

Audio Cassettes

Linguaphone course in Hindi language through English; Hindi language course through commentaries in Assamese, Bengali, English, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu; Linguaphone course in English language through Hindi; Language courses in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu through English; Linguaphone courses in 23 foreign languages, *viz.,* Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and Swedish through English are available with the unit.

Video Cassettes

Linguaphone courses in four foreign languages, *viz.*, French, German, Italian and Spanish through English. The Audio-Visual Library is in the process of acquiring the recordings of Rajya Sabha proceedings in CD format. In view of the demands from MPs and also convenient storage, the recordings of the Lok Sabha proceedings are being transferred in CD format.

The Audio-Visual Unit has VHS cameras, editing equipments and a Viewing Room in the Parliament Library Building. With the help of the VHS cameras, the video crew of the Unit records all important parliamentary functions/events including national and International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars/Symposia/ Workshops, meetings of the Speaker with foreign delegates and dignitaries, meetings of MPs with Parliamentary Delegations, Press Conferences and other functions of the Speaker, Floral Tributes paid at the portraits in the Central Hall on the birth anniversaries of various national leaders, Orientation Programmes organised by BPST, functions organised by Parliamentary Committees, Parliamentary Exhibitions, *etc.* As part of the modernisation of A.V. facilities, a state-of-the-art studio and production control room, equipped with post production editing equipment, are also being set up.

Telecasting Unit

Televising of select parliamentary proceedings commenced for the first time with the live telecast of the Address by the President to the members of both Houses

of Parliament on 20 December 1989. As a prelude to complete live telecast of parliamentary proceedings throughout the nation, a Low Power Transmitter (LPT) was set up in the Parliament House on 25 August 1994 to provide for live telecast of Lok Sabha proceedings, within a range of 10 to 15 kms. of Parliament House. With the installation of another Low Power Transmitter, the Rajya Sabha proceedings are also being telecast live since 7 December 1994. The proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses are being telecast live on alternate weeks throughout the country on the Primary Channel of Doordarshan from 1100 hrs. to 1200 hrs. since 7 December 1994. All India Radio too has been broadcasting the recordings of the Question Hour of both the Houses, on alternate weeks, on their National Channel same day from 2200 hrs. to 2300 hrs. It has been arranged in such a manner that during the week if Doordarshan covers one House, All India Radio covers the other House. Important events like the Addresses by the President to the Members of both the Houses, presentation of General and Railway Budgets and debate on Motions of Confidence/ No-confidence in the Council of Ministers, Elections of Speaker and Deputy Speaker, oath taking by members, *etc.* have also been telecast/broadcast live on the primary channels of Doordarshan/All India Radio.

The A.V. Unit coordinates with Doordarshan/All India Radio and other official agencies for the telecast/broadcast of parliamentary proceedings and functions. The Unit makes all necessary arrangements for effective and uninterrupted telecasting/broadcasting by providing infrastructural and other assistance to the concerned agencies.

In order to telefilm and telecast live the complete proceedings of Parliament, a sophisticated modern robotic camera system and a studio have been set up in the Parliament House. The system became operational from the Winter Session of Parliament in 1997. Under the new robotic camera system, there are eight robotic cameras which are operated by remote control from the state-of-the-art studio set up in the Parliament House. From the Budget Session of 2000, the televised proceedings of Parliament are properly captioned/titled through the BIID system installed by the Centre for the Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC).

If any private television and radio/internet broadcasting agency wants to telecast/broadcast the proceedings live/ recorded or to use the recorded excerpts/footage of parliamentary proceedings, it is allowed to use the feed supplied with the footage by Doordarshan on the terms and conditions laid down by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

In pursuance of a Resolution adopted at the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India held in New Delhi in October 1996, the Speaker, Lok Sabha had constituted a "Committee of Presiding Officers on Telecasting of the Proceedings of the Legislatures". This Committee is serviced by the Telecasting Unit.

Parliamentary Films: As an extension of the telefilming and televising of parliamentary proceedings, video films are being prepared on different parliamentary practices and procedures and related parliamentary topics for new members of Parliament and State Legislatures. These films also facilitate in educating students, media persons and others about various facets of the functioning of Parliament. The films so far produced are:

1. Private Members' Bills
2. Parliamentary Questions
3. Parliamentary Etiquette and Manners
4. Financial Committees
5. Enriching the Debates in Legislatures
6. How to be an Effective Parliamentarian?

Parliamentary Museum & Archives

Origin: The origin of the Parliamentary Museum and Archives can be traced to 1976, when it was set up as the Parliamentary Archives of Photographs and Films to preserve authentic and up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and eminent personalities, as a part of LARRDIS. A great deal of preliminary spade-work was done between 1984 and 1989, when efforts were made to collect papers, objects and other material connected with the Parliament and the previous legislative bodies. It was done with a view to preserve the past and the present for the future by protecting from the ravages of time and neglect all the precious records, historic documents and articles connected with the Constitution and the Parliament and through them to make the history and growth of parliamentary institutions and the political system better understood.

As an outcome of these efforts, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) set up by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the Parliament House Annexe was inaugurated by Shri Rabi Ray, Speaker, Lok Sabha, on 29 December 1989.

After the inauguration of the Parliament Library Building, the PMA Branch was shifted to its first basement in August, 2002. At present, a permanent museum is in the process of being set up in Hall No. G 119 on the Ground Floor of the PLB.

Aims & Objectives: The basic aim of the PMA is to function as a treasure-house and research and communication centre. Its basic objectives are to acquire, collect and preserve the following objects/materials, connected with the Parliament and parliamentary institutions in India and abroad:

1. Rare objects
2. Relics
3. Models
4. Art Works
5. Paintings
6. Photographs
7. Audio-Video tapes/Cassettes/Discs
8. Computer Floppies/CDs, etc.
9. Gifts

10. Other parliamentary antiques like old/historical furniture, pens, writing pads, wigs/dresses of parliamentary officers, etc.
11. Official records
12. Manuscripts, private papers of eminent parliamentarians
13. Unpublished dissertations, etc., connected with the origin, growth, structure and functioning of the parliamentary institutions in India and their predecessor bodies.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives at present has three distinct wings, *viz:* (i) Parliamentary Museum; (ii) Parliamentary Archives; and (iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films.

Parliamentary Museum

The collection of the Museum is so planned and exhibited as to give an integrated look and to provide a ready record of the developments, achievements, experiences, ideas, persons and events. The Museum is divided into three sectors, *viz:* (a) History of Parliament; (b) Parliaments of the World; and (c) State Legislatures.

In due course, it will undertake other tasks directed towards the dissemination of information about parliamentary institutions and the projection of a proper image of, and the encouragement of healthy respect for Parliament by stimulating interest in its growth, activities and achievements. The Museum will develop instructional programmes on tapes, audio cassettes, slides, video cassettes, films, *etc.,* for visitors and students, on the history and working of parliamentary institutions; arrange lectures, film shows and periodic exhibitions; conduct tours, demonstrations, seminars, workshops and parliamentary festivals; arrange radio and television programmes based on its collections and displays; design, prepare and display in the form of easy-to-understand at-a-glance charts, graphs, diagrams, material and data concerning the history and growth of parliamentary institutions; make the Museum Galleries more useful and enjoyable to the visitors through the use of colour, sound, light animation and other modern exhibition techniques, develop a store where one can buy souvenirs like small replicas of Parliament House, illuminated models of Parliament House or its Chambers, portraits and plaster casts, plastic, wax or bronze figures of eminent parliamentarians; and take Parliament and parliamentary education to the common man through extension programmes and mobile touring exhibitions at different centres all over the country on appropriate occasions.

At present, the collection of parliamentary Museum has models of 15 State Legislature buildings of India and 8 foreign Parliament buildings. Besides, blown up colour photographs of 80 foreign Parliament buildings are also available in the Museum. The other interesting objects added to the collections of the Museum are the Gown and Wig worn by Shri Vithalbhai Patel, the President (Speaker) of the erstwhile Central Legislative Assembly, an oil painting of the inauguration of the Indian Round Table Conference in London, a chair used by the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and original specimen of the seats used in the Princes Chamber and personal articles of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Museum has 1079 stamps and 100 First Day Covers issued by the Department of Posts from time-to-time and stamps of various other countries of the world, ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in a silver-bronze container and 63 gift items presented by various parliamentary delegations, including a fragment of the moon presented by a Parliamentary Delegation from the United States.

In the current phase of its growth, gift items presented to Indian Parliamentary Delegations visiting abroad on goodwill missions and portraits of national leaders unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament House, from time-to-time, are being added to the Museum collection.

Parliamentary Archives

The Parliamentary Archives is mainly concerned with the acquisition storage, systematic cataloguing and preservation of precious records, private papers of parliamentarians, historical documents and other documentary materials for promotion and dissemination of research and other literary activities. These records are open to scholars, private as well as official, for consultation to promote scholarly ventures in the sphere of parliamentary and democratic traditions, practices and institutions. Those wishing to hold their papers confidential for a specific number of years are provided with this facility. It also acquires books on constitutional developments, parliamentary activities and books on and by former and present Speakers, members of Parliament and Secretaries-General for furtherance of academic pursuits.

The Parliamentary Archives has a collection of 36,474 documents/private papers/correspondence of 61 eminent parliamentarians and freedom fighters on the working of Parliament and related matters. It has also a collection of 37 films, 106 video cassettes, 38 audio cassettes, 1539 spool tapes and 492 books on Constitution, and parliamentarians and parliamentary activities.

Parliamentary Photographs and Films

This Section acquired, preserves, catalogues and displays photographs concerning parliamentary activities including those relating to parliamentary delegations visiting India and foreign countries. It also caters to the needs for photographs by different Branches of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and organises temporary exhibitions on different occasions.

The Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section has acquired an up-to-date pictorial record of the activities of Parliament, and of eminent parliamentarians. The present collection of PMA has 10104 photographs.

Exhibitions

The PMA endeavours to organise Exhibitions on various themes, depicting the ancient democratic heritage of India and the growth and development of modern democratic institutions, with the help of photographs, charts, diagrams, write-ups and quotations. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the following exhibitions were organized:

Sl.No.	Title of Exhibition	Duration	Venue
1.	Democratic and Parliamentary Heritage of India	8-16 December 1999	Parliament House Annexe
2.	'Life and Times of T. Prakasam'	5 May 2000	Parliament House
3.	'Indian Parliamentary Democracy: A Success Story'	29 May-2 June 2000	Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad
4.	'Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra Ka Vikas'	28 June-1 July 2001	Punjab Legislative Assembly, Chandigarh
5.	'Parliament at 50'	13-17 May 2002	VIP Foyer, Parliament Library Building
6.	'Growth of Legislatures in India: An Overview'	20-23 June 2002	Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Bangalore
7.	'Jayaprakash Narayan: His Life and Works'	3-5 July 2002	Parliament House
8.	'Glimpses of the Life and times of Dr. C.N. Annadurai, Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoli, Shri S. Satyamurti and Shri Muthuramalinga Thevar'	1-4 October, 2002	Parliament House
9.	'Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India'	22-24 January 2003	PMA Hall, Parliament Library Building
10.	'Fifty Years of Parliamentary Democracy in India'	4-6 February 2003	Vidhan Bhavan, Mumbai
11.	'Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: Glimpses of his Life and Times'	26-28 February 2003	Central Hall, Parliament House
12.	'Mahatma Basaveswara: Glimpses of his Life and Times'	28-29 April 2003	Lawns near Gate No. 9, Parliament House
13.	'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj: Glimpses of His Life and Times'	28-29 April 2003	Lawns near the Speaker's Gate, Parliament House
14.	'Life and Times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh'	21-22 August 2003	VIP Foyer, Parliament Library Building
15.	'Life and times of Shaheed Hemu Kalani'	21-22 August 2003	VIP Foyer, Parliament Library Building
16.	'The Glorious Saga of Jana Nayak Chaudhary Devi Lal'	25-26 September 2003	Lawns near Iron Gate No. 2, Parliament House
17.	'Mahatma Jyotirao Phule: A Great Social Reformer'	3-5 December 2003	Lawns near Iron Gate No. 5, Parliament House.

Items added to Parliamentary Museum & Archives during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

	Items	Added during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha	Total Collection
	1	2	3
1.	Models		
	(a) Foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	08
	(b) States Legislature buildings	Nil	15
	(c) Other Models	Nil	01

1		2	3
2.	Gifts/Items from		
	(a) Foreign countries	16	63
	(b) Indian States	3	66
3.	Audio-Cassettes on Conferences/ Seminars/Interviews, etc.	Nil	38
4.	Video-Cassettes		
	(a) On Conferences/Seminars/Interviews, etc.	Nil	106
	(b) Films	Nil	37
5.	Spool-Tapes on Conferences	Nil	1539
6.	Photographs		
	(a) Different views of 80 foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	225
	(b) Parliamentary activities, eminent Parliamentarians, etc.	1179	10104
7.	Portraits		
	Portraits of eminent Parliamentarians	5	32
8.	Books		
	On/or by parliamentarians	198	492
9.	Commemorative Stamps/First-Day Covers		
	(a) First day covers	28	100
	(b) Stamps	61	1079
10.	Coins		
	Commemorative Coins	Nil	9
11.	Citations	Nil	1
12.	Documents/private papers/correspondence of eminent Parliamentarians	3,324	36,474

Computerized Information System

In a parliamentary system, the representatives of the people need objective, factual and timely information. In view of this, the Parliament of India has taken significant steps in developing information technology (IT) to assist parliamentarians in the effective discharge of their duties.

The Parliament Library made a modest beginning towards automation in December 1985 when a Computer Centre for managing the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) was set up. Later, an Expert Committee was set up in 1991 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, to identify relevant areas for introduction of IT and to suggest an integrated scheme for implementing the same. After considering the report of the Expert Committee, the work of automation was entrusted to the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd. (CMC). The NIC was made responsible for introduction of IT in Questions, legislative procedures, Administration, Office automation and LARRDIS. The CMC was assigned the job of automating the Reports' and Committee Branches. The CMC was also assigned the work of maintenance of the hardware.

Over the years, the Computer Centre has played a key role in the modernization and computerization not only of the Parliament Library but also of the entire Lok Sabha Secretariat. It has also been providing necessary technological support for managing different activities of the Secretariat and also to meet the information requirements of members of Parliament. Keeping pace with the continuous growth in the requirements of members of Parliament and the rapid developments in the field of information technology, almost all the activities of the Lok Sabha Secretariat have since been computerized.

Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS)

A large number of index-based databases of information generated within the Parliament were initially developed by the PARLIS to make available non-partisan, objective and reliable information and authoritative data on a continuous and regular basis to the parliamentarians.

Later, all the databases were converted into full text databases and were made available on the Parliament of India Home Page. The index-based databases which are available for on-line retrieval in the Computer Centre are as follows:

Parliamentary Questions (1985 to 2000)

Parliamentary Proceedings other than Questions (1985 to 1993)

Government and Private Members' Bill (1985 onwards).

Directions, Decisions and Observations from the Chair (1952 onwards)

President's Rule in the States and Union Territories (1951 onwards)

Members of the Council of Ministers (1947 onwards)

Obituary References (Provisional Parliament onwards)

Since the output of most of the databases were available in the Web format, it was decided in 1996 to release the data by creating a Parliament of India Home Page to enable people dispersed beyond political and geographical barriers to access the information generated within the Parliament.

Parliament of India Home Page

The Parliament of India Home Page was inaugurated by the then President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, on 15 March 1996. In a very short period, the Home Page containing the information generated within the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha has become an important source of information and reference tool about the Constitution of India, history of Indian Parliament, its practice and procedures, biographical profiles of members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, socio-economic background of members and the proceedings of Constituent Assembly, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. The major components of the parliamentary information now available on Parliament of India Home Page are:

I. Business of the House

List of Business

Bulletin Part-I

Bulletin Part-II

Synopsis of Debates

Daily Debates

Debates (with search facility)

Parliamentary Questions

Resume of Work

Wit & Humour

II. Members of Parliament

Brief Biographies of Members (1st to 13th Lok Sabha)

List of Members (1st to 9th Lok Sabha)

Biographical Sketches of Members (10th to 13th Lok Sabha)

Addresses/E-Mail Addresses of Members

Handbook for Members

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

III. Information about Parliamentary Committees and their Reports

IV. General Information

Introduction to Parliament

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha

Directions by the Speaker

Decisions from the Chair

Organisation of Lok Sabha Secretariat

The floor version of the text of Debates in bilingual form is also available on the Home Page. Members can access the debates subject/date/session/year-wise. The debates can also be accessed with the combination search of members and subject. The answers to the Lok Sabha Questions received from the Ministries through e-mail are also available on the Home page. Subject-wise, member-wise, Ministry-wise and date/session-wise search is available in respect of the Questions.

Though the proceedings of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are telecast live on television, these can be viewed within a range of 10-15 Kms of Parliament House. Live audio and video screening of debates of both the Houses of Parliament are now made available through the Home Page to the people around the globe.

Important speeches of the President of India, addresses to Parliament and to the nation, information relating to former Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers are available on the Home Page. The links to the Websites of Rajya Sabha, Government of India, States and UTs, Election Commission and other Parliaments have also been provided at the Home Page. Access to this site can be had at the Internet address: *http://parliamentofindia.nic.in*

Computerization in Parliament Library

As mentioned earlier, the activities of Parliament Library have been automated by using the indigenously developed software package 'LIBSYS' which is an integrated library application web-enabled software package covering almost all functions of the library, *viz.* Acquisition, Cataloguing, Circulation, Serials Control and Articles Indexing. On-line Searching of Bibliographic Information is also available on the Parliament of India Home Page.

Bibliographic information of new editions of books, government publications and UN and other international publications added to Parliament Library is also released on the Home Page every month. Selected English newspaper clippings are being computerized which can be accessed in Data Scan in the Parliament Library.

Documentation Service

The computerized database of the Documentation Section is designed to cater to the reference needs of

members and officers of Parliament, Committees, Research and Reference personnel and other staff members. As discussed earlier, indexes of important articles published in newspapers and journals and publications of national and international organizations are available through the Internet. Subject bibliographies and select lists of publications on various subjects can be compiled and provided to members on request. This has facilitated the availability of instant and up-to-date information to members of Parliament.

Digital Library

A Digital Library of electronic publications of DVDs, CDs, tapes and floppies was set up in 1997. The collection of the Digital Library is being developed keeping in view the core areas of interest of members of Parliament and the latest technological advances. The digital collection can be accessed through the Local Area Network (LAN) or through the *www* browser at the address: *http://* 164.100.24230. A member is entitled to borrow two DVDs/ CDs at a time for his own reference and use.

Computer Facilities and Training for Members of Parliament

Keeping in view the information requirements of the members of Parliament, it was felt necessary to provide computer facilities to them at their residences/work places. Accordingly, each member is being provided with a computer (lap top/desk top) and a palm top as per his/her choice along with all accessories like printer, data/fax, modem card, *etc.* This helps the members to get instant and up-to-date information on a wide range of activities through internet; to organize their office work; receive/ send electronic mail; have a quick and accurate information on legislative and parliamentary matters, etc. on their desk.

Members of Parliament have also been provided Internet and E-mail connectivity through NICNET so as to provide access to the Parliament databases, other Government databases, databases of foreign Legislatures and vast sources of other information available on the Internet. Each member has also been provided with a protected electronic mail box for exchange of messages through E-mail. An additional telephone line with 50,000 free calls has been provided to each member so as to access Internet.

A central computing facility has been developed at Parliament House which is connected to NICNET through Radio Link, 2 mbps Lease Lines and ISDN lines. With this, the members of Parliament can have access to computerized information available at the Computer Centre from their residences/work places through their personal computers. As the NICNET is also linked with the capitals of all States and District Headquarters of the country, parliamentarians are able to exchange messages and other information with the State and District Administrations in India.

Training

Orientation Programmes are organized regularly at the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) for the benefit of MPs/Officials in acquiring knowledge and developing/sharpening their skills in the varied uses of information technology for parliamentary work. These are conducted by specialized agencies like the CMC, NIC and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. A Computer Training Room has been set up in the Parliament Library Building to conduct regular training programmes for members of Parliament, their staff and officers of Parliament.

Query Booths

Two Query Booths are functional in the Parliament House precincts, one in the outer Lobby of the Central Hall and another in the Parliament Library Building where computer hardware, software and internet/Parliament of India Home Page related assistance is being provided to members.

Committee on Provision of Computers to Members and Officers

A Committee on "Provision of Computers to Members of Lok Sabha, Offices of Political Parties and Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat" is constituted by the Speaker to advise him on matters concerning the procurement and maintenance of computers and accessories for being provided to the members of Lok Sabha. The Committee consists of fifteen members from the Lok Sabha, including the Deputy Speaker who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee. Casual vacancies in the Committee are filled by nomination by the Speaker. The Committee holds office during the term of the Lok Sabha. The Committee was first constituted during May 1995.

The functions of the Committee are:

1. To consider and advise the Speaker on such matters concerning the procurement and maintenance of computers and accessories by the Computer Centre for being provided to the members of Lok Sabha;
2. To consider suggestions to provide efficient Internet facility to MPs;
3. To look into the development of information databases to be used by the members of Parliament; and
4. To assist the members of Parliament in fully utilizing the facility of computers and accessories provided to them under MPs Project.

Speaker's Home Page

The Speaker's Home page titled "The Office of the Lok Sabha Speaker" was released by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the then Speaker, Lok Sabha on 25 January 2002. The Home Page contains the profile of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, his political and personal achievements, important rulings/decisions, important speeches, information pertaining to the development of his constituency, tours undertaken and a photo gallery. Profiles of all the former Speakers, *viz.* Shri G.V. Mavalankar, Shri M.A. Ayyangar, Sardar Hukam Singh, Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, Shri G.S. Dhillon, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Shri K.S. Hegde, Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar, Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Shri P.A. Sangma and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi are

available in this section. A link to the Speaker's Home Page has also been provided in the Parliament of India Home Page.

MP's Home Pages

Each member of Parliament has his own web page which contains his bio-data, information about his participation in the parliamentary proceedings, Questions, Bills, Motions and information pertaining to the development of his constituency. Links to members' Home Pages are available on the Parliament of India Home Page. The members' Home Page has been developed and maintained by the Computer Centre. In case a member desires to post some information on his Home Page, he or she can forward the same to the Computer Centre.

Intranet

The Parliament Estate has three main buildings, *viz.* Parliament House, Parliament Library Building and Parliament House Annexe. The computers used in Offices/ Branches have data which need to be shared with other Branches/Officers located/housed in any of the three buildings. To facilitate sharing of data and access internet, a high speed Local Area Network (LAN) through Optical Fibre Cables has been laid.

Video Conferencing

Video Conferencing facility has been provided at the offices and residences of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, and the offices of Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries as also the Computer Centre, Parliament Library Building.

Touch Screen Information Kiosks

As mentioned earlier, twelve Touch Screen Information Kiosks have been installed at various vantage points in the Parliament House and the Parliament House Annexe. Information relating to Parliamentary Debates, Questions, Lists of Business, Parliamentary Bulletins, Who's Who of Members, Committees, etc. can be accessed through these Kiosks.

PART II

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1

CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA

Elections

The Constitution of India empowers Parliament to make laws regarding elections. Two major laws were accordingly enacted by Parliament in 1950 and 1951 for the purpose. Statutory rules were formulated under these Acts for the conduct of elections. The Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides for the allocation of seats in and the delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of election to the House of the People and the Legislatures of States, the qualifications of voters at such elections, the preparation of electoral rolls, etc. And the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

The Constitution also provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Thirteenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha held during September-October, 1999, 79 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 41 seats for the Scheduled Tribes.

Statement 1 shows State-wise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Thirteenth General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held till September 1999, thirteen General Elections to the Lok Sabha based on universal adult franchise. The first General Elections were held in December 1951 – February 1952, the second in February – March 1957, the third in February 1962, the fourth in February 1967, the fifth in March 1971, the sixth in March 1977, the seventh in December 1979 – January 1980, the eighth in December 1984, the ninth in November 1989, the tenth in May-June 1991, the eleventh in April-May, 1996 and the twelfth in February-March, 1998. In pursuance of the notifications issued by the President of India Shri K.R. Narayanan on 11,12,17,21 and 30 August 1999 and 3 and 7 September, 1999 under sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, General Elections to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were held on 5, 11, 18, 25 September, 1999 and 3 October, 1999. Subsequently on 28 October, 1999 elections in 6 Parliamentary Constituencies *viz.* Purnia, Rajmahal (ST), Bhagalpur and Khagaria in Bihar, Dhubri in Assam and in outer Manipur were held which were postponed due to floods, death of a candidate and due to convenience of voters respectively. Polling was held in respect of 543 seats.

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999 with the Election Commission issuing a notification under section 73 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The first sitting of the House was held on 20 October 1999. **Statement 2** indicates the programme of the Thirteenth General Elections.

Political Parties

In the Thirteenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of seven national parties, forty State parties and one hundred and twenty two other unrecognized but registered parties contested. The elections had also one hundred and seventy independent candidates.

Statements 3 and 3(A) respectively provide the details of national parties and State parties.

Party Position

Initially 537 members were elected and two members were nominated later on 16 November 1999 by the President under article 331 of the Constitution as detailed in **Statement 4**. No single party could get an absolute majority in the House. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emerged as the single largest party followed by the Indian National Congress (I).

Statement 5 provides the party-wise position as on 10 October, 1999, *i.e.* the day the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted.

Swearing-in by Members

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October, 1999. On the day of its constitution, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha comprised 537 members elected from different parliamentary constituencies. On 16 November 1999 two members were nominated by the President to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha under article 331 of the Constitution to represent the Anglo-Indian community. During the First Session, 533 members made the oath or affirmation under article 99 of the Constitution. Of them 222 did so in Hindi, 80 in English, 35 in Sanskrit, 30 in Tamil, 37 in Bengali, 19 in Kannada, 24 in Marathi, 24 in Telugu, 10 in Malayalam, 14 in Punjabi, 10 in Urdu and Gujarati, 9 in Oriya, 5 in Assamese and 2 in Maithili and 1 each in Nepali and Manipuri.

Statement 6 indicates the languages used by the members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

By-elections

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, in all 25 by-elections were held. **Statement 7** shows details about these by-elections.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The House which was constituted on 10 October 1999 met for the first time on 20 October 1999. Late Shri Indrajit Gupta who was appointed Speaker *pro-tem* by the President of India on 15 October 1999 presided over the sittings of Lok Sabha on 20 and 21 October 1999 assisted by members of a Panel of Chairmen consisting of Sarvashri P.M. Sayeed, Somnath Chatterjee and Late Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi was re-elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on 22 October 1999. On 27 October 1999, Shri P.M. Sayeed was re-elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Following the sudden demise of the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in a helicopter crash on 3 March 2002, the duties of the Office of Speaker were performed by the Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed from 3 March to 10 May 2002, *i.e.* till the election of the new Speaker under the provision of article 95(1) of the Constitution. The election of the new Speaker of Lok Sabha took place on 10 May 2002. Shri Manohar Joshi was unanimously chosen as the Speaker. **Statement 8** provides names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen with tenure.

Leader of the House

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Leader of the House from 13 October 1999 till his resignation as Prime Minister.

Leader of the Opposition

The then Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 19 October 1999 recognised Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the Leader of the Indian National Congress in the Lok Sabha, as the Leader of Opposition with effect from 13 October 1999.

Socio-economic Profile of the Members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was represented by members with diverse social, political as well as professional background. The average age of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 55.5 years, compared to 46.4 years in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. As far as professional background is concerned, Agriculturists dominated the House (42.67 per cent) followed by Political and Social Workers (20.04 per cent) and Lawyers (12.24 per cent). The corresponding figures for the Twelfth Lok Sabha were 49.06 per cent, 18.05 per cent and 10.15 per cent respectively. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha had about 48.03 per cent Graduates including those with equivalent technical qualifications, and 27.2 per cent Post-graduates, including those with equivalent technical qualifications. 5.06 per cent of the members possessed Doctoral or similar other high academic qualifications. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha had 2.81 per cent Under-matriculates as compared to the earlier Lok Sabhas. Similar data for the Twelfth Lok Sabha had been 44.8 per cent, 28.16 per cent, 4.53 per cent and 2.26 per cent respectively. There were 49 women members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha constituting nearly 9 per cent of the total membership of the House as against 44 women members constituting 8.07 per cent of the total during the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

Of the 543 members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 181 members were new to the House while 362 had been members of one or more of the earlier twelve Lok Sabhas. A total of 101 of these 181 new members were absolutely new to the House without any previous legislative experience, while 80 members had the experience either of the Rajya Sabha or one of the State legislatures exclusively. Thirty six political parties/groups, as detailed in **Statement 9,** were represented in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Sitting Arrangement for Members

The Chamber of the Lok Sabha is semi-circular in shape. The Chair of the Speaker is placed conspicuously at the centre of the diametre connecting the two ends of the semi-circle. In the pit of the Chamber just below the Speaker's Chair is the table of the Secretary-General of the House.

The Chamber has a seating accommodation for 550 members. The seats are divided into six blocks each with eleven rows. On the right of the chair of the Speaker are the Treasury Benches and on the left are seats for the Opposition members.

A Chart showing the seating arrangement in the Lok Sabha Chamber is appended at the end of the publication.

STATEMENT 1

Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/Union Territories		1999 – General Elections		
		Total Seats	SC	ST
1		2	3	4
	States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0

	1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	14	1	2
4.	Bihar	54	8	5
5.	Goa	2	0	0
6.	Gujarat	26	2	4
7.	Haryana	10	2	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0	0
10.	Karnataka	28	4	0
11.	Kerala	20	2	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9
13.	Maharashtra	48	3	4
14.	Manipur	2	0	1
15.	Meghalaya	2	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	0	1
17.	Nagaland	1	0	0
18.	Orissa	21	3	5
19.	Punjab	13	3	0
20.	Rajasthan	25	4	3
21.	Sikkim	1	0	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	7	0
23.	Tripura	2	0	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	18	0
25.	West Bengal	42	8	2
	Union Territories			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	1	0	0
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
29.	Daman & Diu	1	0	0
30.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	7	1	0
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1
32.	Pondicherry	1	0	0
	Total	543	79	41

STATEMENT 2

Programme of the Thirteenth General Elections

Sl. No.	Programme	Date
1.	Dates of issue of Notification	11.8.1999
		12.8.1999
		17.8.1999
		21.8.1999
		30.8.1999
		3.9.1999
		7.9.1999
2.	Last dates for filing nominations	18.8.1999
		19.8.1999
		24.8.1999
		28.8.1999
		6.9.1999
		14.9.1999
3.	Dates of scrutiny of nominations	19.8.1999
		20.8.1999
		25.8.1999
		30.8.1999
		7.9.1999
		15.9.1999
4.	Last dates of withdrawal of candidatures	21.8.1999
		23.8.1999
		27.8.1999
		1.9.1999
		9.9.1999
		17.9.1999
5.	Dates on which poll was held*, **, ***	5.9.1999
		11.9.1999
		18.9.1999
		25.9.1999
		3.10.1999
6.	Date on which the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted	10.10.1999

* 21 States and Union Territories had polling on a single day *viz.* 5.9.1999 – Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry.

On 11.9.1999 – Kerala.

On 25.9.1999 – Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

On 3.10.1999 – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Lakshadweep.

** 6 States had polling on two days *viz.* Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. (5.9.1999 & 11.9.1999), Manipur and Orissa (25.9.1999 & 3.10.1999).

*** 5 States had polling on three days *viz.* Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir (5.9.1999, 11.9.1999 & 18.9.1999) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (18.9.1999, 25.9.1999 and 30.10.1999) Madhya Pradesh (11.9.1999, 18.9.1999 & 25.9.1999).

STATEMENT 3

General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1999—List of National Parties and Symbols

Sl. No.	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
3.	Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn and Sickle
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, Sickle and Star
5.	Indian National Congress	Hand
6.	Janata Dal (Secular)	Kisan Driving Tractor
7.	Janata Dal (United)	Arrow

STATEMENT 3(A)

List of State Parties and Symbols

Sl. No.	State Parties	Symbol Reserved	State/Union territories in which Recognized
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Congress	Two Daos Intersecting	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
3.	Asom Gana Parishad	Elephant	Assam
4.	All India Trinamool Congress	Flower and Grass	West Bengal
5.	Biju Janata Dal	Conch	Orissa
6.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
7.	All India Forward Bloc	Lion	West Bengal
8.	Federal Party of Manipur	Rising Sun	Manipur
9.	Hill State People's Democratic Party	Lion	Meghalaya
10.	Himachal Vikas Congress	Telephone	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Haryana Vikas Party	Boy & Girl	Haryana
12.	Indian National Lok Dal	Spectacles	Haryana
13.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough	Jammu & Kashmir
14.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	Bow & Arrow	Bihar
15.	Janata Party	Haldhar within Wheel (Chakra Haldhar)	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Kerala Congress	Bicycle	Kerala
17.	Kerala Congress (M)	Two Leaves	Kerala
18.	Lok Shakti	Coconut Tree bearing fruits	Karnataka, Nagaland
19.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Top	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
20.	Manipur People's Party	Bicycle	Manipur
21.	MSCP	Cultivator cutting crop	Manipur
22.	Muslim League Kerala State Committee	Ladder	Kerala
23.	Nationalist Congress Party	Clock	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
24.	NTR Telugu Desam Party (Lakshmi Parvathi)	Lion	Andhra Pradesh
25.	People's Democratic Movement	Two swords and a Shield	Meghalaya
26.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	Mango	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
27.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Hurricane lamp	Bihar, Manipur
28.	Republican Party of India	Rising Sun	Maharashtra
29.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade & Stoker	Kerala, Tripura, West Bengal
30.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales	Punjab
31.	Sikkim Democratic Front	Umbrella	Sikkim
32.	Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow	Maharashtra
33.	Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)	Tree	Chandigarh
34.	Samajwadi Party	Bicycle	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Elephant	Sikkim
36.	Tamil Manila Congress (Moopnar)	Bicycle	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
37.	Telugu Desam Party	Bicycle	Andhra Pradesh
38.	United Democratic Party	Drum	Meghalaya
39.	United Goans Democratic Party	Two leaves	Goa
40.	United Minorities Front (Assam)	Boat	Assam

STATEMENT 3(B)

Names of the Unrecognised Political Parties Registered with the Election Commission

1. Akhil Bhartiya Berozgar Party
2. Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha
3. Akhil Bharatiya Sena
4. Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh
5. Akhil Bhartiya Janata Vikas Party
6. Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress
7. Akhil Bharatiya Loktantra Party
8. Akhil Bharatiya Manav Adhikar Dal
9. Akhil Bhartiya Manav Sena Dal
10. Ambedkarbadi Party

11. Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi
12. Apna Dal
13. All India Gareeb Congress
14. All India Minorities Front
15. All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen
16. All India Muslim Forum
17. All India Rajiv Krantikari Congress
18. Ajeya Bharat Party
19. All J&K People Patriotic Front
20. Amra Bangalee
21. Awami Party
22. Ambedkar Samaj Party
23. Anna Telugu Desam Party
24. Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangha
25. Bharatiya Berozgar Mazdoor Kisan Dal
26. Bharat Dal
27. Bahujan Ekta Party (R)
28. Bharatiya Jan Congress
29. Bharatiya Jan Vikas Party
30. Bharatiya Jana Congress (Rashtriya)
31. Bahujan Kranti Dal
32. Bahujan Kranti Dal (Jai)
33. Bharatiya Lok Kalyan Dal
34. Bharatha Makkal Congress
35. Bharatiya Momin Front
36. Bharatiya Muhabbat Party (All India)
37. Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh
38. Bharatiya Naujawan Dal
39. Bharat Nav Jyoti Sangh
40. Bira Oriya Party
41. Bharatiya Parivartan Morcha
42. Bihar People's Party
43. Bharatiya Republican Paksha
44. Bharatiya Samaj Dal
45. Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)
46. Christian Mannetra Kazahagam
47. Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha
48. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Lenninist) (Liberation)
49. Chhattisgarhi Samaj Party
50. Champaran Vikas Party
51. Desh Bhakt Party
52. Democratic Bahujan Samaj Morcha
53. Dhiravida Thelgar Munnetra Kalagam
54. Ephraim Union
55. Gondvana Gantantra Party
56. Garo National Council
57. Gandhiwadi Rashtriya Congress
58. Gareebjan Samaj Party
59. Goa Vikas Party
60. Gujarat Yuva Vikas Party
61. Hind Vikas Party
62. Indian National Green Party
63. Indian Union Muslim League
64. Jammu and Kashmir Awami League
65. J&K National Panthers Party
66. Jharkhand Party
67. Jharkhand Party (Naren)
68. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Ulgulan)
69. Jan Satta Party
70. Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha
71. Kranti Dal
72. Kamjor Varg Sangh, Bihar
73. Labour and Job Seeker's Party of India
74. Loktantrik Samajwadi Party
75. M.G.R. Anna D.M. Kazhagam
76. Majlis Bachao Tahreek
77. Marxist Co-Ordination
78. Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)
79. Maraland Democratic Front
80. Manav Kalyan Sangh Dal
81. Maharashtra Pradesh Krantikari Party
82. Maharashtra Rashtravadi Congress
83. National Congress of Youth
84. National Loktantrik Party
85. National Minorities Party
86. National Organisation Congress
87. People's Democratic Front
88. Pragatisheel Manav Samaj Party
89. Pyramid Party of India
90. Parivartan Samaj Party
91. Pragatisheel Party
92. Puthiya Tamilagam
93. Peasants and Workers Party of India

94. Rashtriya Aikta Manch
95. Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt)
96. Rashtriya Dharamanipeksha Nava Bharat Party
97. Rajasthan Vikas Party
98. Rashtriya Lok Dal
99. Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party
100. Republican Party of India (A)
101. Rashtriya Sawarn Dal
102. Rashtriya Unnatisheel Dal
103. Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)
104. Sadbhavana Party
105. Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal
106. Shoshit Samaj Party
107. Secular Party of India
108. Sirpanch Samaj Party
109. Socialist Republican Party
110. Shoshit Samaj Dal
111. Sanatan Samaj Party
112. Savarn Samaj Party
113. Tamil Desiyak Katchi
114. Tharasu Makkal Mandram
115. The Humanist Party of India
116. Tamil Nadu Peasants & Workers Party
117. Tamizhaga Rajiv Congress
118. United Bodo Nationalist Liberation Front
119. United Citizen Party
120. Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
121. United Reservation Movement Council of Assam
122. United Tribal Nationalist Liberation Front

STATEMENT 4

Number of Members Elected/Nominated to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

1.	Members Elected	543
2.	Members Nominated under Article 331 of the Constitution	2*
	Total	545

* 1. Dr. (Smt.) Beatrix D'Souza
2. Shri Denzil B. Atkinson

STATEMENT 5

Strength of Political Parties in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha (As on 10.10.1999)

Names of States/ Union Territories	Seats	BJP	INC	JD (S)	Janata Dal (U)	CPI (M)	DMK	Samajwadi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	2	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	54	23	3	—	17	—	—	—
Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	20	6	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	18	—	3	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	40	29	11	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	48	13	10	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	4	2	—	—	1	12	—
Tripura	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	85	29	10	—	—	—	—	26
West Bengal	42	2	3	—	—	21	—	—
Union Territories								
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman & Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nominated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	545	182	112	1	20	32	12	26

Names of States/ Union Territories	TDP	Shiv Sena	BSP	CPI	SAD	Ors	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	29	—	—	—	—	1(a)	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	1(b)	1	13*	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	7(c)	—	50**	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	5(d)	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	4(f)	—	6	—
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	4(g)	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Maharashtra	—	15	—	—	—	8(h)	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	1***	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	10(k)	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	1	2	1(l)	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	1(m)	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	20(n)	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	14	—	—	5(o)	1	85	—
West Bengal	—	—	—	3	—	13(p)	—	42	—
Union Territories									
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nominated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2$
Total	29	15	14	4	2	83	5	537	2

* In Assam elections to one seat were held on 28 October 1999.

** In Bihar elections to four Lok Sabha seats were held on 28 October 1999.

*** In Manipur elections to one Lok Sabha seat were held on 28 October 1999.

$ Nominated on 16 November 1999.

(a) All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen – 1.

(b) Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) – 1.

(c) Rashtriya Janata Dal – 7.

(d) Indian National Lok Dal – 5.

(e) Himachal Vikas Congress – 1.

(f) Jammu Kashmir National Conference – 4.

(g) Muslim League (Kerala State Committee) – 2, Kerala Congress – 1, Kerala Congress (M) – 1.

(h) Nationalist Congress Party – 6, Peasant and Workers Party – 1, Baripa Bahujan Mahasangha – 1.

(i) Manipur State Congress Party – 1.

(j) Nationalist Congress Party – 1.

(k) Biju Janata Dal – 10.

(l) Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann) – 1.

(m) Sikkim Democratic Front – 1.

(n) AIADMK – 10, DMK (MGR) – 1, Pattali Makkal Katchi – 5, MDMK – 4.

(o) Rashtriya Lok Dal – 2, Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya) – 1, Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress – 2.

(p) Revolutionary Socialist Party – 3, All India Forward Bloc – 2, All India Trinamool Congress – 8.

Source: Table Office, JPI, Election Commission.

STATEMENT 6

Language-wise Break-up of the Number of Members who made and subscribed Oath or Affirmation during the First Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	222
English	80
Sanskrit	35
Tamil	30
Bengali	37
Kannada	19
Marathi	24
Telugu	24
Malayalam	10
Punjabi	14
Oriya	9
Urdu	10
Gujarati	10
Assamese	5
Kashmiri	Nil
Konkani	Nil
Manipuri	1
Maithili	2
Nepali	1
Total	533*

* Excluding Late Shri Indrajit Gupta, Speaker *pro-tem* who made affirmation in English before the President at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 20.10.1999.

STATEMENT 7

By-elections held during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Constituency & State	Date of By-Election	Date of Oath/Affirmation Taking seat in the House	Reasons for By-Election
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Kolur Basavanagoud	Bellary (Karnataka)	25.2.2000	28.2.2000	Smt. Sonia Gandhi resigning from the Seat in Lok Sabha on 19.10.1999.
2.	Shri Akhilesh Yadav	Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh)	25.2.2000	28.2.2000	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav resigning from the seat in Lok Sabha on 19.10.1999.
3.	Smt. Kumudini Patnaik	Aska (Orissa)	29.5.2000	24.7.2000	Shri Naveen Patnaik resigning from the seat in Lok Sabha on 8.3.2000.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Dr. Bikram Sarkar	Panskura (West Bengal)	8.6.2000	26.7.2000	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, sitting Member died on 4.3.2000.
5.	Smt. Rama Pilot	Dausa (Rajasthan)	3.10.2000	20.11.2000	Shri Rajesh Pilot, sitting member died on 11.6.2000.
6.	Shri E. Dalit Ezhilmalai	Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	13.5.2001	23.7.2001	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam sitting member died on 23.8.2000.
7.	Shri Ram Murti Singh Verma	Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	13.5.2001	23.7.2001	Shri Jitendra Prasad, sitting member died on 16.1.2001.
8.	Shri Prabodh Panda	Midnapore (West Bengal)	13.5.2001	23.7.2001	Shri Indrajit Gupta, sitting member died on 20.2.2001.
9.	Shri Madhusudan Devram Mistry	Sabarkantha (Gujarat)	22.9.2001	19.11.2001	Smt. Nisha Chaudhary, sitting member died on 30.1.2001.
10.	Shri Kailash Meghwal	Tonk (Rajasthan)	22.9.2001	19.11.2001	Shri Shyamlal Bansiwal, sitting member died on 22.5.2001
11.	Shri Ram Rati Bind	Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)	24.2.2002	26.2.2002	Smt. Phoolan Devi, sitting member died on 25.7.2001.
12.	Shri Dip Gogoi	Kaliabor (Assam)	24.2.2002	28.2.2002	Shri Tarun Gogoi, resigned from the seat in Lok Sabha on 25.9.2001.
13.	Shri H.D. Devegowda	Kanakapura (Karnataka)	24.2.2002	28.2.2002	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy, sitting member died on 21.11.2001.
14.	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia	Guna (Madhya Pradesh)	24.2.2002	28.2.2000	Shri Madhavrao Scindia, sitting member died on 30.9.2001.
15.	Shri Khagen Das	Tripura West (Tripura)	25.2.2002	7.3.2002	Shri Samar Choudhary, sitting member died on 10.9.2001.
16.	Chowdhary Talib Hussain	Jammu (Jammu Kashmir)	27.2.2002	7.3.2002	Shri Vishnoo Datta Sharma, sitting member died on 27.11.2001.
17.	Smt. Ganti Vijaya Kumari	Amalapuram (Andhra Pradesh)	2.6.2002	15.7.2002	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, sitting member died on 3.3.2002.
18.	Shri Shibu Soren	Dumka (Jharkhand)	2.6.2002	15.7.2002	Shri Babulal Marandi, sitting member resigned on 8.3.2001.
19.	Shri Tribhuwan Dutt	Akbarpur (Uttar Pradesh)	2.6.2002	15.7.2002	Kumari Mayawati, sitting member resigned on 7.3.2002.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Shri Mahendra Singh Pal	Nainital (Uttaranchal)	15.12.2002	18.12.2002	Shri N.D. Tiwari, sitting member resigned on 14.8.2002.
21.	Shri Thakor Punjaji Sadaji	Mehsana (Gujarat)	15.12.2002	19.12.2002	Shri Atmaram Bhai Patel, sitting member died on 23.7.2002.
22.	Shri Pradeep Yadav	Godda (Jharkhand)	15.12.2002	27.2.2003	Shri Jagdambi Prasad, sitting member died on 20.6.2002.
23.	Shri Alakesh Das	Nabadwip (West Bengal)	11.6.2003	21.7.2003	Shri Anand Mohan Biswas, sitting member died on 3.2.2003.
24.	Dr. Sebastian Paul	Ernakulam (Kerala)	29.9.2003	2.12.2003	Adv. George Aden, sitting member died on 26.7.2003.
25.	Shri Pratapsinh Shankarrao Mohite Patil	Solapur (Maharashtra)	29.9.2003	3.12.2003	Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, sitting member resigned on 30.5.2003.

STATEMENT 8

Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

Names	Period	
	From	To
Pro-tem Speaker		
$Shri Indrajit Gupta	20.10.1999	22.10.1999
Speakers		
Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi	22.10.1999	3.3.2002
Shri Manohar Joshi	10.5.2002	Till the commencement of the First Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha.
Deputy Speaker		
Shri P.M. Sayeed	27.10.1999	6.2.2004*
Panel of Chairmen		
Shri P.M. Sayeed@		
Shri Somnath Chatterjee@	20.10.1999	21.10.1999
Shri Madhavrao Scindia@		
Shri Basudeb Acharia		
Shri Laxminarayan Pandey		
Smt. Margaret Alva		
Shri P.H. Pandian	16.12.1999	6.2.2004*
Shri Srinivas Dadasaheb Patil		
Shri Beni Prasad Verma		
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh		
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav		
Shri K. Yerrannaidu		

$Appointed by the President of India on 15 October, 1999 under article 99 of the Constitution before whom members could make and subscribe oath or affirmation.

@ Nominated by Speaker *pro-tem* as Members of Panel of Chairmen on 20 October,1999.

*Date of dissolution of 13th Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 9

Representation of Political Parties in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

1. Akhil Bhartiya Lok Tantrik Congress
2. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
3. AIADMK (MGR)
4. All India Forward Bloc
5. All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul-Muslimeen
6. All India Trinamool Congress
7. Bahujan Samaj Party
8. Baripa Bahujan Mahasangha
9. Bharatiya Janata Party
10. Biju Janata Dal
11. Communist Party of India
12. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
13. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)
14. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
15. Himachal Vikas Congress
16. Indian National Congress
17. Indian National Lok Dal
18. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference
19. Janata Dal (Secular)
20. Janata Dal (United)
21. Kerala Congress
22. Kerala Congress (M)
23. Manipur State Congress Party
24. Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
25. Nationalist Congress Party
26. Pattali Makkal Katchi
27. Peasants and Workers Party of India
28. Rashtriya Janata Dal
29. Rashtriya Lok Dal
30. Revolutionary Socialist Party
31. Samajwadi Party
32. Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)
33. Shiromani Akali Dal
34. Shiv Sena
35. Sikkim Democratic Front
36. Telugu Desam Party

2

DURATION AND SITTINGS OF LOK SABHA

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of the country. Our Parliament consists of the President and the two Houses – the Rajya Sabha (the Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (the House of the People). The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament and to dissolve the Lok Sabha. The Constitution provides that unless sooner dissolved, the Lok Sabha shall continue for a period of five years from the date of its first meeting. However, in the eventuality of national emergency, Parliament may by law extend the duration of the Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding one year at a time but it cannot be extended beyond six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.

Sessions

Sessions of the Lok Sabha commencing after each General Election are numbered serially, beginning with the First. Normally, three sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year, namely, the Budget Session, the Monsoon Session and the Winter Session. The Budget Session is the most important and the longest of the three sessions, usually commencing sometime in the third week of February and ending by the middle of May. The Monsoon Session, normally begins sometime in the middle of July and lasts till the third week of August. The Winter Session commences in the middle of November and ends sometime in the last week of December.

Duration and Sittings

Each Lok Sabha has been identified by its serial number. So far thirteen Lok Sabhas have been elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

After the coming into force of the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950 and following the First General Election held under the Constitution from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952, the first elected Parliament was constituted on 17 April 1952. The First Lok Sabha met for the first time on 13 May 1952 and was dissolved by the President on 4 April 1957, thirty-eight days earlier than its normal life of five years. The Second Lok Sabha, which held its first sitting on 10 May 1957, was dissolved on 31 March 1962, forty days before the expiry of its term. The Third Lok Sabha held its first sitting on 16 April 1962, and was dissolved on 3 March 1967, forty-four days before the expirty of its term. The Fourth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 16 March 1967 and was dissolved on 27 December 1970, one year and seventy-nine days before the expiry of its term.

The first sitting of the Fifth Lok Sabha was held on 19 March 1971. The term of the Fifth Lok Sabha, which was to expire on 18 March 1976, was extended by one year, *i.e.*, upto 18 March 1977 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976. Again, the term was extended for a further period of one year, *i.e.*, upto 18 March 1978, by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on 18 January 1977 after having been in existence for a period of five years, ten months and six days.

The Sixth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 25 March 1977 after the Sixth General Election. The normal term of the Lok Sabha was restored to five years under the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978. The House was, however, dissolved on 22 August 1979 after having been in existence for a period of two years, four months and twenty-eight days.

The Seventh Lok Sabha had its first sitting on 21 January 1980. It was dissolved on 31 December 1984 after having been in existence for a period of four years, eleven months and ten days.

The Eighth Lok Sabha had its first sitting on 15 January 1985. The term of this Lok Sabha, was to expire on 14 January 1990. It was, however, dissolved on 27 November 1989 after having been in existence for a period of four years, ten months and sixteen days.

The Ninth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 18 December 1989 after having been in existence for a period of one year, two months and twenty-six days, the House was dissolved on 13 March 1991.

The Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 20 June 1991 and the first sitting of the House was held on 9 July 1991. It was dissolved on 10 May 1996 after having been in existence for a period of four years, ten months and three days.

The Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996 and the first sitting of the House was held on 22 May 1996. It was dissolved on 4 December 1997 after having been in existence for a period of one year, six months and nine days.

The Twelfth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 March 1998 and the first sitting of the House was held on 23 March 1998. The House was, however, dissolved on 26 April 1999 after having been in existence for a period of one year, one month and five days. Of all the Lok Sabhas constituted so far, this Lok Sabha had the shortest life span. The longest tenure on record is that of the Fifth Lok Sabha with a total of five years, ten months and six days.

The Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which was constituted on 10 October 1999, met for the first time on 20 October 1999. Its term was to expire on 19 October 2004. However, it was dissolved on 6 February 2004, *i.e.,* 8 months and 12 days before the expiry of its term. **Statement 10** shows the dates of commencement and termination of sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

During its span, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha devoted 1945 hours and 39 minutes to various kinds of business transacted by it in 356 sittings spanning over fourteen sessions. In comparison, the Twelfth Lok Sabha devoted 574 hours and 55 minutes in 88 sittings spread over four sessions, the Eleventh 813 hours and 38 minutes in 125 sittings during 6 sessions, the Tenth 2,527 hours and 52 minutes in 423 sittings during 16 sessions, the Ninth 754 hours in 109 sittings during 7 sessions, the Eighth 3,223 hours and 52 minutes in 485 sittings during 14 sessions, and the Seventh 3,324 hours and 1 minute in 464 sittings during its 15 sessions. The Sixth Lok Sabha held 267 sittings of about 1,753 hours duration during its 9 sessions, the Fifth 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours duration during 18 sessions, the Fourth 467 sittings of about 3,029 hours duration during 12 sessions, the Third 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours duration during 16 sessions, the Second 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours duration during 16 sessions, and the First Lok Sabha 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours duration during its 14 sessions.

The average duration of sittings during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 5 hours and 46 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 32 minutes of the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 30 minutes of the Eleventh, 5 hours and 58 minutes of the Tenth, 6 hours and 55 minutes of the Ninth, 6 hours and 39 minutes of the Eighth, 7 hours and 10 minutes of the Seventh, 6 hours and 34 minutes of the Sixth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth, 6 hours and 29 minutes of the Fourth, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second and 5 hours and 35 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

An analysis of the total number of sittings since 1929 provides certain interesting facts. During the period 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 365 hours and an average day's sitting was for 4 hours and 57 minutes. However, during the next twenty six years, *i.e.,* between 1952 and 1977, the average annual duration of sittings was 746 hours which showed an increase in the daily sitting duration to 6 hours and 42 minutes. Notably, from 1978 to 2003, *i.e.,* the next twenty six years, though the average annual duration of the sittings has come down to 550 hours, the duration per sitting has, on an average, remained the same, *i.e.,* 6 hours and 42 minutes. However, if compared to the period from 1929 to 1951, there is an increase of 1 hour and 45 minutes.

Statement 11 shows the number and duration of sittings of the House from 1929 onwards.

Time Spent on Various Kinds of Business

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, of the total time of 1,945 hours and 39 minutes taken by the House, Legislative Business (Government and Private Members' Bills) claimed 493 hours and 19 minutes or 25.3 per cent as against 95 hours and 25 minutes or 16.6 per cent of the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 128 hours and 15 minutes or 15.66 per cent in the Eleventh, 560 hours and 03 minutes or 22.16 per cent in the Tenth, 122 hours 37 minutes or 16.23 per cent in the Ninth, 806 hours and 59 minutes or 25 per cent in the Eighth, 797 hours and 48 minutes or 23.99 per cent in the Seventh, 412 hours and 28 minutes or 23.51 per cent in the Sixth, 1,121 hours and 52 minutes or 27.55 per cent in the Fifth, 668 hours and 2 minutes or 22.08 per cent in the Fourth, 867 hours and 58 minutes or 23 per cent in the Third, 1,031 hours and 58 minutes or 28.20 per cent in the Second and 1,844 hours and 2 minutes or 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in the discussion on Budgets* was 212 hours 55 minutes or 10.9 per cent of the total in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as against 82 hours 26 minutes or 14.68 per cent of the total time in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 17.60 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 17.38 per cent in the Tenth, 16 per cent in the Ninth, 21.74 per cent in the Eighth, 20.84 per cent in the Seventh, 23.26 per cent in the Sixth, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth, 25 per cent in the Third, 20.9 per cent in the Second and 18.50 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

Questions claimed 228 hours 23 minutes or 11.7 per cent of the total time during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as against 8.96 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 9.58 per cent in the Eleventh, 11.80 per cent in the Tenth, 10.14 per cent in the Ninth, 12.80 per cent in the Eighth, 12.20 per cent in the Seventh, 13.70 per cent in the Sixth, 12.61 per cent in the Fifth, 15.94 per cent in the Fourth, 15 per cent each in the Third and the Second and 14.60 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time spent on Resolutions in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 71 hours and 38 minutes or 3.7 per cent of the total as against 4.45 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 4.59 per cent in the Eleventh, 6.23 per cent in the Tenth, 5.77 per cent in the Ninth, 5.47 per cent in the Eighth, 3.96 per cent in the Seventh, 3.72 per cent in the Sixth and 5.17 per cent in the Fifth. It was 6.45 per cent in the Fourth, 5.90 per cent in the Third and 5.50 per cent in the Second. The First Lok Sabha devoted 6.30 per cent of its time on Resolutions.

The time taken on Motions in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was 74 hours and 57 minutes or 3.9 per cent of the total time as against 10.45 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 17.33 per cent in the Eleventh, 6.33 per cent in the Tenth, 4.34 per cent in the Ninth, 3.66 per cent in the Eighth, 6.35 per cent in the Seventh, 10.70 per cent in the Sixth, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth, 13.20 per cent in the Third, 13.70 per cent in the Second and 7.10 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The remaining time was taken on Calling Attention Notices, Discussions under rules 55 and 193, Debates on President's Address, Statements made by Ministers, Points of Order and other miscellaneous items as per details given in **Statement 12.** The following Graph shows the percentage of time spent on various kinds of business during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

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* General Budget, Railway Budget, Supplementary/Excess Demands for Grants and Budgets of States and Union Territories under President's rule.

Statement 13 enumerates, in a chronological order, the important items of business transacted by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as also events of Parliamentary importance that took place during its tenure.

STATEMENT 10

Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sessions	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Total number of days on which sittings were held (session-wise)	Total number of days on which the House sat during the year
		1999		
First	20.10.1999	29.10.1999	8	27
Second	29.11.1999	23.12.1999	19	
		2000		
Third	23.02.2000	17.05.2000	38	85
Fourth	24.07.2000	25.08.2000	22	
Fifth	20.11.2000	22.12.2000	25	
		2001		
Sixth	19.02.2001	27.04.2001	31	81
Seventh	23.07.2001	31.08.2001	29	
Eighth	19.11.2001	19.12.2001	21	
		2002		
Ninth	25.02.2002	17.05.2002	40	84
Tenth	15.07.2002	16.08.2002	21	
Eleventh	18.11.2002	20.12.2002	23	
		2003		
Twelfth	17.02.2003	09.05.2003	37	74
Thirteenth	21.07.2003	22.08.2003	21	
Fourteenth (Part-I)	02.12.2003	23.12.2003	16	
		2004		
Fourteenth (Part-II)	29.01.2004	05.02.2004	05	05

STATEMENT 11

Number and Duration of the Sittings of the Lok Sabha*
(A Comparative Profile)

Year	No. of Sittings	Duration of Sittings (in hours approx.)
1	2	3
1929	62	295
1930	55	261
1931	83	394
1932	68	396
1933	109	510
1934	89	423
1935	66	206
1936	86	409
1937	78	468
1938	99	468
1939	59	280
1940	52	247
1941	46	219
1942	41	194
1943	67	319
1944	52	247
1945	41	194
1946	75	356
1947	68	323
1948	74	352
1949	79	362
1950	99	496
1951	150	987
1952	123	880
1953	137	749
1954	137	716
1955	139	859
1956	151	1,026
1957	106	668
1958	125	781
1959	123	792
1960	121	798
1961	102	668
1962	116	730
1963	122	787

* Figures relate to Lok Sabha from 13 May 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier periods, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 28 January 1929 to 3 February 1947) or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from 17 November 1947 to 28 November 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from 28 January 1950 to 5 February 1952).

(Contd.....)

1	2	3
1964	122	753
1965	113	730
1966	119	810
1967	110	699
1968	120	801
1969	120	747
1970	119	782
1971	102	616
1972	111	700
1973	120	814
1974	119	853
1975	63	442
1976	98	645
1977	86	568
1978	115	768
1979	66	417
1980	98	679
1981	105	721
1982	92	640
1983	93	709
1984	77	575
1985	109	729
1986	98	693
1987	102	646
1988	102	677
1989	83	546
1990	81	584
1991	90	592
1992	98	575
1993	89	570
1994	77	445
1995	78	403
1996	71	394
1997	65	447
1998	64	438
1999@	51	305
2000	85	467
2001	81	363
2002	84	470
2003	74	449
2004*	05	28

@The first sitting of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was held on 20 October, 1999.
*The last sitting of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was held on 5 February, 2004.

STATEMENT 12

Time Taken by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on Various Kinds of Business

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of Total Time
		Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	Adjournment Motions	49	40	2.6
2.	Bills			
	(a) Government Bills	431	10	22.1
	(b) Private Members' Bills	62	09	3.2
3.	Budget			
	(a) Railway Budget	78	40	4.1
	(b) General Budget	131	23	6.7
	(c) Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule	2	52	0.1
4.	Calling Attention Notices (Under Rule 197)	38	07	1.9
5.	Discussions			
	(a) Half-an-Hour Discussion (Under Rule 55)	17	54	0.9
	(b) Short Duration Discussion (Under Rule 193)	339	36	17.5
6.	Matters of Urgent Public Importance raised after the Question Hour	185	15	9.5
7.	Matters Under Rule 377	37	13	2.0
8.	Motions			
	(a) Motion of No-Confidence (Rule 198)	21	07	1.1
	(b) Under Rules 191 and 342	43	44	2.3
	(c) Under Rule 388	10	06	0.5
9.	Debates on President's Address	63	42	3.3
10.	Questions	228	23	11.7
11.	Resolutions			
	(a) Resolutions placed before the House by the Speaker	2	20	0.1
	(b) Government Resolutions	0	39	—
	(c) Statutory Resolutions	7	42	0.4
	(d) Private Members' Resolutions	60	57	3.2
12.	Statements (Under Rule 372)	19	38	1.0
13.	Other Matters such as Oath or Affirmation, Papers Laid on the Table, Obituary References, Points of Order, Questions of Privilege, Personal Explanations, etc.	113	22	5.8
	Total	1945	39	100.0

STATEMENT 13

Chronology of Important Events

1999

20.10.1999	The **First Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
22.10.1999	Election to the office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, took place. The motion moved by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Smt. Sonia Gandhi, was adopted unanimously and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi was declared elected as the Speaker.
25.10.1999	The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Speaker made reference on the passing away of Mr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania. The Speaker also made reference to the soldiers who made supreme sacrifice for the motherland in the Kargil war.
26.10.1999 28.10.1999 29.10.1999	Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
26.10.1999	The Lok Sabha witnessed uproarious scenes on the charge sheet filed by the CBI on the Bofors Investigation case. The Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Shri Madhavrao Scindia raised serious objection to the addition of the name of former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the charge sheet and demanded that Government must take steps to delete the name altogether.
27.10.1999	Shri P.M. Sayeed was elected as the Deputy Speaker.
29.10.1999	The **First Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
29.11.1999	The **Second Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced. The Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani made a statement regarding investigation into the Bofors case. He also laid on the table, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General sought in the matter. The Speaker made a special reference regarding the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of India which fell on 26 November 1999.
1.12.1999	The Prime Minister made a statement and laid on the table a Copy of the statement delivered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran at the Third WTO Ministerial Conference at Seattle, USA.
2.12.1999	The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 1999 was passed. The Prevention of Money Laundering Bill, 1999 was passed (by Rajya Sabha on 25.7.2000, President's assent on 17.12.2003). It sought to prevent money laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from, or involved in, money laundering.
7.12.1999	The Prime Minister replied to the submissions made by fourteen members regarding Babri Masjid demolition case.
17.12.1999	The outstanding Parliamentarian Awards for the year 1997 and 1998 were conferred, respectively on Shri Pranab Mukherjee and Shri S. Jaipal Reddy by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant in the Central Hall, Parliament House.
21.12.1999	Statutory Resolution seeking to amend the first schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was adopted.
23.12.1999	The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1999 which sought to provide reservation of seats to women in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of States was introduced. The **Second Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

2000

27.01.2000 — A function to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

The Speaker released a special commemorative plaque brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Vice-President of India, released a commemorative stamp brought out by the Ministry of Communications to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic. A calligraphed copy of the Constitution of India in Hindi was also released by the Prime Minister.

14.02.2000 — Conference on 'Parliament and the Media: Building an Effective Relationship' was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

The President of United States of America, His Excellency, Mr. William Jefferson Clinton Addressed the Members of the two Houses of Parliament in the Central Hall, Parliament House.

23.02.2000 — The **Third Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the Members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

25.02.2000 — The House had to be adjourned time and again on different occasions since the Members belonging to the opposition parties stalled the proceedings raising several issues like (i) economic policy of the Government and rise in prices of essential commodities; (ii) attack on Dalits in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) introduction of the UP Reorganisation Bill, 2000, Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000 and Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000; (iv) alleged misbehaviour by police with Shri Munawar Hassan, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, etc.

Several members pressing for admissibility of the Adjournment Motion to discuss the issue relating to the circular issued by the Gujarat Government allowing its employees to take part in the activities of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) paralysed the business of the House for at least 10 days.

25.02.2000 — Railway Budget for 2000-2001 presented by the Railway Minister, Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

29.02.2000 — General Budget for 2000-2001 presented by the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha.

13.03.2000 — Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh submitted the notices of motion under Rule 184 regarding violation of democratic norms by the Governor of Bihar in inviting the leader of minority group to form the Government in the State.

14.03.2000 — Combined Discussion on Railway Budget 2000-2001, Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) 2000-2001 and Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1999-2000.

16.03.2000 — Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The motion was adopted on 25.04.2000.

26.04.2000 to 02.05.2000 — General Discussion on General Budget, 2000-2001.

05.05.2000 — A statue of veteran freedom fighter, renowned journalist, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly and Constituent Assembly and the first Chief Minister of Andhra State, 'Andhra Kesari' Tanguturi Prakasam was unveiled in the Parliament House by the President of India.

17.05.2000 — The **Third Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

20.05.2000 — The Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi unanimously elected as the President of the Asian Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

22.07.2000 — The Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Ram Jethmalani resigned from the Council of Ministers as a result of the controversy generated by certain remarks made by him against the Chief Justice of India and the Attorney General of India.

24.07.2000 — The **Fourth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

28.07.2000 — The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement stating that his Government did not share the views Shri Jethmalani had expressed with regard to the Chief Justice of India and the Attorney General of India.

31.07.2000 — The Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000, to establish a separate Chhattisgarh State, passed (by Rajya Sabha on 9.08.2000, President's assent on 25.08.2000).

01.08.2000 The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2000, to create a separate Uttaranchal State, passed (by Rajya Sabha on 10.08.2000, President's assent on 25.08.2000).

02.08.2000 The Bihar Reorganisation Bill, 2000, paving the way for creation of a separate Jharkhand State, passed (by Rajya Sabha on 11.8.2000, President's assent on 25.8.2000).

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement condemning the outrageous incidents of violence, killings and bomb blasts which took place in various parts of Jammu and Kashmir in which several innocent persons including a number of pilgrims going to Amarnath were killed.

09.08.2000 The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani made a statement in the House giving details of the overall situation in Jammu & Kashmir.

25.08.2000 The **Fourth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

04.10.2000 The President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir V. Putin, addressed the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

15.11.2000 The 'Hyderabad Declaration' was adopted unanimously at the Eighth General Assembly of the 'Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)' held in Hyderabad from 14 to 16 November, 2000.

20.11.2000 The **Fifth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

22.11.2000 The Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi gave consent to the moving of an adjournment motion on the severe crisis faced by the farming community due to burden of the recent increased cost of production and the crash in the agricultural commodity prices.

30.11.2000 Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised a discussion under Rule 193 regarding loss of lives and property due to floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country.

04.12.2000 Shri S. Jaipal Reddy raised the issue regarding resignation of the three Union Ministers – Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, Human Resource Development Minister, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Sports and Youth Affairs Minister, Km. Uma Bharati for being chargesheeted by the Central Bureau of Investigation for their alleged involvement in the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya on 6 December, 1992 and pressed for a discussion under Rule 184. From 5.12.2000 to 8.12.2000, no business could be transacted due to continued interruptions on the same issue. On 11 December, 2000 & 12 December, 2000, members of opposition came to the well of the House. The issue was discussed on 13 December, 2000. The motion was negatived after voting on 14 December, 2000.

15.12.2000 The Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi inaugurated a two-day conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament and State Legislatures in New Delhi.

20.12.2000 Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement regarding Government's peace initiative in Jammu & Kashmir.

22.12.2000 The **Fifth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

2001

17.01.2001 A two-day Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and State Legislatures was inaugurated by the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi in New Delhi.

19.02.2001 The **Sixth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

20.02.2001 Veteran Parliamentarian and a sitting member of the Lok Sabha, Shri Indrajit Gupta passed away at Kolkata.

26.02.2001 The Railway Budget for the year 2001-2002 presented by the Railway Minister, Km. Mamata Banerjee.

The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Nitish Kumar made a statement regarding the situation caused by the severe earthquake in Gujarat on 26 January, 2001.

28.02.2001 The General Budget for the year 2001-2002 presented by the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha.

01.03.2001 Shri Rupchand Pal moved a motion under Rule 184, disapproving the proposed disinvestment of BALCO. The motion was negatived.

07.03.2001 08.03.2001 12.03.2001	Discussion on Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.
08.03.2001	Four members made submissions regarding certain directives by the Supreme Court on the BALCO issue, Shri Arun Shourie, the Minister of State of the Department of Disinvestment, replied to the points raised by the Members.
13.03.2001	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi raised the issue regarding release of a televised documentary by the website Tehelka.com. This issue led to almost total disruption and stalling of the proceedings and adjournment of the House for a major part of the session.
15.03.2001	The Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes resigned.
	In another development Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the Minister of Railways and Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, the Minister of State for External Affairs, sent in their resignations to the Prime Minister. The resignations were accepted by the President.
23.04.2001	Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Disinvestment were discussed and passed on 24 April, 2001.
25.04.2001	The outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of other Ministries and Departments were guillotined.
26.04.2001	Motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan for the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Stock Market Scam and Matters relating to probe into the alleged irregularities and manipulations of the Stock Exchange adopted.
27.04.2001	The **Sixth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
23.07.2001	The **Seventh Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
24.07.2001	The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement regarding the summit level talks held between India and Pakistan at Agra.
	The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill seeking to freeze the process of undertaking delimitation of constituencies upto the year 2026 passed. It also provided for readjustment and rationalisation of territorial constituencies in the States without altering the number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States, on the basis of the 1991 census.
31.07.2001	The Home Minister laid on the table a copy of the statement regarding 'killing of Smt. Phoolan Devi', a sitting member.
02.08.2001	The Speaker gave consent to the moving of an Adjournment Motion on mismanagement of the US-64 funds by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) which had affected the small investors and failure of the Government to take timely action to prevent it.
23.08.2001	Shri Arun Shourie, Minister of State of the Department of Disinvestment replied to the discussion on 'Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings'.
30.08.2001	Veteran Parliamentarian and a sitting member of Rajya Sabha, Shri G.K. Moopanar passed away in Chennai.
31.08.2001	The **Seventh Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
19.11.2001	The **Eighth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced. The House adjourned for the day without transacting any business after making obituary references to the passing away of Shri Samar Choudhury and Shri Madhavrao Scindia, both sitting members of the Lok Sabha.
22.11.2001	The opposition members stalled the proceedings on the issue regarding re-induction of Shri George Fernandes into the Union Cabinet.
	Discussion under rule 193 regarding the problems being faced by the farmers.
25.11.2001	All-India Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs and Leaders of Parties and Whips convened in the Central Hall of Parliament House discussed 'Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories in India'.

10.12.2001 Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran made a statement on the Ministerial Declaration made after the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha.

11.12.2001 Members demanded the suspension of Question Hour to discuss irregularities that were uncovered in a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The report related to the alleged irregularities committed in the procurement of coffins for the soldiers killed during the Kargil war.

12.12.2001 No business could be transacted for two days *i.e.* on 12 and 13 December as members of the opposition raised slogans against the Government's intention to introduce a Bill to replace the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (POTA) promulgated by the President on 24 October 2001.

The Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill, 2001 which sought to provide for compulsory education for all children between the age of six and fourteen years, passed.

13.12.2001 Parliament House Complex was attacked by terrorists. The attack was defeated by the prompt and courageous action of security forces. In the process seven of them laid down their lives that day while two later succumbed to their injuries.

14.12.2001 The Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi condemned the outrageous and dastardly act of terrorists and moved a resolution on behalf of the House for sending condolences to the bereaved families.

18.12.2001 The Minister of Home Afffairs, Shri L.K. Advani made a statement regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament House Complex. The discussion under Rule 193 took place for two days on which the Question Hour remained suspended.

19.12.2001 The **Eighth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

2002

25.02.2002 The **Ninth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the members of both Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

26.02.2002 Railway Budget for 2002-2003 was presented by the Railway Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar.

28.02.2002 Budget (General) for 2002-2003 was presented by the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha.

03.03.2002 Death of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha in a helicopter crash in Kaikular, West Godawari District, Andhra Pradesh.

04.03.2002 The Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed made reference to the passing away of the Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi.

08.03.2002 The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 introduced amidst protest by members of the opposition. The Bill was passed on 18 March, 2002. But Rajya Sabha rejected it on 21 March, 2002.

[The President of India had promulgated the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (POTO) to combat terrorism. The promulgation of POTO met with opposition from various quarters and the Bill to replace it by a law could not be introduced in Parliament during the winter session 2000 and the Ordinance was allowed to lapse. So POTO was repromulgated by the President of India on 30 December, 2001.]

11.03.2002 Discussion under rule 193 on 'Godhra killings and the subsequent violence in Gujarat'.

14.03.2002 The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement regarding the situation in Ayodhya in the wake of the Supreme Court Judgement.

15.03.2002 | Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
16.03.2002 |

26.03.2002 Joint sitting of the Parliament took place for dealing with the Prevention of Terrorism Bill. The Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani moved the Prevention of Terrorism Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha and rejected by the Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

24.04.2002 Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture were taken up. Remaining Demands for Grants were submitted to the vote of the House and voted in full on the same day.

Appropriation Bill, 2002 introduced and passed.

07.05.2002	The new Parliament Library Building named Sansadiya Gyanpeeth, was inaugurated by the President Shri K.R. Narayanan in the Parliament House Estate.
10.05.2002	Election of new Speaker took place. In all, 12 motions, all proposing the name of Shri Manohar Joshi, a member of the House, were moved. The first motion moved by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and seconded by the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani was adopted unanimously. Shri Manohar Joshi was chosen as the Speaker.
13.05.2002	Parliament of India celebrated its Golden Jubilee. To mark the occasion, a function was organised under the aegis of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts) in the new Parliament Library Building. A commemorative postage stamp, a First Day cover and a commemorative Inland Letter Card were released on the occasion.
	During this function, two publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat titled 'Fifty Years of Indian Parliament' and 'The Parliament of India' were released by the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi and Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed respectively.
	An exhibition titled 'Parliament at 50' was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
14.05.2002	The Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani made a statement regarding terrorist attack on bus passengers and at an Army camp near Kaluchak in Jammu.
17.05.2002	The **Ninth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
18.05.2002	Demise of Shri S.L. Shakdher, former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.
03.07.2002	The President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan unveiled a statue of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in the Parliament House Complex.
15.07.2002	The **Tenth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
	The Twelfth election to the office of the President of India held.
16.07.2002	Adjournment Motion moved on the issue regarding massacre in Kasimpura and the Union Government's failure to control Cross Border Terrorism was negatived.
18.07.2002	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected as the President of India.
22.07.2002	A function was held in the Central Hall to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri K.R. Narayanan. Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi presented, on behalf of all the members of Parliament, their respectful tributes to Shri Narayanan.
25.07.2002	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was sworn in as the President by the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kirpal at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament.
	Soon after the swearing in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering present in the Central Hall.
27.07.2002	Shri Krishan Kant, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha passed away.
02.08.2002	Members made submissions regarding repeated irregularities in the allocation of petrol pumps and LPG outlets in the country.
12.08.2002	Election to the office of Vice-President of India took place.
	The National Democratic Alliance nominee and former Rajasthan Chief Minister, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat elected as the eleventh dignitary to hold the office of the Vice-President.
	The **Tenth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
19.08.2002	The newly elected Vice-President, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was administered the oath of office by the President.
01.10.2002	The President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam unveiled statues of Shri C.N. Annadurai, Lokpriya Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar and Shri S. Satyamurti in the Parliament House Complex.
18.11.2002	The **Eleventh Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
	Adjournment motion on 'Failure of the Government in curbing the communal elements in the country, specially in Gujarat from creating communal tension and disharmony among various sections of the society' discussed and negatived.

20.11.2002 A copy of the Second Report of the Committee on Ethics on 'Ethics related matters' was presented to the House.

Adjournment motion on 'unprecedented drought situation in the country and lack of comprehensive policy initiative of the Union Government to combat the situation, thereby increasing the sufferings of the drought affected people in several States of India' discussed and negatived.

22.11.2002 Members made submissions regarding the problems of sugarcane farmers in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

03.12.2002 The Freedom of Information Bill, 2002 which sought to provide freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities passed (by Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2002, President's assent on 06.01.2003).

04.12.2002 The issue regarding problems faced by the farmers in the country, particularly due to drought discussed for two days.

09.12.2002 The Minister of Disinvestment and Development of North Eastern Region with additional charge of Commerce and Industry Shri Arun Shourie made a statement on 'Disinvestment Policy'.

12.12.2002 The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2002 was passed by Lok Sabha (by Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2002, President's assent on 07.01.2003) providing a candidate to disclose (i) if he is accused of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more in a pending case, (ii) if he has been convicted of an offence for which he has served in prison for one year or more, and (iii) his assets and liability before the presiding officer of the House concerned.

13.12.2002 The Speaker Shri Manohar Joshi made a reference to the First Anniversary of the Terrorist Attack on the Parliament House.

14.12.2002 The Speaker Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated a two-day Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Estimates of Parliament and State Legislatures in New Delhi.

19.12.2002 The Report of the Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto was presented to the House.

20.12.2002 Adjournment motion on 'Unprecedented situation in the country and lack of comprehensive policy initiative of the Union Government to combat the situation thereby increasing the sufferings of the drought affected people in several States of India—discussed and negatived.

The **Eleventh Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

2003

22.01.2003 A three-day International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India was inaugurated by the President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

17.02.2003 The **Twelfth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.

The President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam addressed members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall.

19.02.2003 The issue regarding 'threat to international peace due to mounting tension between USA and Iraq' discussed.

24.02.2003 Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address moved by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra. The Motion was adopted on 3 March, 2003.

26.02.2003 The Railway Budget for the year 2003-2004 presented by the Minister of Railways Shri Nitish Kumar.

The President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam unveiled a portrait of Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar in the Central Hall of Parliament House.

28.02.2003 The Finance Minister Shri Jaswant Singh presented the General Budget for the year 2003-2004.

12.03.2003 The Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement regarding the 'Iraq Situation' in the House expressing strong opposition to any military action in Iraq which did not have the collective concurrence of the international community.

Discussion under rule 193 on atrocities on Dalits.

09.04.2003 The Electricity Bill, 2001 passed by Lok Sabha.

25.04.2003	All the Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministries/Departments other than Labour and External Affairs passed without discussion. Demands for Grants relating to Ministry of Labour and External Affairs were discussed on 22 and 23 April, 2003 respectively.
28.04.2003	The President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam unveiled the statues of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Mahatma Basaveshwara in the Parliament House Complex.
02.05.2003	The Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made an statement on the recent developments regarding Indo-Pak relations.
07.05.2003	The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2000 passed by Lok Sabha (by Rajya Sabha on 29.07.2003, President's assent on 26.08.2003).
08.05.2003	Discussion under rule 193 on the issue relating to the disinvestment of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
	Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement regarding successful second test flight of the Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).
09.05.2003	Leaders of various parties and Groups felicitated the Speaker Shri Manohar Joshi on his completion of one year in office.
	Statements made by the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on his visit to Kualalumpur (Malaysia) for NAM Summit on 24-25 February, 2003 and to Jammu and Kashmir on 18 and 19 April, 2003.
	The **Twelfth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
21.07.2003	The **Thirteenth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
23.07.2003	Discussion under rule 193 regarding construction of the Taj Heritage Corridor.
24.07.2003	The subject relating to the progress of implementation of Part-IX and X-A of the Constitution (dealing with Panchayats and Municipalities as Institutions of self-Government) during past ten years discussed.
26.07.2003	Shri George Eden, a sitting member, Lok Sabha passed away.
06.08.2003	Members made submissions on the reported detection of certain toxic pesticide residues in soft drinks by the Centre for Science and Environment.
18.08.2003	Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers, moved by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the Leader of Opposition discussed. The Motion was negatived on 19 August, 2003.
21.08.2003	The Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee unveiled the statues of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Amar Shaheed Hemu Kalani in the Parliament House Complex.
22.08.2003	Joint Committee on Pesticide residues in and safety standards for soft drinks, fruit juice and other beverages constituted. Earlier, Smt. Sushma Swaraj Minister of Health & Family Welfare made a statement on 21 August, 2003 regarding the reported detection of pesticides in soft drinks.
	The **Thirteenth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
25.09.2003	The Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi unveiled the statue of Ch. Devi Lal in the Parliament House Complex.
02.12.2003	The **Fourteenth Session** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
03.12.2003	The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee unveiled the statue of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, the great social reformer.
09.12.2003	The Delimitation (Amendment) Bill, 2003 passed by Lok Sabha (by Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2003, President assent on 1.1.2004)
10.12.2003	The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a statement on the resignation of Shri Dilip Singh Judeo, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
16.12.2003	Constitution (Ninety-Seventh) Amendment Bill, 2003 passed by Lok Sabha (by Rajya Sabha 18.12.2003, President's assent on 1.1.2004) at *inter-alia* provides for restricting the size of the Council of Ministers and amends the Anti-defection Law by omitting the provisions relating to splits.

22.12.2003	Constitution (One-hundred Amendment) Bill, 2003 providing for inclusion of Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution passed (by Rajya Sabha on 23.12.2003).
23.12.2003	The **Fourteenth Session (Part I)** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.

2004

29.01.2004	The **Fourteenth Session (Part II)** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha commenced.
30.01.2004	Interim Railway Budget 2004-2005 presented by Shri Nitish Kumar, Minister of Railways.
03.02.2004	Interim Budget 2004-2005 presented by Shri Jaswant Singh, Minister of Finance.
04.02.2004	Report of Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drinks, Fruit Juice and other Beverages presented.
05.02.2004	The **Fourteenth Session (Part II)** of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha concluded.
06.02.2004	The Thirteenth Lok Sabha dissolved by the President of India.

3

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS

Membership of Lok Sabha

Article 81 of the Constitution of India provides that the House of the People (Lok Sabha) shall consist of not more than 530 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 20 members to represent the Union territories. Under article 331 of the Constitution, the President may, if he is of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House. In pursuance of this provision, two members of this community have been nominated to all the Lok Sabhas so far.

Article 82 of the Constitution, as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, provides that the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of constituencies as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are unalterable until the publication of population figures of the first census following the year 2000. In other words, till the population figures taken in the census of the year 2001 are published, there can be no change in the existing number of seats allotted in Lok Sabha to various States and Union territories. Further pursuant to the enactment of Constitution Eighty Fourth Amendment Act, 2001, the Delimitation Act, 2002 was enacted. As per the Act, the Delimitation Commission was constituted on 12th July 2002 with Shri Kuldip Singh, retired Judge of the Supreme Court as its Chairman and Shri B.B.Tandon, the Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India and the State Election Commissioner as its *ex-officio* members. As per the Delimitation Act, 2002 as originally enacted, the delimitation of electoral constituencies was to be effected on the basis of the 1991 population census. However, subsequent to the passage of the Delimitation (Amendment) Bill, 2003 in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 9 December and 16 December, 2003, respectively, which received Presidential assent on 1 January 2004, the readjustment/ delimitation of electoral constituencies will be worked out on the basis of the census of 2001. Further, the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha passed the Constitution (Eighty-Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2001 on 21 August and 23 August 2001 respectively. It was also ratified by not less than one half of the States as per stipulations of article 368(2) proviso. The Bill received President's Assent on 21 February 2002. As per this Act the existing delimitation of Constituencies of the Lok Sabha as well as the State Legislatures will remain unaltered till the year 2026. As per the existing delimitation of constituencies there are 543 elective seats in the Lok Sabha.

The allocation of seats in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha to the various States and Union territories is indicated in **Statement 14**.

STATEMENT 14

Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

	States/Union Territories	No. of Seats
	1	2
I.	STATES	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	54
5.	Goa	02
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	04
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	06
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40
13.	Maharashtra	48
14.	Manipur	02
15.	Meghalaya	02
16.	Mizoram	01
17.	Nagaland	01
18.	Orissa	21
19.	Punjab	13
20.	Rajasthan	25
21.	Sikkim	01
22.	Tamil Nadu	39
23.	Tripura	02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85
25.	West Bengal	42

	1	2
II.	UNION TERRITORIES	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
27.	Chandigarh	01
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
29.	Daman & Diu	01
30.	Delhi	07
31.	Lakshadweep	01
32.	Pondicherry	01

Following the completion of the General Elections held on 5, 11, 18, 25 September 1999 and 3 October 1999, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 10 October 1999. It comprised 543 members elected from various parliamentary constituencies in the States and Union territories. Subsequent to minor changes in the poll schedule, elections in 6 Parliamentary Constituencies *viz.* Purnea, Rajmahal (ST), Bhagalpur and Khagaria in Bihar, Dhubri in Assam and Outer Manipur were held on 28 October, 1999. Hence on its first sitting on 20 October, 1999 the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was short of these 6 members and the other two nominated members of the Anglo-Indian Community. Two persons namely, Dr. (Smt.) Beatrix D'souza and Shri Denzil B. Atkinson from the Anglo Indian Community were nominated by the President on 16 November 1999 in terms of article 331 of the Constitution.

Socio-Economic Profile of Members

On the basis of Statistical details about the socio-economic background of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, an analysis of their age distribution, educational background, occupational pattern and previous legislative experience has been made. The main findings are summarised in the following paragraphs:

I. Age Distribution: In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, Shri Akhilesh Yadav (26.2 years) was the youngest member and Late Shri Atmaram Maganbhai Patel (81.4 years) was the oldest. Among the women members, Smt. Krishna Bose (68.10 years) was the oldest, while Kum. Bhavana Pundlikrao Gawali (26.5 years) was the youngest. The House had an average age of 55.5 years (calculated on the basis of the information furnished by 541 members). In terms of averages, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha became the oldest House so far. The distribution of members by age groups and average age in various Lok Sabhas is indicated in Statement 15.

A perusal of the Statement showing age profile reveals that in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha the maximum number of members (93 or 17.19 per cent) were in the age group of 51-55 years as in the very First Lok Sabha. So far the Fifth and the Sixth Lok Sabhas had the highest number of 94 in the same age group.

In the Seventh Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members (87 or 16.8 per cent) were in the age group of 56-60 years as against only 62 members or 11.46 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. As far as the one group of 46-50 years is concerned, the Fifth Lok Sabha had the maximum representation (99 or 19.6 per cent). In the Thirteenth Lok Sabha this age group had 87 members or 16.08 per cent.

Like the Twelfth, Eleventh, Tenth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and the Third Lok Sabhas, the minimum number of members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were in the age group of 81-85 whereas in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, the minimum number was in the age group of 71-75. As far as the age group 86-90 years is concerned, so far the Ninth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having only one member.

II. Educational Background: Though the Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for being a member of Parliament, an analysis* of the educational profile reveals that members elected to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha possessed high educational qualifications and it showed an upward swing as compared to the previous Lok Sabhas.

With 80.29 per cent of its members having educational qualifications of the level of graduation and above, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha stood as the House with the highest academic qualifications. Before this, the Ninth Lok Sabha was the most educated House so far (78.23 per cent) in terms of academic qualifications.

However, Post-graduates (145) and Doctoral or other higher academic qualification holders (27) had a representation of 32.26 per cent in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as compared to 34.43 per cent, the highest ever, in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Undergraduates (*i.e.* members who have studied for Graduation without completing it) who had 11.31 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha, had only 7.9 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. However, compared to the Eleventh Lok Sabha and the Twelfth Lok Sabha which respectively had 1.55 and 3.4 per cent, this shows an increase. The category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary/ Intermediate Certificate holders had 9 per cent representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha in comparison to 16.83 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

The under-matriculates, in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha had 2.81 per cent representation as compared to 2.26 per cent in the previous House and 2.09 per cent, the lowest ever, in the Ninth Lok Sabha. Incidentally the Third Lok Sabha had the highest number of non-matriculate members (28 per cent) followed by the Second Lok Sabha (25.4 per cent).

Detailed information on the educational background of members from the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is contained in Statement 16.

III. Occupational Pattern: An analysis of the occupational pattern of the members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on the basis of information furnished by 539 members out of 545 reveals that as in the Twelfth Lok Sabha, in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha too, agriculturists constituted the largest group of 230 accounting for 42.67 per cent of the total membership as against (261) 49.06 per cent in the Twelfth Lok Sabha. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and the Tenth Lok Sabhas also, this was the largest group and the percentage-wise representation of this category was 27.4, 30.6, 33.2, 36, 39.3, 38.3, 44.14 and 32.09 respectively. In the First and the Second Lok Sabha, agriculturists were the second largest group with 22.5 and 29.1 per cent of the total membership respectively.

After agriculturists, the second largest category of members in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was that of political

* Analysed on the basis of information furnished by 533 members.

and social workers who had 20.04 per cent representation in the House. In the Twelfth, Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and the Third Lok Sabhas, their percentage was 18.05,19.58, 18.11, 17.08, 16, 17.2, 20, 19, 22.86 and 18.7 respectively. The Fourth Lok Sabha with 22.86 per cent and the Eighth Lok Sabha with 16.04 per cent had respectively the highest and the lowest in this regard.

The third largest group in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha was that of lawyers with 12.24 per cent representation—the same as that of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. In the Twelfth, Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, and the Fourth Lok Sabhas, this group held the position with 10.15, 12.24, 16.34, 15.35, 19.1, 22.2, 23.4, 20.5 and 17.5 per cent representation, respectively. In the First, the Second and the Third Lok Sabhas, the percentage representation of this group to the total membership was 35.42, 30.5 and 24.5 respectively.

Other categories which had sizable representation in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were (i) teachers and educationists (6.12 per cent), (ii) medical practitioners (3.16 per cent), (iii) traders, industrialists and businessmen (1.67 per cent), and (iv) civil, police & military service (1.48 per cent).

One of the most significant developments in the occupational composition of the Lok Sabha between the First and the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, has been the gradual replacement of members from the legal profession by the agriculturists. From a position of being the largest professional group in the First Lok Sabha, the lawyers as a group had been pushed down to the third position in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Statement 17 gives detailed information on members of the First to the Thirteenth Lok Sabhas by prior occupation.

IV. Legislative Experience: The Thirteenth Lok Sabha had 33.33 per cent of the total members *i.e.* 181 out of 545 as new entrants who had their previous legislative experience confined either to the Rajya Sabha or the State Legislatures or having no legislative experience at all. 270 members were re-elected from the Twelfth Lok Sabha. Out of 181 new entrants to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 8 members had the experience of serving in the Rajya Sabha, 72 members were with experience only in State Legislatures and as many as 101 members were totally fresh and had no experience in the Legislative arena. The last two categories taken together constituted 173 members not having previous legislative experience in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. The corresponding figure for the Twelfth, Eleventh, Tenth and Ninth Lok Sabhas was 230, 276, 180 and 264 respectively. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha had no member with experience in the Central Legislative Assembly or the Constituent Assembly or the Provisional Parliament. This was the case as well in the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

V. Women Members: As regards representation of women, the Thirteenth Lok Sabha can be seen to have the highest number of women members (49) constituting 9 per cent of the total members. Before this, the Eighth and the Twelfth Lok Sabhas had the highest number of 44 women members each. The Sixth Lok Sabha having 19 women members constituting 3.4 per cent of the total members, was the House having the lowest women representation ever. The Seventh and the Ninth Lok Sabhas had an equal number of women members, *i.e.* 28 each. The Tenth Lok Sabha in the beginning had 36 women members but their representation subsequently increased to 40 (7.07 per cent). The Eleventh Lok Sabha too had 40 women members constituting 7.36 per cent of the total.

The number of women members in the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas were 22 (4.4 per cent), 27 (5.4 per cent), 34 (6.7 per cent), 31 (5.9 per cent) and 22 (4.2 per cent) respectively.

Twenty two women members out of the total (49) in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were Post-Graduates and 14 were Graduates. 85.41 per cent women members were thus possessing qualifications equivalent to or above graduation level.

An analysis of the occupational structure of women members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha shows that 21 (42.85 per cent) women members were political and social workers followed by 9 (18.36 per cent) who were in the category of teachers and educationists.

Expenditure on Members

Information on annual expenditure incurred on members during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha *vis-a-vis* the First to the Twelfth Lok Sabhas is contained in Statement 18.

Council of Ministers

On 11 October, 1999, the President invited Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the single largest party in the Lok Sabha, to form the Government. He was sworn in as the Prime Minister of India on 13 October 1999. Statement 19 contains the names of members of the Union Council of Ministers along with their portfolios during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Leave of Absence

During the span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, seventy-seven members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House. Statement 20 gives details of leave of absence granted to members.

Resignations by Members

During the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, twelve members resigned their seats in the House. **Statement 21** gives details of the same.

Death of sitting Members

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam, Shri Jitendra Prasad, Shrimati Nisha Chaudhury, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Shyam Lal Bansiwal, Shrimati Phoolan Devi, Shri Samar Choudhury, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav, Shri Atmaram Bhai Patel, Shri Anand Mohan Biswas, Shri George Eden, Shri Murasoli Maran, Shri G. Mallikarjunappa and Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura, sitting members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, died during its tenure.

Obituary References

In all, 236 obituary references were made during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. The obituary references made in the House included the ones in respect of the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant who died on 27 July 2002, Smt. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka and H.E. King Virendra Veer Vikram Shah of Nepal. Details of these obituary references are given in Statement 22.

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of Members by Age Groups from First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Age Group	1st LS		2nd LS		3rd LS		4th LS		5th LS		6th LS		7th LS		8th LS		9th LS		10th LS		11th LS		12th LS		13th LS	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25-30	28	6.00	13	2.60	11	2.30	22	4.40	16	3.10	18	3.50	09	1.70	7	1.30	14	2.68	8	1.58	11	2.13	11	2.05	5	0.92
31-35	54	11.60	60	12.30	34	7.10	37	7.50	28	5.50	26	5.00	43	8.30	36	6.80	17	3.25	32	6.34	22	4.26	23	4.29	24	4.43
36-40	58	12.50	91	18.70	64	13.70	68	13.70	62	12.30	62	11.90	71	13.70	60	11.30	55	10.53	50	9.90	43	8.33	45	8.41	49	9.05
41-45	68	14.70	71	14.60	79	16.60	84	17.00	76	15.00	69	13.30	75	15.50	73	13.70	76	14.55	75	14.85	77	14.92	78	14.57	84	15.52
46-50	74	16.00	64	13.10	73	15.40	85	17.00	99	19.60	94	18.10	70	13.50	77	14.50	92	17.62	87	17.23	82	15.89	98	18.31	87	16.08
51-55	93	20.30	76	15.60	69	14.50	69	14.00	94	18.60	94	18.10	84	16.20	74	13.90	82	15.70	71	14.06	80	15.50	83	15.51	93	17.19
56-60	47	10.10	70	14.40	58	12.20	55	11.00	57	11.30	66	12.70	87	16.80	80	15.10	68	13.02	65	12.87	65	12.59	64	11.96	62	11.46
61-65	29	6.20	25	5.10	58	12.20	39	7.90	35	6.90	41	8.00	41	7.90	74	13.90	63	12.06	66	13.07	59	11.43	61	11.9	64	11.82
66-70	10	2.00	12	2.40	21	4.40	25	5.00	25	4.90	33	6.40	24	4.60	30	5.70	41	7.85	32	6.34	47	9.10	44	8.22	40	7.39
71-75	1	0.20	4	1.00	6	1.20	10	2.00	9	1.70	11	2.10	11	2.10	11	2.10	12	2.29	14	2.77	19	3.68	19	3.55	25	4.62
76-80	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	01	0.20	2	0.40	4	0.70	3	0.60	6	1.10	1	0.19	4	0.79	8	1.55	7	1.3	5	0.92
81-85	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	01	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	1	0.20	3	0.60	-	-	1	0.20	3	0.58	2	0.37	3	0.55
86-90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of members who have supplied information	462		486		475		496		504		519		519	531		522		505		516		535		541		
Total Number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544	544		529		509		543		545*		545*		
Average Age (yrs.)	46.5		46.7		49.4		48.7		49.2		52.1		49.9	51.4		51.3		51.4		52.8		46.4		55.5		

* Including two nominated members.

STATEMENT 16

Educational Background of Members from First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st LS		2nd LS		3rd LS		4th LS		5th LS		6th LS		7th LS		8th LS		9th LS		10th LS		11th LS		12th LS		13th LS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under-Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57	15	2.90	12	2.26	15	2.81
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.4	90	19.1	87	17.7	101	22.1	82	16.0	132	24.9	118	22.3	112	21.0	94	19.66	44	8.73	94	18.18	89	16.82	48	9.0
Under Graduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	11.31	8	1.54	18	3.4	42	7.9
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	205	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	48.74	220	43.65	222	42.94	237	44.8	256	48.03
Post-Graduates (including those with technical qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6	124	25.94	145	28.77	149	28.82	149	28.16	145	27.2
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	3.7	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	1.9	17	3.55	20	3.97	29	5.60	24	4.52	27	5.06
Total number of members who have supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504		517		529		533	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543		545*		545*	

*Including two nominated members.

STATEMENT 17

Occupational Background of Members from First to Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st LS		2nd LS		3rd LS		4th LS		5th LS		6th LS		7th LS		8th LS		9th LS		10th LS		11th LS		12th LS		13th LS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculturists/ Horticulturists	197	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.6	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.3	203	38.3	230	44.14	163	32.09	207	38.98	261	49.06	230	42.67
Artists	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	5	0.9	4	0.76	5	0.98	7	1.31	6	1.12	8	1.48
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4.53	31	5.83	8	1.5	22	4.06
Chartered Accts.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.18	2	0.37
Civil, Police & Military Service	16	3.7	19	4	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	8	0.9	16	0.3	6	1.15	16	3.15	13	2.44	10	1.87	8	1.48
Co-operative Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.75	-	-	-	-
Diplomats		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.57	4	0.79	4	0.75	2	0.37	-	-
Economists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	-	-	1	0.18	1	0.18	-	-
Engineers and Technologists	-	-	-	-	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8	11	2.11	7	1.38	9	1.69	5	0.93	8	1.48
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.38	3	0.59	-	-	2	0.37	1	0.19
Judges	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.18	1	0.19
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3	2	0.38	4	0.79	4	0.75	11	2.06	9	1.67
Journalists/Writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	15	2.9	7	1.3	14	2.68	11	2.17	8	1.50	7	1.31	9	1.67
Lawyers	153	35.5	147	30.5	115	24.5	88	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1	80	15.35	83	16.34	65	12.24	54	10.15	66	12.24
Management Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.37	2	0.37	2	0.37
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0	18	3.45	25	4.92	16	3.01	17	3.19	17	3.16
Pilots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	1	0.20	2	0.37	-	-	1	0.19
Political and Social Workers	-	-	-	-	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	105	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0	89	17.08	92	18.11	104	19.58	96	18.04	108	20.04
Religious Missionaries	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	3	0.59	1	0.18	4	0.75	2	0.37
Scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	-	-	-	-	1	0.19
Sportspersons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.39	-	-	3	0.56	2	0.37
Teachers, Educationists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7	41	7.68	49	9.65	43	8.09	28	5.66	33	6.12
Traders and Industrialists	52	12	50	10.2	50	10.3	39	7.5	35	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8	19	3.64	16	3.15	14	2.63	12	2.25	9	1.67
Veterinarians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.18	-	-
Total number of Members who supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521		508		531		532		539	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543		545		545*	

*Including two nominated members.

STATEMENT 18

Expenditure on Members

	Year	Expenditure incurred (in Rupees)
	1	2
First Lok Sabha	1952-53	37,96,818
	1953-54	38,89,783
	1954-55	46,00,620
	1955-56	52,03,214
	1956-57	43,89,087
	Total	2,18,79,522
Second Lok Sabha	1957-58	48,61,383
	1958-59	45,80,692
	1959-60	47,40,870
	1960-61	44,79,964
	1961-62 (Upto December, 1961)	32,76,756
	Total	2,19,39,665
Third Lok Sabha	1962-63	50,02,715
	1963-64	48,29,589
	1964-65	68,23,153
	1965-66 (Upto November, 1966)	47,45,730
	Total	2,14,01,187
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71 (Upto December, 1970)	88,22,725
	Total	3,58,38,576
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,36,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77 (Upto December, 1976)	1,38,24,598
	Total	8,59,82,157

1		2
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,65,993
	1979-80 (Upto 22 August, 1979)	84,50,374
	Total	5,85,46,934
Seventh Lok Sabha	1980-81	2,98,46,458
	1981-82	3,76,24,227
	1982-83	3,92,66,880
	1983-84	4,29,55,090
	1984-85 (Upto 30 September, 1984)	1,63,73,034
	Total	16,60,65,690
Eighth Lok Sabha	1985-86	2,13,89,199
	1986-87	3,74,68,338
	1987-88	4,79,64,617
	1988-89	5,17,33,529
	1989-90 (Upto 30 September, 1989)	2,43,33,197
	Total	18,28,88,880
Ninth Lok Sabha	1989-90	7,78,08,044
	1990-91 (Upto 13 March, 1991)	9,95,31,936
	Total	17,73,39,980
Tenth Lok Sabha	1991-92	10,22,10,512
	1992-93	13,54,71,709
	1993-94	22,61,31,333
	1994-95	22,28,54,276
	1995-96	30,77,30,769
	Total	99,43,98,599
Eleventh Lok Sabha	1996-97	13,11,25,147
	1997-98 (Upto 4 December, 1997)	16,28,95,967
	Total	29,40,21,114
Twelfth Lok Sabha	1998-99	40,60,75,463
	1999-2000 (Upto 30 April, 1999)	2,85,63,267
	Total	43,46,38,730
Thirteenth Lok Sabha	1999-2000	32,09,75,000
	2000-2001	63,70,22,000
	2001-2002	95,82,06,000
	2002-2003	98,60,81,000
	2003-2004 (Upto 31 January, 2004)	91,13,25,000
	Total	3,81,36,09,000

STATEMENT 19

Names and Portfolios of Members of Union Council of Ministers during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Name	Portfolio(s) held with period(s)
1	2	3
		PART-I
		PRIME MINISTER
1.	Vajpayee, Shri. Atal Bihari	Prime Minister and held charge of Ministries of Planning, and Departments of Atomic Energy and Space (13.10.1999 onwards) Also held charge of: Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003) Ministry of Agriculture (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) (Again from 3.3.2000 to 6.3.2000) Ministry of Information Technology (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Ministry of Labour (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Department of Ocean Development (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Ministry of Mines and Minerals (From 4.3.2000 to 6.3.2000) Ministry of Power (From 23.8.2000 to 30.9.2000) Ministry of Surface Transport (From 25.10.2000 to 7.11.2000) Ministry of Defence (From 16.3.2001 to 18.3.2001) Ministry of Railways (From 16.3.2001 to 20.3.2001) Ministry of Coal and Mines (From 29.4.2002 to 1.7.2002) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (From 13.10.1999 to 1.9.2001) (Again from 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004) Ministry of Power (From 24.8.2002 to 26.8.2002) Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 21.12.2003 to 9.1.2004) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 30.12.2003 to 9.1.2004) Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 15.1.2004 to 17.1.2004)

1	2	3
		PART-II
		DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
1.	Advani, Shri. L.K.	Minister of Home Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 29.6.2002) Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs (From 29.6.2002 to 1.7.2002) Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Coal and Mines (From 1.7.2002 to 26.8.2002) Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs (From 26.8.2002 to 29.1.2003) Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
		PART-III
		CABINET MINISTERS
1.	Ajit Singh, Shri	Minister of Agriculture (From 22.7.2001 to 24.5.2003 the date of his resignation)
2.	Ananth Kumar, Shri	Minister of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports (From13.10.1999 to 2.2.2000) Minister of Tourism with additional charge of the Department of Culture (From 2.2.2000 to 27.5.2000) Minister of Tourism and Culture (From 27.5.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 1.9.2001 to 12.7.2003, the date of his resignation) Also held charge of the Ministry of Rural Development (From 6.4.2003 to 24.5.2003)
3.	Baalu, Shri T.R.	Minister of Environment and Forests (From 13.10.1999 to 21.12.2003, the date of his resignation)
4.	Banerjee, Ku. Mamata	Minister of Railways (From 13.10.1999 to 16.3.2001, the date of her resignation) Minister without portfolio (From 8.9.2003 to 9.1.2004) Minister of Coal and Mines (From 9.1.2004 to 22.5.2004)
5.	Dhindsa, Shri Sukhdev Singh	Minister of Works and Estates (From 22.11.1999 to 26.11.1999) Minister of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation (From 26.11.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 2.2.2000 to 7.11.2000) Minister of Mines (From 27.5.2000 to 7.11.2000) Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 7.11.2000 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
6.	Fernandes, Shri George	Minister of Defence (From 13.10.1999 to 16.3.2001, the date of his resignation) Minister of Defence (From 15.10.2001 to 22.5.2004)
7.	Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs (From 1.7.2002 to 26.8.2002) Minister of Power (26.8.2002 to 22.5.2004)
8.	Goyal, Shri Vedprakash	Minister of Shipping (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation)
9.	Hussain, Shri Syed Shahnawaz	Minister of State in the Department of Food Processing Industries in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 27.5.2000 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 30.9.2000 to 8.2.2001) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 8.2.2001 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Civil Aviation (From 1.9.2001 to 24.5.2003) Minister of Textiles (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
10.	Jagmohan, Shri	Minister of Urban Development (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 22.11.1999 to 26.11.1999) Minister of Urban Development (From 26.11.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 27.5.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Tourism and Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation (From 1.9.2001 to 18.11.2001) Minister of Tourism and Culture (From 18.11.2001 to 22.5.2004)
11.	Jaitley, Shri Arun	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Also held charge of the Department of Disinvestment as a Minister of State (Independent Charge) (From 10.12.1999 to 24.7.2000) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 24.7.2000 to 7.11.2000) Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs with additional charge of Shipping (From 7.11.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 1.9.2001 to 1.7.2002, the date of his resignation) Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Commerce and Industry (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
12.	Jana Krishnamurthy, Shri K.	Minister of Law and Justice (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation)
13.	Jaswant Singh, Shri	Minister of External Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002) Also Minister of Defence (From 18.3.2001 to 15.10.2001) Minister of Finance and Company Affairs (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)
14.	Jatiya, Dr. Satya Narayan	Minister of Urban Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of Labour (From 22.11.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 1.9.2001 to 22.5.2004)
15.	Jethmalani, Shri Ram	Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 23.7.2000, the date of his resignation)
16.	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Minister of Human Resource Development and Science and Technology (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004) Also held charge of Department of Ocean Development (From 22.11.1999 to 22.5.2004)
17.	Joshi, Shri Manohar	Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 13.10.1999 to 9.5.2002, the date of his resignation)
18.	Jual Oram, Shri	Minister of Tribal Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004)
19.	Khanduri, AVSM, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (From 7.11.2000 to 24.5.2003) Minister of Road Transport and Highways (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004) Also held charge of Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 12.7.2003 to 8.9.2003)
20.	Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Minister of Power (From 13.10.1999 to 23.8.2000, the date of his death)
21.	Mahajan, Shri Pramod	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Water Resources (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Information Technology (From 22.11.1999 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation) Held charge of the Ministry of Communications* (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003)
22.	Maran, Shri Murasoli	Minister of Commerce and Industry (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003) Minister without portfolio (From 29.1.2003 to 23.11.2003, the date of his death)
23.	Mohite, Shri Subodh	Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)

*w.e.f. 22.12.2001 both the Ministry of Communications and that of Information Technology had been merged together to form a single Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and Shri Mahajan continued as Minister of the same.

1	2	3
24.	Munda, Shri Kariya	Minister of Agro and Rural Industries (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003) Minister of Coal (From 29.1.2003 to 9.1.2004) Minister of Non-conventional Energy Sources (From 9.1.2004 to 22.5.2004)
25.	Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah	Minister of Rural Development (From 30.9.2000 to 1.7.2002, the date of his resignation)
26.	Naik, Shri Ram	Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004)
27.	Nitish Kumar, Shri	Minister of Surface Transport (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of Agriculture (From 22.11.1999 to 3.3.2000) (Again from 27.5.2000 to 22.7.2001) Minister of Railways (From 20.3.2001 to 22.5.2004)
28.	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Minister of Communications (From 13.11.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Coal and Mines (From 1.9.2001 to 29.4.2002, the date of his resignation)
29.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002) Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 1.7.2002 to 24.5.2003, the date of his resignation)
30.	Patnaik, Shri Naveen	Minister of Mines and Minerals (From 13.10.1999 to 4.3.2000)
31.	Patwa, Shri Sunder Lal	Minister of Rural Development (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Held charge of the Ministry of Agriculture (From 6.3.2000 to 27.5.2000) Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 30.9.2000 to 7.11.2000) Minister of Mines (From 7.11.2000 to 1.9.2001)
32.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh Prabhakar	Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Minister of Power (From 30.9.2000 to 24.8.2002, the date of his resignation) Held additional charge of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 9.5.2002 to 1.7.2002)
33.	Rajnath Singh, Shri	Minister of Surface Transport (From 22.11.1999 to 25.11.2000) Minister of Agriculture (From 24.5.2003 to 17.1.2004) Minister of Agriculture with additional charge of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 17.1.2004 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
34.	Rana, Shri Kashi Ram	Minister of Textiles (From 13.10.1999 to 24.5.2003) Minister of Rural Development (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
35.	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	Minister of Water Resources (From 27.5.2000 to 22.5.2004)
36.	Shanta Kumar, Shri	Minister of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 13.10.1999 to 17.7.2000) Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 17.7.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of Rural Development (From 1.7.2002 to 6.4.2003, the date of his resignation)
37.	Shourie, Shri Arun	Minister of State assisting the PM in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 22.11.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (From 22.11.1999 to 24.7.2000) (Again from 7.11.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Department of Disinvestment (From 24.7.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Disinvestment with additional charge of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003) Minister of Communications and Information Technology and Minister of Disinvestment (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
38.	Sinha, Shri Shatrughan	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of Shipping (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
39.	Sinha, Shri Yashwant	Minister of Finance (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002) Minister of External Affairs (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)
40.	Sushma Swaraj, Smt.	Minister of Information and Broadcasting (From 30.9.2000 to 29.1.2003) Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
41.	Thakur, Dr. C.P.	Minister of Water Resources (From 22.11.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 27.5.2000 to 1.7.2002, the date of his resignation) Minister of Small Scale Industries and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
42.	Uma Shree Bharati, Sadhvi	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Tourism (From 13.10.1999 to 2.2.2000, the date of her resignation) Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 17.11.2000 to 26.8.2002) Minister of Coal and Mines (From 26.8.2002 to 29.1.2003, the date of her resignation)
43.	Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh	Minister of Labour (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)
44.	Verma, Shri Vikram	Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 26.8.2002 to 22.5.2004)
45.	Yadav, Shri Sharad	Minister of Civil Aviation (From 13.10.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of Labour (From 1.9.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)

PART-IV

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

1.	Bais, Shri Ramesh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (From 30.9.2000 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Mines (From 29.1.2003 to 9.1.2004) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 9.1.2004 to 22.5.2004)
2.	Dattatreya, Shri Bandaru	Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development (From 13.10.1999 to 14.6.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 16.4.2000 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 1.7.2002 to 8.9.2003) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 8.9.2003 to 22.5.2004)
3.	Gandhi, Smt. Maneka	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 13.10.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Culture (From 1.9.2001 to 18.11.2001) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (From 18.11.2001 to 1.7.2002, the date of her resignation)
4.	Gautam, Shri Sangh Priya	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
5.	Kannappan, Shri M.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (From 13.10.1999 to 30.12.2003, the date of his resignation)
6.	Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines (From 1.9.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice and in the Ministry of Coal and Mines (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information Technology (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
7.	Raje, Smt. Vasundhara	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries (From 13.10.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State assisting the PM in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and in the Department of Space (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003, the date of her resignation) Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Training, Pensions, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003) Held charge of the Ministry of Planning as a Minister of State (From 2.11.2001 to 29.1.2003)
8.	Ray, Shri Dilip Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 22.10.1999) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Steel (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000)
9.	Rudi, Shri Rajiv Pratap	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (From 1.9.2002 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
10.	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 27.5.2000 to 7.2.2001, the date of his resignation) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 1.7.2002 to 15.1.2004, the date of his resignation)
11.	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Steel (From 27.5.2000 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
		PART-V
		MINISTERS OF STATE
1.	Abdullah, Shri Omar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (From 13.10.1999 to 22.7.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 22.7.2001 to 23.12.2002, the date of his resignation)
2.	Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs (From 26.8.2002 to 22.5.2004)
3.	Chakravarty, Smt. Bijoya	Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004)
4.	Chauhan, Shri Sriram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 22.11.1999 to 17.7.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 17.7.2000 to 29.1.2003)
5.	Chikhalia, Smt. Bhavanaben Devrajbhai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
6.	Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003)
7.	Dhananjaya Kumar, Shri V.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 30.9.2000 to 1.7.2002, the date of his resignation)
8.	Digvijay Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 13.10.1999 to 22.7.2001) (Again from 1.8.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (From 22.7.2001 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)
9.	Gaikwad Patil, Shri Jaysingrao	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines (From 27.5.2000 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation)
10.	Gandhi, Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
11.	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 22.11.1999 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 8.9.2003 to 22.5.2004)
12.	Goel, Shri Vijay	Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and in the Ministry of Planning (From 1.9.2001 to 2.11.2001) Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (From 2.11.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Labour (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
13.	Gupta, Prof. Chaman Lal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 13.10.1999 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 1.9.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 1.7.2002 to 22.5.2004)
14.	Judev, Shri Dilip Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 29.1.2003 to 17.11.2003, the date of his resignation)
15.	Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 29.1.2003 to 9.1.2004) Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 9.1.2004 to 22.5.2004)
16.	Khanna, Shri Vinod	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
17.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (From 22.11.1999 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
18.	Laxman, Shri Bangaru	Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 22.11.1999 to 31.8.2000)
19.	Mahajan, Smt. Sumitra	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (From 1.7.2002 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
20.	Maharia, Shri Subhash	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
21.	Marandi, Shri Babulal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 13.10.1999 to 7.11.2000)
22.	Meena, Smt. Jas Kaur	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
23.	Meghwal, Shri Kailash	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
24.	Mehta, Smt. Jayawanti	Minister of State in the Ministry of Power (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004)
25.	Mookherjee, Shri Satyabrata	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 30.9.2000 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and in the Departments of Atomic Energy and Space (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
26.	Moorthy, Shri A.K.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 1.7.2002 to 15.1.2004, the date of his resignation)
27.	Muni Lall, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002, the date of his resignation)
28.	Nagmani, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
29.	Naik, Shri Shripad Yasso	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 3.9.2000 to 2.11.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping (From 2.11.2001 to 14.5.2002, the date of his resignation) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation (From 1.7.2002 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (From 24.5.2003 to 8.9.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 8.9.2003 to 22.5.2004)
30.	Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 16.3.2001, the date of his resignation)
31.	Paswan, Dr. (Prof.) Sanjay	Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
32.	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
33.	Pathak, Shri Harin	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 13.10.1999 to 14.11.2000, the date of his resignation) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence–Department of Defence Production and Supplies (From 15.10.2001 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
34.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 1.9.2001 to 22.5.2004)
35.	Patil, Shri Basangouda	Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 1.7.2002 to 8.9.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 8.9.2003 to 22.5.2004)
36.	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 13.10.1999 to 7.2.2001, the date of his resignation)
37.	Pradhan, Shri Ashok Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 1.9.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
38.	Pradhan, Dr. (Shri) Debendra	Minister of State in the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 27.5.2000 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation)

1	2	3
39.	Prasad, Shri V. Sreenivasa	Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 13.10.1999 to 17.7.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 17.7.2000 to 6.3.2004, the date of his resignation)
40.	Radhakrishnan, Shri P.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 30.9.2000 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 29.1.2003 to 8.9.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (From 8.9.2003 to 22.5.2004)
41.	Raja, Shri A.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 30.9.2000 to 21.12.2003, the date of his resignation)
42.	Rajagopal, Shri Olencheri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 24.7.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 22.11.1999 to 1.7.2002) Held additional charge of Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 31.8.2000 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs with additional charge of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
43.	Ramachandran, Shri Gingee N.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 13.10.1999 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 30.9.2000 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs (From 29.1.2003 to 24.5.2003, the date of his resignation) Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles (From 8.9.2003 to 30.12.2003, the date of his resignation)
44.	Raman, Dr.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003, the date of his resignation)
45.	Rao, Shri Chennamaneni Vidyasagar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
46.	Rao, Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 13.10.1999 to 29.9.2000)
47.	Rawat, Shri Bachi Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 13.10.1999 to 22.11.1999) Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology – Department of Science and Technology (From 22.11.1999 to 22.5.2004)

1	2	3
48.	Sikdar, Shri Tapan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications (From 13.10.1999 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries and in the Department of Development of North Eastern Region (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
49.	Singh, Shri Chhattrapal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
50.	Swami Chinmayanand, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
51.	Swami, Shri I.D.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 13.10.1999 to 22.5.2004)
52.	Thakur Chaoba Singh, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports (From 13.10.1999 to 2.2.2000) Minister of State of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (From 2.2.2000 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State of the Department of Food Processing in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 27.5.2000 to 29.1.2003)
53.	Thirunavukarsar, Shri S.U.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
54.	Thomas, Shri P.C.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice (From 24.5.2003 to 22.5.2004)
55.	Uppalapati, Shri Venkata Krishnam Raju	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 30.9.2000 to 22.7.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 22.7.2001 to 1.7.2002) Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (From 1.7.2002 to 29.1.2003) Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 29.1.2003 to 22.5.2004)
56.	Verma, Prof. (Smt.) Rita	Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines and Minerals (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 27.5.2000 to 30.9.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development (From 30.9.2000 to 1.9.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 1.9.2001 to 29.1.2003)
57.	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 13.10.1999 to 27.5.2000) Minister of State in the Ministry of Surface Transport (From 27.5.2000 to 7.11.2000) Minister of State in the Ministries of Surface Transport and Shipping (From 7.11.2000 to 2.11.2001) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 2.11.2001 to 22.5.2004)

STATEMENT 20

Leave of Absence to Members

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Sunil Dutt	29.11.1999 to 23.12.1999 and 23.2.2000 to 16.3.2000	
2.	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	29.11.1999 to 23.12.1999	
3.	Smt. Nisha A. Choudhury	29.11.1999 to 23.12.1999 and 23.2.2000 to 16.3.2000	13.3.2000
4.	Shri Bhaskar Rao Patil Khatgaonkar	3.12.1999 to 17.12.1999	
5.	Shri Prabhat Samantray	9.12.1999 to 23.12.1999	
6.	Shri Sunil Dutt	17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000	
7.	Shri Simranjit Singh Mann	17.4.2000 to 11.5.2000	
8.	Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar	24.4.2000 to 17.5.2000	15.5.2000
9.	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	24.2.2000 to 16.3.2000 and 17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000	
10.	Shrimati Nisha A. Choudhury	17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000	
11.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	23.2.2000 to 16.3.2000 and 17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000	
12.	Shri H.G. Ramulu	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000	8.8.2000
13.	Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000	
14.	Prof. Kailasho Devi	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000	
15.	Shri Prakash V. Patil	17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000 and 24.7.2000 to 20.8.2000	
16.	Shri Chuni Lal Bhai Thakur	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000	25.8.2000
17.	Shri Bikash Chowdhury	10.3.2000 to 16.3.2000, 17.4.2000 to 17.5.2000 and 24.7.2000 to 13.8.2000	
18.	Shri Bikash Chowdhury	14.8.2000 to 25.8.2000	
19.	Shrimati Nisha A. Choudhury	20.11.2000 to 22.12.2000	20.12.2000
20.	Shrimati Jayashree Banerjee	20.11.2000 to 22.12.2000	
21.	Prof. Kailasho Devi	20.11.2000 to 22.12.2000	
22.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000	
23.	Shri Laxman Giluwa	24.7.2000 to 25.8.2000 and 20.11.2000 to 15.12.2000	
24.	Shri V.M. Sudheeran	20.11.2000 to 5.12.2000	23.3.2001
25.	Shri M.V. Chadrashekhara Murthy	20.11.2000 to 22.12.2000	
26.	Late Shri Indrajit Gupta	20.11.2000 to 21.12.2000*	
27.	Prof. Kailaso Devi	19.2.2001 to 23.3.2001	
28.	Shri Vinod Khanna	19.2.2001 to 23.3.2001	

*Leave period of 33 days was condoned as the member had expired on 20.2.2001.

1	2	3	4
29.	Shri Laxman Giluwa	16.12.2000 to 17.12.2000, 19.2.2001 to 23.3.2001 and 16.4.2001	
30.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	19.2.2001 to 23.3.2001, 16.4.2001 to 27.4.2001 and 23.7.2001 to 5.8.2001	
31.	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy	19.2.2001 to 23.3.2001	
32.	Shri Sadashivrao D. Mandlik	9.3.2001 to 23.3.2001 and 16.4.2001 to 19.4.2001	
33.	Km. Mamata Banerjee	17.3.2001 to 23.3.2001 and 16.4.2001 to 27.4.2001	23.8.2001
34.	Shri Akbar Ali Khandoker	16.3.2001 to 23.3.2001 and 16.4.2001 to 27.4.2001	
35.	Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	16.3.2001 to 23.3.2001 and 16.4.2001 to 27.4.2001	
36.	Shri Sunil Dutt	23.7.2001 to 31.8.2001	
37.	Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhury	27.7.2001 to 31.8.2001	
38.	Shri Samar Choudhury	23.7.2001 to 31.8.2001	
39.	Shri S.B.P.B.K. Satyanarayana Rao	10.8.2001 to 31.8.2001	
40.	Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar	19.11.2001 to 10.12.2001	
41.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	6.8.2001 to 31.8.2001 19.11.2001 to 21.12.2001*	19.12.2001
42.	Dr. Nitish Sengupta	5.12.2001 to 21.12.2001*	
43.	Shri Vinod Khanna	25.2.2002 to 20.3.2002	
44.	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	25.2.2002 to 23.3.2002 and 15.4.2002 to 17.5.2002	
45.	Shri Rizwan Zaheer	27.11.2001 to 19.12.2001 and 25.2.2002 to 7.3.2002	
46.	Shri Tara Chand Sahu	25.2.2002 to 22.3.2002	14.5.2002
47.	Shri Rajesh Ranjan	19.11.2001 to 19.12.2001 and 25.2.2002 to 18.3.2002	
48.	Shri Chaoba Singh Thakur	25.2.2002 to 22.3.2002	
49.	Shri T. Govindan	27.2.2002 to 22.3.2002 and 15.4.2002 to 15.5.2002	
50.	Km. Bhavana P. Gawali	25.2.2002 to 11.3.2002	

*Initially the period of Session was from 19.11.2001 to 21.12.2001. However, as Lok Sabha adjourned *sine-die* on 19.12.2001, leave granted to the members for 20 and 21 December 2001, automatically lapsed.

1	2	3	4
51.	Shri V.M. Sudheeran	30.7.2002 to 14.8.2002	
52.	Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi	15.7.2002 to 14.8.2002	27.11.2002
53.	Shri Shivaji Vithalrao Kamble	18.7.2002 to 9.8.2002	
54.	Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi	15.7.2002 to 9.8.2002	
55.	Km. Mamata Banerjee	26.7.2002 to 12.8.2002	
56.	Begum Noor Bano	18.11.2002 to 5.12.2002	16.12.2002
57.	Shri Vaiko	15.7.2002 to 12.8.2002 and 18.11.2002 to 17.12.2002	
58.	Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	18.11.2002 to 20.12.2002	
59.	Shri Anand Mohan Biswas	18.11.2002 to 15.12.2002*	
60.	Shrimati Prabha Rao	17.2.2003 to 13.3.2003	6.3.2003
61.	Shri Ambareesh	17.2.2003 to 13.3.2003 and 7.4.2003 to 10.4.2003	
62.	Shri Ambareesh	21.4.2003 to 9.5.2003	
63.	Shri Khagen Das	17.12.2003 to 7.3.2003	
64.	Shri Vaiko	17.2.2003 to 13.3.2003, 7.4.2003 to 10.4.2003 and 21.4.2003 to 9.5.2003	8.5.2003
65.	Shrimati Ganti Vijaya Kumari	17.2.2003 to 13.3.2003	
66.	Shri N.R.K. Reddy	17.2.2003 to 13.3.2003, 7.4.2003 to 10.4.2003 and 21.4.2003 to 9.5.2003	
67.	Shri Prakash V. Patil	21.4.2003 to 5.5.2003	
68.	Shri A.B.A Ghani Khan Choudhury	7.4.2003 to 10.4.2003 and 21.4.2003 to 9.5.2003	
69.	Shri Hannan Mollah	21.4.2003 to 7.5.2003	
70.	Shri Ambareesh	21.7.2003 to 22.8.2003**	21.8.2003
71.	Shri N. Ramakrishna Reddy	21.7.2003 to 22.8.2003**	
72.	Shri Sunil Dutt	25.7.2003 to 20.8.2003***	
73.	Shri Rajo Singh	21.7.2003 to 22.8.2003	
74.	Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	2.12.2003 to 18.12.2003	
75.	Shri Prakash V. Patil	2.12.2003 to 23.12.2003	23.12.2003
76.	Shri Rajkumar Wangcha	2.12.2003 to 16.12.2003	
77.	Shri Vaiko	2.12.2003 to 23.12.2003	

*Leave period was condoned as the member expired on 3 February 2003.
**Since the members signed the Attendance Register on 18 August 2003, leave granted for 18 to 22 August 2003 automatically lapsed.
***Since the member signed the Attendance Register on 19 August 2003, leave granted for 19 and 20 August 2003 automatically lapsed.

STATEMENT 21

Resignation of Members

	Name of Member	State	Constituency	Date from which accepted by Speaker	Reason for resignation
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shrimati Sonia Gandhi	Karnataka	Bellary	19.10.1999	Consequent upon her election from more than one Constituency
2.	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	19.10.1999	-do-
3.	Shri Naveen Patnaik	Orissa	Aska	8.3.2000	Consequent upon his election to Orissa Legislative Assembly
4.	Shri Babulal Marandi	Bihar	Dumka*	8.3.2001	Consequent upon his election to Jharkhand Legislative Assembly
5.	Shri Tarun Gogoi	Assam	Kaliasor	25.9.2001	Consequent upon his election to Assam Legislative Assembly
6.	Kumari Mayawati	Uttar Pradesh	Akbarpur	7.3.2002	Consequent upon her election to Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly
7.	Shri N.D. Tiwari	Uttaranchal	Nainital	14.8.2002	Consequent upon his election to Uttaranchal Legislative Assembly
8.	Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde	Maharashtra	Solapur	30.5.2003	Consequent upon his election to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly
9.	Shrimati Vasundhara Raje	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	18.12.2003	Consequent upon her election to Rajasthan Legislative Assembly
10.	Kumari Uma Bharati	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	18.12.2003	Consequent upon her election to Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
11.	Shri Madan Lal Khurana	NCT of Delhi	Sadar	24.12.2003	Resigned
12.	Shri Vijay Sankeshwar	Karnataka	Dharwad North	29.1.2004	Resigned

*In Jharkhand subsequent to creation of the new State of Jharkhand.

STATEMENT 22

Obituary References

Sl. No.	Name of Member/ Dignitary and particulars	Date of death	Date of Obituary	Time taken H.	Time taken M.
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Shri. M. Sankarapandian (Member, First and Second Lok Sabha)	8.10.1999	29.11.99	0	02
2.	Shri. L. Krishnaswami Bharati (Member Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament)	31.10.1999			
3.	The loss of many lives in the devastating Cyclone in Orissa		29.11.99	0	03
4.	Shri Suri Kistaiya (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	22.10.99	10.12.99	0	03
5.	Shri P. Venkata Reddy (Member, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	7.12.99	13.12.99	0	03
6.	Shri Narhari Prasad Sai (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	8.12.99			
7.	Shri Krishan Lal Sharma (Member, Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabha)	17.12.99	17.12.99	0	03
8.	Shri G.I. Patel (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	8.12.99	22.12.99	0	01
9.	Shri Ram Deni Ram (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	19.09.99	23.12.99	0	03
10.	Shri Ram Pyare Panika (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	24.10.99			
11.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma Former President of India	26.12.99	23.2.2000	0	47
12.	Chaudhary Hari Ram Makkasar Godara (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	11.9.99			
13.	Shri Hari Charan Soy (Member, Third Lok Sabha)	7.10.99			
14.	Smt. Uma Roy (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	19.12.99			
15.	Shri Jagannath Choudhary (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	31.12.99			

1	2	3	4	5	
16.	Shri Umed Singh Rathia (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	25.1.2000	23.2.2000	0	47
17.	Shri Santoshrao Gode (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	6.2.2000			
18.	Shri B. Rachaiah (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.2.2000	3.3.2000	0	03
19.	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee (Sitting Member)	4.3.2000	6.3.2000*	0	50
20.	Shri Tulshidas Jadav (Member, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	11.9.99			
21.	Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	29.11.99			
22.	Shri Shiv Narayan Tandon (Member, First Lok Sabha)	26.12.99	13.3.2000	0	05
23.	Shri Mohendra Ngangom (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.2.2000			
24.	Shri Bapulal Malviya (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	29.2.2000			
25.	Shri M.P. Swamy (Member, Third Lok Sabha)	25.2.2000	15.3.2000	0	03
26.	Shri K. Mallanna (Member, Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	1.3.2000			
27.	Shri Pradyumna Bal (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	21.12.1999	16.3.2000	0	03
28.	Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar (Member, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	7.1.2000			
29.	Reference regarding massacre of 35 persons in Chittsinghpora Village, Anantnag District, Jammu & Kashmir	20/21.3.2000	19.4.2000	0	03
30.	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Member, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	29.4.2000	2.5.2000	0	04
31.	Shri Dahyabhai Parmar (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	3.4.2000	8.5.2000	0	02
32.	Shri Hafez-Al-Assad, (President of Syrian Arab Republic)	10.6.2000	24.7.2000*	0	58
33.	Shri Rajesh Pilot (Sitting Member)	11.6.2000			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
34.	Shri Laisram Jogeswar Singh (Member, First Lok Sabha)	8.5.2000			
35.	Shri Dalbir Singh (Member, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Lok Sabha)	2.6.2000			
36.	Smt. Akbar Jahan Abdullah (Member, Sixth and Eighth Lok Sabha)	11.7.2000			
37.	Reference to the untimely death of several persons in the tragedy caused by torrential rains in various parts of the country particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat,Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh		24.7.2000*	0	58
38.	Reference to the loss of several lives in the mishap when Calcutta-Patna, Lucknow-Delhi bound Alliance Air Boeing CD-7412 crashed at Chitkohra near Patna	16.7.2000			
39.	Shri Krishnan Manoharan (Member, Third to Fifth Lok Sabha)	1.8.2000	1.8.2000	0	03
40.	Shri Durga Chand (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	17.5.2000			
41.	Shri Palas Barman (Member, Sixth to Tenth Lok Sabha)	10.6.2000			
42.	Shri Ansuyabai Borkar (Member, First Lok Sabha)	18.7.2000	3.8.2000	0	05
43.	Reference to the tragedy in which about 100 persons were massacred and several injured in series of attacks by terrorists in various parts of Jammu & Kashmir	1.8.2000 2.8.2000			
44.	Shri S. Nijalingappa (Member, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First Lok Sabha)	8.8.2000	9.8.2000	0	01
45.	Shri J.B. Muthyal Rao (Member, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha)	26.7.2000	10.8.2000	0	02
46.	Shri Ganga Singh (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	15.8.2000	21.8.2000	0	02
47.	Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam (Sitting Member)	23.8.2000	24.8.2000*	0	41

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
48.	Shri N.K. Shejwalkar (Member, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	23.8.2000	25.8.2000	0	02
49.	Smt. Sirimavo Bandaranaike (Former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka)	10.10.2000			
50.	Shri C. Subramaniam (Member, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, Third, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	7.11.2000	20.11.2000*	0	36
51.	Shri Nanasahib Bonde (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	21.8.2000			
52.	Shri Mandhata Singh (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	23.9.2000			
53.	Shri Sitaram Kesri (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	24.10.2000	4.12.2000	0	03
54.	Shri Gadadhar Saha (Member, Fifth to Eighth Lok Sabha)	25.10.2000			
55.	Reference to passengers who lost their lives in Howrah Mail accident at Sarai Banjara, Punjab	2.12.2000			
56.	Shri Ram Dhani Das (Member, Provisional Parliament and First to Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.7.2000	13.12.2000	0	03
57.	Shri J.H. Patel (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.12.2000			
58.	Shri Sachindralal Singh (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	8.12.2000			
59.	Shri Jitendra Prasada (Sitting Member)	16.1.2001			
60.	Smt. Nisha Chaudhary (Sitting Member)	3.01.2001	20.12.2000	0	22
61.	Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	25.8.1999			
62.	Shri Ram Kanwar Berwa (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	21.12.2000			
63.	Shri Manubhai Shah (Member, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	28.12.2000	19.2.2001*	0	18
64.	Shri Bhawani Lal Verma (Member, Tenth Lok Sabha)	30.12.2000			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
65.	Dr. Sushila Nayar (Member, Second to Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	3.1.2001			
66.	Shri G. Lakshmanan (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	10.1.2001			
67.	Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia (Member, Second, Third, Fifth and Ninth to Twelfth Lok Sabha)	25.1.2001	19.2.2001*	0	18
68.	Shri V.N. Gadgil (Member, Seventh to Ninth Lok Sabha)	6.2.2001			
69.	Reference to the loss of thousands of lives and destruction of property in the earthquake of unprecedented intensity in Gujarat	26.1.2001			
70.	Shri Indrajit Gupta (Sitting Member)	20.2.2001	20.2.2001*	01	00
71.	Dr. Hira Lal Roy (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	9.2.2001	23.2.2001	0	04
72.	Shri Purna Sinha (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	25.1.2001			
73.	Shri K.R. Natarajan (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	11.2.2001			
74.	Shri Roop Nath Singh Yadav (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.2.2001	2.3.2001	0	08
75.	Prof. Narain Chand Parashar (Member, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	21.2.2001			
76.	Shri C.D. Patel (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	22.2.2001			
77.	Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	9.3.2001	16.4.2001*	0	05
78.	Shri Devi Lal (Member, Seventh and Ninth Lok Sabha)	6.4.2001			
79.	Shri P. Kolandaivelu (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	12.4.2001	20.4.2001	0	03
80.	Shri D.K. Naikar (Member, Seventh to Tenth Lok Sabha)	31.7.1999	26.4.2001	0	06
81.	Shri O. Bharathan (Member, Eleventh Lok Sabha)	3.3.2001			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
82.	Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali Khan (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.4.2001	26.4.2001	0	06
83.	King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal	1.6.2001			
84.	Shri Shyam Lal Bansiwal (Sitting Member)	22.5.2001			
85.	Shri Z.M. Kahandole (Member, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Twelfth Lok Sabha)	19.4.2001			
86.	Shri Amrit Nahata (Member, Fourth to Sixth Lok Sabha)	26.4.2001			
87.	Shri N. Tombi Singh (Member, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	6.5.2001			
88.	Shri Sudhakar Rao Naik (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	10.5.2001	23.7.2001*	0	15
89.	Shri G.Y. Krishnan (Member, Fourth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.5.2001			
90.	Shri Ram Dhan (Member, Fourth to Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	23.5.2001			
91.	Shri P. Ramachandran (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	23.5.2001			
92.	Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	31.5.2001			
93.	Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman (Member, Second and Third Lok Sabha)	19.6.2001			
94.	Shri Niren Ghosh (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	1.7.2001			
95.	Shri Thota Subba Rao (Member, Tenth Lok Sabha)	10.7.2001	24.7.2001	0	05
96.	Smt. Phoolan Devi (Sitting Member)	25.7.2001	26.7.2001*	0	03
97.	Begum Aizaz Rasul (Member, Constituent Assembly)	1.8.2001	14.8.2001	0	02
98.	Shri Ramphal Upadhyay (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	11.8.2001	17.8.2001	0	02
99.	Shri Kanhu Charan Jena (Member, First to Third Lok Sabha)	11.8.2001	17.8.2001	0	02

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
100.	Shri G.K. Moopanar (Sitting Member, Rajya Sabha)	30.8.2001	30.8.2001	0	03
101.	Shri Samar Choudhury (Sitting Member)	10.9.2001			
102.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia (Sitting Member)	30.9.2001			
103.	Shri Y.S. Mahajan (Member, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh to Ninth Lok Sabha)	27.8.2001	19.11.2001*	0	27
104.	Shri Pundlikrao Ramji Gawali (Member, Eleventh Lok Sabha)	13.9.2001			
105.	Shri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy (Member, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth to Twelfth Lok Sabha)	27.9.2001			
106.	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Member, Second to Fourth Lok Sabha)	1.10.2001			
107.	Shri P.K. Deo (Member, Second to Sixth Lok Sabha)	8.10.2001			
108.	Shri B. Devarajan (Member, Sixth to Tenth Lok Sabha)	23.10.2001			
109.	Smt. Maragatham Chandresekhar (Member, First, Third and Eighth to Tenth Lok Sabha)	26.10.2001	19.11.2001	0	27
110.	Shri P.K. Kodiyan (Member, Second, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	28.10.2001			
111.	Shri Shyam Dhar Misra (Member, Third Lok Sabha)	2.11.2001			
112.	Smt. Kamala Bahuguna (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	6.11.2001			
113.	Reference to terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, USA on 11 September, 2001 and on the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly in Srinagar on 1 October, 2001				
114.	Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy (Sitting Member)	21.11.2001	21.11.2001*	0	03
115.	Shri C.T. Dhandapani (Member, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	28.10.2001	26.11.2001	0	03

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
116.	Shri Vishno Datt Sharma (Sitting Member)	27.11.2001	27.11.2001*	0	04
117.	Chaudhri Nihal Singh Taxak (Member, Constituent Assembly)	8.10.2001	4.12.2001	0	01
118.	Reference to the terrorist attack on Parliament House and to the victims who laid down their lives during terrorist attack	13.12.2001	14.12.2001*	0	04
119.	Shri Gudivada Gurunadha Rao (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	22.11.2001			
120.	Shri Haroobhai Mehta (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	1.12.2001			
121.	Shri Mangal Ram Premi (Member, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabha)	11.12.2001	18.12.2001	0	27
122.	Shri Arangil Sreedharan (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	13.12.2001			
123.	Reference to the victims who laid down their lives during terrorist attack on Parliament House	13.12.2001			
124.	Shri Uttam Rao Laxmanrao Patil (Member, Second and Ninth Lok Sabha)	18.11.2001			
125.	Shri S.D. Somasundaram (Member, Fourth to Sixth Lok Sabha)	6.12.2001			
126.	Shri Bhola Manjhi (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.12.2001			
127.	Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Member, Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Lok Sabha)	19.12.2001	25.2.2002	0	12
128.	Shri K.T.K. Tangamani (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	26.12.2001			
129.	Shrimati Pramila Dandavate (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	1.1.2002			
130.	Shri Bhagu Nandu Malvia (Member, First Lok Sabha)	10.1.2002			
131.	Shri Shiv Parsad Sahu (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	23.1.2002	1.3.2002	0	05
132.	Shrimati Kailash Pati (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	9.11.2001			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
133.	Shri S.B. Patil (Member, Third to Sixth Lok Sabha)	20.12.2001	1.3.2002	0	05
134.	Shri Indernath Bhagat (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	29.12.2002			
135.	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi (Speaker, Lok Sabha)	3.3.2002	4.3.2002*	0	09
136.	Shri Jagdish Narain Mandal (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	10.2.2002	7.3.2002	0	02
137.	Shri Ahsan Jafri (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.2.2002			
138.	Shri Bhagwan Din (Member, Constituent Assembly)	18.2.2002	22.3.2002	0	11
139.	Shri P.G. Mavalankar (Member, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.3.2002			
140.	Shri L. Balaraman (Member, Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Lok Sabha)	26.2.2002	15.4.2002	0	06
141.	Shri K. Narayana Rao (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	3.3.2002			
142.	Shri Surendra Jha Suman (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	5.3.2002			
143.	Shri Shankar Lal Sharma (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	30.3.2002			
144.	Shri V.N. Swaminathan (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	4.3.2002	23.4.2002	0	04
145.	Shri G.K. Manay (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	14.4.2002	8.5.2002	0	05
146.	Shri M.S. Oberoi (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	3.5.2002			
147.	Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	7.1.2002	14.5.2002	0	05
148.	Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	10.5.2002			
149.	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav (Sitting Member)	20.6.2002*	15.7.2002*	0	18
150.	Shri Basapa Danappa Jatti (Former Vice-President of India)	7.6.2002			
151.	Shri Chandra Mohan Sinha (Member, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.5.2002			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
152.	Shri Gulsher Ahmed (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	20.5.2002			
153.	Shri Moti Ram Baigra (Member, Constituent Assembly of India and Provisional Parliament)	28.5.2002			
154.	Shri R.R. Patel (Member, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabha)	13.6.2002			
155.	Shrimati Mahendra Kumari (Member, Tenth Lok Sabha)	27.6.2002	15.7.2002*	0	18
156.	Shri S.L. Shakdher (Former Secretary-General, Lok Sabha)	18.5.2002			
157.	Reference to persons killed in a militant attack near Jammu-Srinagar highway	13.7.2002			
158.	Shri Sharad Dighe (Member, Eighth and Tenth Lok Sabha)	18.4.2002			
159.	Shri Biswanarayan Shastri (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	9.7.2002	23.7.2002	0	06
160.	Shri Bairagi Jena (Member Sixth Lok Sabha)	9.7.2002			
161.	Shri Atmaram Bhai Patel (Sitting Member)	23.7.2002	24.7.2002*	0	03
162.	Shri Krishan Kant (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha and Vice-President of India)	27.7.2002	29.7.2002*	0	08
163.	Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy (Member, Fifth to Seventh Lok Sabha)	15.7.2002	2.8.2002	0	04
164.	Reference regarding terrorist attack on Amarnath Pilgrims	6.8.2002	8.8.2002	0	03
165.	Shri Samar Guha (Member, Fourth to Sixth Lok Sabha)	17.6.2002			
166.	Shri Chinuri Subbarao Chowdary (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	7.8.2002	18.11.2002	0	15
167.	Prof. Susanta Chakraborty (Member, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha)	9.9.2002			
168.	Shri Nandkishore Sharma (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	21.9.2002			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
169.	Shri K. Ramamurthy (Member, Sixth to Tenth and Twelfth Lok Sabha)	27.10.2002			
170.	Reference regarding loss of lives due to the derailment of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express over Dhave Bridge at Rafiganj in Bihar	9.9.2002	18.11.2002	0	15
171.	Reference regarding terrorist attack on Akshardham Temple Complex, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	24.9.2002			
172.	Reference regarding loss of lives due to siege of theatre by terrorists in Moscow, Russia	23.10.2002			
173.	Reference regarding loss of lives in the terrorist attack on Raghunath temple in Jammu	24.11.2002	25.11.2002	0	02
174.	Shri Syed Liquat Hussain (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	9.11.2002	5.12.2002	0	02
175.	Shri Sudarshan Das (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	8.11.2002	9.12.2002	0	03
176.	Reference regarding first anniversary of the terrorist attack on Parliament House	13.12.2001	13.12.2002	0	02
177.	Shri Shripati Mishra (Member, Fourth and Eighth Lok Sabha)	7.12.2002	17.12.2002	0	03
178.	Shri N. Soundarajan (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.11.2002	19.12.2002	0	02
179.	Shri Harish Chandra Heda (Member, Provisional Parliament and First to Third Lok Sabha)	28.08.2002	20.12.2002	0	04
180.	Shri Anand Mohan Biswas (Sitting Member)	3.2.2003			
181.	Shri S. Murugain (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	6.1.2003	17.2.2003*	0	05
182.	Reference to the tragic and untimely demise of Smt. Kalpana Chawla and six other astronauts in the Space Shuttle, Columbia	1.2.2003			
183.	Shri Bhubaneswar Bhuyan (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	21.12.2002	27.2.2003	0	12
184.	Dr. Mallikarjun (Member, Fifth to Seventh and Ninth to Eleventh Lok Sabha)	21.12.2002			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
185.	Shri Radha Charan Sharma (Member, First and Second Lok Sabha)	4.1.2003			
186.	Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (Member, Constituent Assembly and First Lok Sabha)	31.1.2003	27.2.2003	0	12
187.	Shri Kamal Nath Jha (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	11.2.2003			
188.	Shri Natwarlal Patel (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	12.2.2003			
189.	Shri J.M. Biswas (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	30.1.2003	4.3.2003	0	03
190.	Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi (Member, Third Lok Sabha)	11.2.2003			
191.	Reference to the tragic incident in which 24 persons were massacred by terrorists at Nadimarg Village in Pulwama district of Jammu & Kashmir	24.3.2003	07.04.2003	0	02
192.	Shri Sudhakar Pandey (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.4.2003			
193.	Reference to the tragic incident in which 33 persons were killed by extremists in Tripura	7.5.2003	8.5.2003	0	05
194.	Shri B.M. Mensinkai (Member, Twelfth Lok Sabha)	17.1.2003			
195.	Shrimati Sheila F. Irani (Member, Tenth Lok Sabha)	10.4.2003			
196.	Shri Faquir Ali Ansari (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	18.5.2003			
197.	Shri T. Kiruttinan (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	20.5.2003			
198.	Shri Bhagatram Rajaram Manhar (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	19.6.2003	21.7.2003	0	13
199.	Shrimati Premalabai Chavan (Member, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabha)	8.7.2003			
200.	Reference to the devastating earthquake in Algeria which claimed more than two thousand lives	21.5.2003			

1	2	3	4	5	
201.	Reference to three major train accidents which took place at Ludhiana, Punjab, in Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra and at Warangal, Andhra Pradesh wherein more than hundred people were killed	(a) 15.5.2003 (b) 22.6.2003 (c) 2.7.2003	21.7.2003	0	13
202.	Reference to the loss of lives in flash floods caused due to cloudburst in Kullu District of Himachal Pradesh	16.7.2003			
203.	Adv. George Eden (Sitting Member)	26.7.2003	28.7.2003*	0	14
204.	Shrimati Bhagwati Devi (Member, Eleventh Lok Sabha)	21.7.2003	4.8.2003	0	05
205.	Shri Manubhai Kotadia (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	22.7.2003			
206.	Reference to the loss of lives in flash floods caused due to cloudburst near Solang in Kullu District of Himachal Pradesh and crash of Helicopter engaged by ONGC in Bombay High, Maharashtra	(a) 7.8.2003 (b) 11.8.2003	13.8.2003	0	02
207.	Shri Nathuni Ram (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	23.4.2003	22.8.2003	0	07
208.	Shri S. Sivan Pillay (Member, Provisional Parliament)	8.7.2003			
209.	Shri Ram Narain Singh (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	4.8.2003			
210.	Shri Murasoli Maran (Sitting Member)	23.11.2003	2.12.2003*	0	20
211.	Shri G. Mallikarjunappa (Sitting Member)	30.11.2003			
212.	Shri B.K. Nair (Member, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	11.8.2003			
213.	Shri S. Ramaswamy (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.8.2003			
214.	Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	22.9.2003			
215.	Shri Kalicharan Sakargayam (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	24.10.2003			
216.	Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Member, First to Third and Fifth Lok Sabha)	29.10.2003			
217.	Shri Kushak Bakula (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	4.11.2003			

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

1	2	3	4	5	
218.	Shri M.L. Sondhi (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	24.11.2003	2.12.2003	0	20
219.	Shrimati Marjorie Godfrey (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.10.2003	5.12.2003	0	06
220.	Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi (Member, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabha)	15.11.2003			
221.	Shri A.N. Singh Deo (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	1.12.2003	8.12.2003	0	02
222.	Dr. Ramen Sen (Member, Third to Fifth Lok Sabha)	13.11.2003	10.12.2003	0	04
223.	Shri Daya Ram Shakya (Member, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha)	4.12.2003			
224.	Rani Lalita Rajya Laxmi (Member, Second to Fourth Lok Sabha)	7.12.2003	19.12.2003	0	05
225.	Shri Mahendra Singh Bhati (Member, Eleventh Lok Sabha)	12.12.2003			
226.	Prof. Ramkrishna More (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	2.11.2003	23.12.2003	0	03
227.	Begum Abida Ahmed (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha)	7.12.2003			
228.	Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura (Sitting Member)	3.1.2004			
229.	Shri Kushabhau Thakre (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	28.12.2003			
230.	Shri K.R. Ganesh (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	2.1.2004	29.1.2004*	0	07
231.	Earthquake in Iran	26.12.2003			
232.	Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	11.1.2004	3.2.2004	0	05
233.	Shri M. Arunachalam (Member, Sixth to Eleventh Lok Sabha)	21.1.2004			
234.	Shri Larang Sai (Member, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth Lok Sabha)	6.1.2004	4.2.2004	0	01
235.	Shri R.R. Singh Deo (Member, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha)	24.1.2004			
236.	Shri R.L.P. Verma (Member, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabha)	15.1.2004	5.2.2004	0	06

*House adjourned for the day without transacting any business.

4

QUESTIONS

Generally, the first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is devoted to questions and that hour is called the Question Hour. Asking questions is an inherent and unfettered parliamentary right of private members. During the Question Hour, members may ask questions on any aspect of administration and governmental activity.

The Question Hour has a special significance in the proceedings of Parliament. Although a question mainly seeks information and tries to elicit facts on a particular subject, many a time there are lively and quick exchanges of words between the members asking the questions and Ministers answering them. These exchanges are sometime coupled with flashes of wit and humour. That is why the Public and the Press galleries are packed to capacity during the Question Hour.

Types of Questions

Parliamentary questions are classified into three categories, namely, Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions.

A Starred Question is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House. It is distinguished by an asterisk mark when printed.

An Unstarred Question is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on it no supplementary questions can be asked. A written answer to such a question is not formally laid by the Ministers, but is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House at the end of the Question Hour. It is printed in the Official Report of the sitting of the House for which it is put down.

A Short Notice Question is one which is related to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question.

A question is primarily asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person, except in his official or public capacity, are not admitted. Questions which are in substance the repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available in accessible documents or in reference works, are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgement before any court of law, or any other tribunal or body set up under the law, or is under consideration before a parliamentary committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with whom India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising larger issues of policy are not allowed for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the compass of an answer to a question.

Allotment of Days for Questions

Immediately on fixation of the dates of sittings of a session of Lok Sabha, days are allotted for the answering of questions relating to various Ministries of Government of India. For this purpose, the Ministries are divided into five groups and fixed days are allotted to groups of Ministries during a week.

Questions which have been admitted are separated from those which have been disallowed. Thereafter separate lists are prepared for Starred and Unstarred Questions. Admitted questions are entered in the Lists of Questions for the day for oral or written answers, as the case may be, in the order of priority obtained in the ballot.

The classification of Ministries into groups for the purpose of answering questions is done in such a way that each group of Ministries has, as far as practicable, approximately the same number of questions. It is also ensured that allotment of Ministries does not clash with the allotment decided for answering questions in Rajya Sabha so that the Ministers are able to be present in both Houses on their respective days allotted for answering questions.

Not more than five questions are admitted in the name of a member for each sitting of which not more than one is put down for oral answer. Normally, not more than twenty questions are placed on the list of Questions for oral answer on any one day; also not more than one Short Notice Question is put down for answer on any one day. Not more than 230 Questions are normally included in the list of Questions for written answer. While compiling the list of Unstarred Questions, care is taken to see that one question of each member is included in the list of Questions of the date. The remaining Unstarred Questions are thereafter put in the list according to *inter se* priority obtained through the ballot.

After the Starred Questions have been answered, Short Notice Question, if any for that day, is taken up and disposed of in the same way as the questions for oral answers.

Questions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

A total of 3,13,157 notices of questions were received from members during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as against 72,934 during the Twelfth Lok Sabha, 96,863 during the Eleventh, and 3,30,325, 75,228, 2,50,098, 2,69,221, 1,37,045, 2,52,700, 2,64,742, 1,62,334, 1,43,651 and 92,134 during the Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and the First Lok Sabhas respectively. Out of the notices received, 77,982 questions, representing 25 per cent of the total notices were admitted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Twelfth, Eleventh, Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and the First Lok Sabhas respectively were 15,579 or 21.36 per cent, 23,681 or 24.44 per cent; 90,695 or 27.45 per cent, 21,550 or 28.64 per cent, 98,390 or 39.34 per cent, 1,02,959 or 38.24 per cent, 93,538 or 35.30 per cent, 58,355 or 36.00 per cent, 63,607 or 44.27 per cent and 42,725 or 46.37 per cent of the total notices, received.

Of the total number of questions admitted during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 71,161 or 91.25 per cent were Unstarred, 6,803 or 8.73 per cent were Starred and only 18 or 0.02 per cent were Short Notice Questions. Of the 6803 Starred Questions, only 915 representing 13 per cent of total Starred admitted could be orally answered. Replies were laid on the Table of the remaining 5888 Starred Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Finance: 6403, Agriculture: 4686, Communications and Information Technology: 4280, Health and Family Welfare: 4226 and Railways: 4123. The minimum and the maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 7 respectively. The maximum number of questions admitted in the name of a member (Shri Vilas Muttemwar) was 1230.

Statements 23 to 29 show the disposal of notices of questions received Session-wise, number of questions, notices of which were received in Hindi, disposal of questions received Session-wise, the maximum and the minimum number of questions orally answered on a single day, questions asked on subjects under various Ministries and the number of questions asked by the individual members of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha respectively.

STATEMENT 23

Disposal of Notices of Questions received from Members during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year & Session	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions		Short Notice Questions				Total Questions admitted as SQ, USQ and SNQ (3) (4) (6) (8) (9) (10)
	Notices recd.	Admitted as SQ	Admitted as USQ	Notices recd.	Admitted as USQ	Notices recd.	Admitted as SNQ	Admitted as SQ	Admitted as USQ	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999 First		[No Question Hour]								
1999 Second	9019	380 (4.21)	2843 (31.52)	2646	926 (34.99)	29	2 (6.89)	—	3 (10.34)	4154 (35.52)
2000 Third	28124	740 (2.63)	6312 (22.44)	6796	1749 (25.73)	52	2 (3.84)	—	—	8803 (25.17)
2000 Fourth	18775	460 (2.45)	3836 (20.43)	4364	1306 (29.92)	27	2 (7.40)	—	—	5604 (24.19)
2000 Fifth	19140	500 (2.61)	4246 (22.18)	4704	1208 (25.68)	41	2 (4.87)	—	1 (2.43)	5957 (24.94)
2001 Sixth	25035	600 (2.39)	4620 (18.45)	7400	1594 (21.54)	14	—	—	1 (7.14)	6815 (21.00)
2001 Seventh	19458	580 (2.98)	4572 (23.50)	6567	1509 (22.98)	17	—	—	—	6661 (25.57)
2001 Eighth	19594	420 (2.14)	3581 (18.27)	5775	1094 (18.94)	23	—	—	—	5095 (20.06)
2002 Ninth	26516	760 (2.86)	5948 (22.43)	8469	1960 (23.14)	37	2 (5.40)	—	2 (5.40)	8672 (24.76)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2002	13650	420	3233	4747	1133	22	1	—	—	4787
Tenth		(3.07)	(23.68)		(23.86)		(4.54)			(25.98)
2002	16017	461	3756	5117	1333	33	2	—	—	5552
Eleventh		(2.87)	(23.45)		(26.05)		(6.06)			(26.22)
2003	22506	702	5253	7445	1686	31	—	—	3	7644
Twelfth		(3.11)	(23.34)		(22.64)				(9.67)	(25.49)
2003	13232	420	2915	4270	1134	32	1	—	4	447
Thirteenth		(3.32)	(22.02)		(26.55)		(3.12)		(12.5)	(25.63)
2003	9626	320	2295	3086	873	17	2	—	—	3490
Fourteenth-(I)		(3.32)	(23.84)		(28.28)		(11.76)			(27.41)
2004	610	40	195	87	37	7	2	—	—	270
Fourteenth-(II)		(6.55)	(31.96)		(42.52)		(28.57)			(39.77)
Total	241302	6803	53605	71473	17542	382	18		14	77982
		2.81	22.2		2.45		4.71		3.66	

Note: Figures in bracket show percentage to total notices received/admitted.

STATEMENT 24

Total number of Questions of which Notices were received in Hindi during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year and Sessions		No. of Notices received in Hindi
1999 First	No Question Hour	
1999 Second		3352
2000 Third		9336
2000 Fourth		6928
2000 Fifth		6989
2001 Sixth		8955
2001 Seventh		7132
2001 Eighth		7314
2002 Ninth		9484
2002 Tenth		5864
2002 Eleventh		6957
2003 Twelfth		9598
2003 Thirteenth		5119
2003 Fourteenth (Part-I)		12712
2004 Fourteenth (Part-II)		697
Total		1,00,437

STATEMENT 25

Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year & Session	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions Admitted and Answered*	Short Notice Questions Admitted & Answered	Total (4+5+6)
	Orally Answered	Replies laid on the Table	Total Admitted			
1999 First	No Question Hour					
1999 Second	70	310	380	3772	2	4154
2000 Third	97	643	740	8061	2	8803
2000 Fourth	65	395	460	5142	2	5604
2000 Fifth	61	439	500	5455	2	5957
2001 Sixth	66	534	600	6215	—	6815
2001 Seventh	87	493	580	6081	—	6661
2001 Eighth	38	382	420	4675	—	5095
2002 Ninth	66	694	760	7910	2	8672
2002 Tenth	46	374	420	4366	1	4787
2002 Eleventh	76	385	461	5089	2	5552
2003 Twelfth	131	571	702	6942	—	7644
2003 Thirteenth	46	374	420	4053	1	4474
2003 Fourteenth (Part I)	61	259	320	3168	2	3490
2004 Fourteenth (Part II)	5	35	40	232	2	274
Total	915	5888	6803	71161	18	77982

*53,605 notices of Starred Questions admitted and replied to as Unstarred Questions. 17542 notices of Unstarred Questions admitted and replied. 14 Short Notice Questions admitted and answered as Unstarred Questions.

STATEMENT 26

Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day during various sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year and Session	No. of Maximum Questions	Date(s)	No. of Minimum Questions	Date(s)
1	2	3	4	5
1999 First	No Question Hour			
1999 Second	6	30.12.1999	2	29.11.1999
2000 Third	6	16.5.2000	3	17, 19, 20 & 26 April 2000
2000 Fourth	5	10 & 16 August 2000	1	27.1.2000
2000 Fifth	7	30.11.2000	3	Nov. 23, 27, Dec. 4, 15 & 20, 2000

1	2	3	4	5
2001 Sixth	5	(2, 13 March & 16 April 2000)	3	(Feb. 22, 27, March 1, 7, 8, April 17, 23, 25 & 26, 2000)
2001 Seventh	5	(July 25, Aug 3, 8,10, 16 & 17, 2001)	1	21.8.2001
2001 Eighth	5	20.11.2001	1	22.11.2001
2002 Ninth	4	9.5.2002	1	26.2.2002
2002 Tenth	6	22.7.2002	1	7.8.2002
2002 Eleventh	6	4.12.2002	2	(18, 20 & 21 November 2002)
2003 Twelfth	7	10 & 22 April 2003	1	8.4.2003
2003 Thirteenth	7	25.7.2003	1	21.7.2003
2003 Fourteenth Part I & II	6	4 & 5 December 2003	3	17.12.2003

STATEMENT 27

Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Name of Ministry	No. of Questions Admitted			Total
		SQ	USQ	SNQ	3+4+5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	365	4320	1	4686
2.	Atomic Energy	30	303	—	333
3.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	129	1070	—	1199
4.	Civil Aviation	219	2407	—	2626
5.	Coal & Mines	107	1338	—	1445
6.	Commerce & Industry	325	2667	1	2993
7.	Communications and Information Technology	286	3994	—	4280
8.	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	197	2051	—	2248
9.	Defence	223	1921	—	2144
10.	Development of North Eastern Region	6	55	—	61
11.	Disinvestment	55	470	—	525
12.	Environment & Forests	234	1818	—	2052
13.	External Affairs	214	1840	2	2056
14.	Finance	521	5881	1	6403
15.	Food Processing Industries	11	147	—	158
16.	Health & Family Welfare	434	3791	1	4226
17.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	45	621	—	666
18.	Home Affairs	376	2724	—	3100
19.	Human Resource Development	311	2922	—	3233
20.	Information & Broadcasting	171	1523	—	1694
21.	Labour	180	1625	—	1805
22.	Law and Justice	105	1040	1	1146
23.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	46	467	—	513
24.	Ocean Development	9	105	—	114

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	36	832	—	868
26.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	242	2838	2	3082
27.	Planning	54	759	—	813
28.	Prime Minister	2	14	—	16
29.	Parliamentary Affairs	1	15	—	16
30.	Power	239	2046	1	2286
31.	Railways	282	3838	3	4123
32.	Road Transport & Highways	64	1341	1	1406
33.	Rural Development	250	1614	—	1864
34.	Science & Technology	70	591	—	661
35.	Shipping	42	532	—	574
36.	Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries	82	1088	—	1170
37.	Social Justice & Empowerment	94	1780	—	1874
38.	Space	24	141	—	165
39.	Statistics & Programme Implementation	12	222	—	234
40.	Steel	40	700	—	740
41.	Surface Transport	42	669	1	112
42.	Textiles	133	1116	—	1249
43.	Tourism & Culture	143	1531	1	1675
44.	Tribal Affairs	34	524	—	558
45.	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	106	2001	1	2108
46.	Water Resources	143	1610	—	1753
47.	Youth Affairs & Sports	89	800	1	890

STATEMENT 28

Questions Admitted during Thirteenth Lok Sabha
(Member-wise Analysis)

Sl.No.	Name of the Member	SQ	USQ	Short Notice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A. Narendra, Shri	78	744	—	822
2.	Abdullakutty, Shri A.P.	1	78	—	79
3.	Acharia, Shri Basu Deb	84	586	1	671
4.	Acharya, Shri Prasanna	—	2	—	2
5.	Adhi Sankar, Shri	2	70	—	72
6.	Aditya Nath, Yogi	28	123	—	151
7.	Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba	39	289	—	328
8.	Ahamed, Shri E.	3	19	—	22
9.	Ahmad, Shri Daud	—	6	—	6
10.	Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	4	44	—	48
11.	Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.	8	89	—	97
12.	Alva, Shrimati Margaret	7	37	—	44
13.	Alvi, Shri Rashid	8	37	—	45
14.	Ambareesha, Shri	16	218	—	234
15.	Ambedkar, Shri Prakash Yashwant	8	153	—	161
16.	Amir Alam, Shri	3	35	—	38
17.	Angle, Shri Ramakant	—	7	—	7

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Argal, Shri Ashok	—	154	1	155
19.	Arya, Dr. Anita	1	10	—	11
20.	Athawale, Shri Ramdas	101	820	1	922
21.	Atkinson, Shri Denzil B.	—	4	—	4
22.	Azad, Shri Kirti Jha	—	12	—	12
23.	Babban Rajbhar, Shri	1	15	—	16
24.	Babbar, Shri Raj	—	9	—	9
25.	Badnore, Shri Vijayendra Pal Singh	—	3	—	3
26.	Bainda, Shri Ramchander	8	97	—	105
27.	Baitha, Shri Mahendra	—	4	—	4
28.	Baliram, Dr.	20	624	—	644
29.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	18	163	—	181
30.	Banerjee, Shrimati Jayashree	—	1	—	1
31.	Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar	38	419	—	457
32.	Barman, Shri Ranen	—	3	—	3
33.	Barwala, Shri Surendra Singh	—	25	—	25
34.	Basavanagoud, Shri Kolur	3	113	—	116
35.	Basavaraj, Shri G.S.	94	825	—	919
36.	Basu, Shri Anil	4	43	—	47
37.	Bauri, Shrimati Sandhya	—	2	—	2
38.	Baxla, Shri Joachim	1	6	—	7
39.	Behra, Shri Padmanava	—	1	—	1
40.	Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh	26	149	—	175
41.	Bhagat, Prof. Dukha	39	325	—	364
42.	Bhagora, Shri Tarachand	11	131	—	142
43.	Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	15	166	—	181
44.	Bhatia, Shri R.L.	19	163	—	182
45.	Bhura, Shri Bhan Singh	14	186	—	200
46.	Bhuria, Shri Kantilal	7	121	—	128
47.	Bind, Shri Ram Rati	2	37	—	39
48.	Bishnoi, Shri Jaswant Singh	19	308	—	327
49.	Bose, Shrimati Krishna	2	4	—	6
50.	Botcha, Shri Satyanarayana	—	2	—	2
51.	Brahmanaiah, Shri A.	78	934	—	1012
52.	Brar, Shri J.S.	63	373	—	436
53.	Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Sansuma Khunggur	4	86	—	90
54.	C. Suguna, Kumari Dr.	12	134	—	146
55.	Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy	45	360	—	405
56.	Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh	2	26	—	28
57.	Chandel, Shri Ashok Kumar Singh	11	103	—	114
58.	Chandel, Shri Suresh	26	329	—	355
59.	Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	70	479	—	549
60.	Chaudhary, Shri Haribhai	67	390	—	457

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Chaudhary, Shri Padamsen	34	160	—	194
62.	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Raghunath	2	5	—	7
63.	Chaudhari, Shri Manibhai Ramjibhai	24	189	—	213
64.	Chauhan, Shri Bal Krishna	1	110	—	111
65.	Chauhan, Shri Nandkumar Singh	2	4	—	6
66.	Chauhan, Shri Shriram	—	2	—	2
67.	Chautala, Shri Ajay Singh	61	507	—	568
68.	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	31	291	—	322
69.	Chikhalia, Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai	15	94	—	109
70.	Chinnasamy, Shri M.	6	33	—	39
71.	Choudhary, Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram	64	544	—	608
72.	Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar	11	128	—	139
73.	Choudhary, Shri Samar	7	122	—	129
74.	Choudhary, Shrimati Reena	12	169	—	181
75.	Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	54	383	—	478
76.	Chowdhary, Shri Nihal Chand	—	13	—	13
77.	Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	58	266	1	325
78.	Chowdhary, Shri Adhir	93	575	1	669
79.	Chowdhary, Shri Bikash	3	98	—	101
80.	Chowdhary, Shrimati Renuka	60	527	—	587
81.	D'Souza, Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix	—	4	—	4
82.	Daggubati, Shri Ramanaidu	19	202	—	221
83.	Dahal, Shri Bhim	11	206	—	217
84.	Dalit Ezhilmalai, Shri	2	8	—	10
85.	Das, Shri Khagen	9	63	—	72
86.	Das, Shri Nepal Chandra	—	17	—	17
87.	Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan	46	401	—	447
88.	Deepak Kumar, Shri	2	—	—	2
89.	Delkar, Shri Mohan S.	—	10	—	10
90.	Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari	4	112	—	116
91.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	1	30	—	31
92.	Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.	—	5	—	5
93.	Devi, Shrimati Kailasho	1	33	—	34
94.	Dhikle, Shri Uttamrao	16	255	—	271
95.	Dhinakaran, Shri T.T.V.	57	419	—	476
96.	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	—	8	—	8
97.	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo Harbaji	12	183	—	195
98.	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	9	59	—	68
99.	Dudi, Shri Rameshwar	6	41	—	47
100.	Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh	6	64	—	70
101.	Durai, Shri M.	2	16	—	18
102.	Eden, Shri George	3	86	—	89
103.	Elangovan, Shri P.D.	61	866	—	927

1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	Farook, Shri M.O.H.	—	15	—	15
105.	Gadde, Shri Ram Mohan	92	924	1	1017
106.	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.	41	435	—	476
107.	Gamang, Shrimati Hema	9	118	—	127
108.	Gandhi, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	27	443	—	470
109.	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka	3	40	—	43
110.	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela	20	113	—	133
111.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	31	439	—	470
112.	Gavit, Shri Ramdas Rupala	18	236	—	254
113.	Gawali, Kumari Bhavana Pundilkrao	20	285	—	305
114.	Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram	21	147	—	168
115.	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand	49	325	—	374
116.	George, Shri K. Francis	—	26	—	26
117.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	5	55	—	60
118.	Giluwa, Shri Laxman	36	248	—	284
119.	Goel, Shri Vijay	19	164	—	183
120.	Gogoi, Shri Dip	—	20	—	20
121.	Gohain, Shri Rajen	1	25	—	26
122.	Govindan, Shri T.	27	679	—	706
123.	Gowda, Shri G. Putta Swamy	73	940	1	1014
124.	Gudhe, Shri Anant	38	222	—	260
125.	Gupta, Shri Inderjeet	8	45	—	53
126.	Gogai, Shri Tarun	6	27	—	33
127.	Hamid, Shri Abdul	7	65	—	72
128.	Handique, Shri Bijoy	4	35	—	39
129.	Hansda, Shri Thomas	—	3	—	3
130.	Haokip, Shri Holkhomang	9	145	—	154
131.	Haque, Mohammad Anwarul	6	93	—	99
132.	Hassan, Shri Moinul	10	173	—	183
133.	Hussain, Chowdhary Talib	2	20	—	22
134.	Indora, Dr. Sushil Kumar	109	529	—	638
135.	Jadhav, Shri Suresh Ramrao	92	961	—	1053
136.	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	3	64	—	67
137.	Jagannath, Dr. Manda	46	437	—	483
138.	Jagathrakshakan, Dr. S.	1	27	—	28
139.	Jai Prakash, Shri	10	404	—	414
140.	Jain, Shri Pusp	4	66	—	70
141.	Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	55	393	—	448
142.	Jaiswal, Shri Jawahar Lal	—	15	—	15
143.	Jaiswal, Shri Shankar Prasad	11	82	—	93

1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash	14	166	—	180
145.	Jalappa, Shri R.L.	15	252	—	267
146.	Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	14	142	—	156
147.	Javiya, Shri G.J.	15	184	—	199
148.	Jayaseelan, Dr. A.D.K.	5	118	—	123
149.	Jha, Shri Raghunath	47	588	—	635
150.	Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh C.	2	40	—	42
151.	Jos, Shri A.C.	—	24	—	24
152.	Kaliappan, Shri K.K.	—	12	—	12
153.	Kamal Nath, Shri	33	124	—	157
154.	Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao	27	213	—	240
155.	Kanungo, Shri Trilochan	17	416	—	433
156.	Karunakaran, Shri K.	3	40	—	43
157.	Kashyap, Shri Bali Ram	—	11	—	11
158.	Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh	21	154	—	175
159.	Katara, Shri Babubhai K.	11	99	—	110
160.	Kataria, Shri Rattan Lal	37	181	—	218
161.	Katiyar, Shri Vinay	—	4	—	4
162.	Kaur, Shrimati Preneet	4	42	—	46
163.	Kaushal, Shri Raghuvir Singh	1	79	—	80
164.	Khabri, Shri Brijlal	26	125	—	151
165.	Khaire, Shri Chandrakant	57	483	—	540
166.	Khan, Shri Abdul Hasnat	6	91	—	97
167.	Khan, Shri Hassan	—	14	—	14
168.	Khan, Shri Mansoor Ali	—	3	—	3
169.	Khan, Shri Sunil	34	465	—	499
170.	Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	32	188	—	220
171.	Khandoker, Shri Akbor Ali	5	133	—	138
172.	Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C.	2	53	—	55
173.	Khanna, Shri Vinod	6	14	—	20
174.	Khunte, Shri P.R.	49	424	—	473
175.	Khurana, Shri Madan Lal	1	2	—	3
176.	Kriplani, Shri Shrichand	1	37	—	38
177.	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	19	169	—	188
178.	Krishnamraju, Shri	19	191	—	210
179.	Krishnamurthy, Shri K. Balarama	6	41	—	47
180.	Krishnamurthy, Shri K.E.	30	284	—	314
181.	Krishnan, Dr. C.	4	78	—	82
182.	Krishnaswamy, Shri A.	7	77	—	84
183.	Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
184.	Kumar, Shri Arun	31	372	—	403
185.	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	—	—	—	—
186.	Kumarasamy, Shri P.	12	57	—	69
187.	Kuppusami, Shri C.	5	52	—	57
188.	Kurup, Shri Suresh	20	179	—	199
189.	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	14	76	—	90
190.	Kyndiah, Shri P.R.	20	213	—	233
191.	Kolor, Shri Basavagoud	10	49	—	59
192.	Lahiri, Shri Samik	2	29	—	31
193.	Lepcha, Shri S.P.	—	24	—	24
194.	Kumari, Smt. Renu	—	7	—	7
195.	M. Master Mathan, Shri	5	35	—	40
196.	Mahajan, Shri Y.G.	23	227	—	250
197.	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra	—	1	—	1
198.	Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar	32	416	—	448
199.	Mahant, Dr. Charan Das	30	255	—	285
200.	Maharia, Shri Subhash	—	—	—	—
201.	Mahato, Shri Bir Singh	23	283	—	306
202.	Mahtab, Shri Bhartruhari	58	452	—	510
203.	Mahto, Shrimati Abha	—	8	—	8
204.	Majhi, Shri Parsuram	14	185	—	199
205.	Makwana, Shri Savshibhai	19	184	—	203
206.	Malaisamy, Shri K.	5	7	—	12
207.	Malhotra, Dr. Vijay Kumar	14	79	—	93
208.	Mallik, Shri Jagannath	—	4	—	4
209.	Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.	37	390	—	427
210.	Malyala, Shri Rajaiah	30	338	—	368
211.	Mandal, Shri Brahma Nand	20	274	—	294
212.	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	14	128	—	142
213.	Mandlik, Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba	81	834	—	915
214.	Mane, Shri Shivaji	86	683	—	769
215.	Mane, Shrimati Nivedita	27	249	—	276
216.	Manjay Lal, Shri	18	100	—	118
217.	Manjhi, Shri Ramjee	24	630	—	654
218.	Mann, Sardar Simranjit Singh	2	47	—	49
219.	Mann, Shri Zora Singh	27	112	—	139
220.	Meena, Shri Bherulal	12	91	—	103
221.	Meena, Shrimati Jas Kaur	35	210	—	245
222.	Meghwal, Shri Kailash	19	269	—	288
223.	Mehta, Shrimati Jayawanti	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
224.	Mistry, Shri Madhusudhan	1	19	—	20
225.	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	—	15	—	15
226.	Mishra, Shri Shyam Bihari	—	2	—	2
227.	Mohale, Shri Punnu Lal	23	249	—	272
228.	Mohan, Shri P.	—	66	—	66
229.	Mohite, Shri Subodh	71	637	—	708
230.	Mohite Patil, Shri Pratap Sinh	—	—	—	—
231.	Mohol, Shri Ashok N.	134	1066	—	1200
232.	Mollah, Shri Hannan	17	149	—	166
233.	Mookherjee, Shri Satya Brata	—	1	—	1
234.	Moorthy, Shri A.K.	—	31	—	31
235.	Munda, Shri Kariya	—	1	—	1
236.	Muni Lall, Shri	—	1	—	1
237.	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	6	93	—	99
238.	Muraleedharan, Shri K.	23	163	—	186
239.	Murmu, Shri Rupchand	4	51	—	55
240.	Murmu, Shri Salkhan	—	15	—	15
241.	Murthi, Dr. M.V.V.S.	117	940	—	1057
242.	Murugesan, Shri S.	4	57	—	61
243.	Muttemwar, Shri Vilas	125	1105	—	1230
244.	Nagmani, Shri	7	75	—	82
245.	Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh	119	970	—	1090
246.	Naik, Shri Ali Mohd.	—	28	—	28
247.	Naik, Shri Ram	—	—	—	—
248.	Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso	3	49	—	52
249.	Narah, Shrimati Ranee	4	81	—	85
250.	Nayak, Shri Ananta	50	751	—	801
251.	Nishad, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	—	12	—	12
252.	Nitish Kumar, Shri	—	—	—	—
253.	Ola, Shri Sis Ram	1	10	—	11
254.	Oram, Shri Jual	4	9	—	13
255.	Osmani, Shri A.F. Golam	15	58	—	73
256.	Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin	95	986	—	1081
257.	Padmanabham, Shri Mudragada	3	17	—	20
258.	Pal, Dr. Mahendra Singh	3	23	—	26
259.	Pal, Shri Rupchand	4	32	—	36
260.	Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.	3	9	—	12
261.	Panda, Shri Prabodh	30	224	1	254

1	2	3	4	5	6
262.	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	90	644	—	734
263.	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	47	354	—	401
264.	Pandiyan, Shri P.H.	—	25	—	26
265.	Panja, Dr. Ajit Kumar	—	10	—	10
266.	Paranjpe, Shri Prakash	—	3	—	3
267.	Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh	41	427	—	468
268.	Parthasarathi, Shri B.K.	21	183	—	204
269.	Pasi, Shri Suresh	3	61	—	64
270.	Passi, Shri Raj Narain	6	65	—	71
271.	Paswan, Dr. Sanjay	27	197	—	224
272.	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	7	48	—	55
273.	Paswan, Shri Ramchandra	12	144	—	156
274.	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo	36	284	—	310
275.	Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar	9	50	—	59
276.	Patel, Dr. Ashok	61	355	—	416
277.	Patel, Shri Chandresh	30	308	—	338
278.	Patel, Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai	6	130	—	136
279.	Patel, Shri Dharm Raj Singh	2	31	—	33
280.	Patel, Shri Atmaram Bhai	—	3	—	3
281.	Patel, Shri Dinsha	15	206	—	221
282.	Patel, Shri Mansinh	64	409	—	473
283.	Patel, Shri Prahlad Singh	26	222	—	248
284.	Patil, Shri Amarsinh Vasantrao	—	2	—	2
285.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.	34	224	—	258
286.	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe	—	1	—	1
287.	Patil, Shri Basangouda R.	5	56	—	61
288.	Patil, Shri Bhaskarrao	20	126	—	146
289.	Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb	20	202	—	222
290.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.	12	342	—	354
291.	Patil, Shri R.S.	30	271	—	301
292.	Patil, Shri Shriniwas	26	176	—	202
293.	Patil, Shri Uttamrao	11	212	—	223
294.	Patnaik, Smt. Kumudini	3	42	—	45
295.	Pawaiya, Shri Jaibhan Singh	42	231	—	273
296.	Pawar, Shri Sharad	—	1	—	1
297.	Pilot, Smt. Rama	—	14	—	14
298.	Ponnuswamy, Shri E.	—	30	—	30
299.	Potai, Shri Sohan	1	5	—	6
300.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh	—	1	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
301.	Pradhan, Dr. Debendra	—	9	—	9
302.	Pradhan, Shri Ashok	5	77	—	82
303.	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.	1	23	—	24
304.	Premajam, Prof. A.K.	17	146	—	174
305.	Puglia, Shri Naresh	114	899	—	1013
306.	Radhakrishnan, Shri C.P.	3	54	—	57
307.	Radhakrishnan, Shri Pon	1	22	—	23
308.	Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala	33	227	—	260
309.	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore	108	519	—	627
310.	Rajbangshi, Shri Madhab	—	13	—	13
311.	Rajendran, Shri P.	16	151	—	167
312.	Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu Yadav, Shri	2	23	—	25
313.	Rajukhedi, Shri Gajendra Singh	10	127	—	137
314.	Ram Sajivan, Shri	—	15	—	15
315.	Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	12	199	—	211
316.	Ramaiah, Dr. Bolla Bulli	16	121	—	237
317.	Ramaiah, Shri Gunipati	21	226	—	247
318.	Ramshakal, Shri	53	360	—	413
319.	Ramulu, Shri H.G.	5	71	—	76
320.	Rana, Shri Kashiram	—	1	—	1
321.	Rana, Shri Raju	—	2	—	2
322.	Rao, Dr. D.V.G. Shankar	10	91	—	101
323.	Rao, Shri Ganta Sreenivasa	19	286	—	305
324.	Rao, Shri Y.V.	51	487	—	538
325.	Rashtrapal, Shri Pravin	26	298	—	324
326.	Rathwa, Shri Ramsinh	2	81	—	83
327.	Rau, Shrimati Prabha	23	207	—	230
328.	Ravi, Shri Sheesh Ram Singh	28	490	—	518
329.	Rawale, Shri Mohan	41	471	—	512
330.	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	25	266	—	291
331.	Rawat, Shri Pradeep	—	—	—	—
332.	Rawat, Shri Ramsagar	3	75	—	78
333.	Ray, Shri Bishnu Pada	1	102	—	103
334.	Reddy, Shri A.P. Jithender	5	190	—	195
335.	Reddy, Shri B.V.N.	2	51	—	53
336.	Reddy, Shri Chada Suresh	18	126	—	144
337.	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	23	98	—	121
338.	Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender	18	196	—	214

1	2	3	4	5	6
339.	Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana	55	211	—	266
340.	Reddy, Shri N.R.K.	3	24	—	27
341.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	—	—	—	—
342.	Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda	67	734	—	801
343.	Renu Kumari, Shrimati	13	188	—	201
344.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	8	32	—	40
345.	Rizwan Zahir, Shri	2	23	—	25
346.	Rongpi, Dr. Jayant	4	48	—	52
347.	Roy, Shri Subodh	20	237	—	257
348.	Roy, Shri Amar	22	436	—	458
349.	Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap	7	54	—	61
350.	Sahu, Shri Anadi	2	60	—	62
351.	Sahu, Shri Tarachand	—	11	—	11
352.	Sai, Shri Vishnudeo	—	54	—	54
353.	Saiduzzama, Shri	13	262	—	275
354.	Samantray, Shri Prabhat	31	356	—	387
355.	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.	1	17	—	18
356.	Sanghani, Shri Dileep	17	117	—	134
357.	Sangtam, Shri K.A.	7	84	—	91
358.	Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh	1	50	—	51
359.	Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay	—	5	—	5
360.	Sankhwar, Shri Pyare Lal	—	—	—	—
361.	Sar, Shri Nikhilananda	3	22	—	25
362.	Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed	127	858	—	985
363.	Sarkar, Dr. Bikram	2	1	—	3
364.	Saroj, Shri Tufani	23	252	—	275
365.	Saroja, Shrimati Sushila	—	144	—	144
366.	Saroja, Dr. V.	52	417	—	469
367.	Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh	—	11	—	11
368.	Sayeed, Shri P.M.	—	—	—	—
369.	Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.	41	226	—	267
370.	Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M.	77	435	—	512
371.	Sen, Shrimati Minati	12	164	—	176
372.	Sengupta, Dr. Nitish	9	78	—	87
373.	Seth, Shri Lakshman	11	135	—	146
374.	Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	—	8	—	8
375.	Shah, Shri Manabendra	—	—	—	—
376.	Shahabuddin, Mohd.	24	212	—	236

1	2	3	4	5	6
377.	Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid	51	438	—	489
378.	Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh	30	168	—	198
379.	Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram	20	191	—	211
380.	Shanmugam, Shri N.T.	15	150	—	165
381.	Shanta Kumar, Shri	—	—	—	—
382.	Sharma, Capt. Satish	—	—	—	—
383.	Shashi Kumar, Shri	1	55	—	56
384.	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.	—	2	—	2
385.	Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan	—	—	—	—
386.	Sikdar, Shri Tapan	—	—	—	—
387.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	61	617	—	678
388.	Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar	93	654	—	747
389.	Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari	17	138	1	156
390.	Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder	—	—	—	—
391.	Singh, Ch. Tejveer	2	30	—	32
392.	Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad	53	590	—	643
393.	Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	2	4	—	6
394.	Singh, Dr. Raman	—	—	—	—
395.	Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh	20	173	—	193
396.	Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj	—	5	—	5
397.	Singh, Sardar Buta	2	71	—	73
398.	Singh, Shri Ajit	6	32	—	38
399.	Singh, Shri Bahadur	2	34	—	36
400.	Singh, Shri Balbir	—	10	—	10
401.	Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan	7	126	—	133
402.	Singh, Shri C.N.	90	740	1	831
403.	Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan	71	391	—	462
404.	Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap	—	43	—	43
405.	Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay	19	126	—	145
406.	Singh, Shri Charanjit	—	3	—	3
407.	Singh, Shri Chhattrapal	—	26	—	26
408.	Singh, Shri Digvijay	—	—	—	—
409.	Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra	1	46	—	47
410.	Singh, Shri Khel Sai	—	9	—	9
411.	Singh, Shri Lakshman	2	27	—	29
412.	Singh, Shri Maheshwar	19	213	—	232
413.	Singh, Shri Prabhunath	51	750	—	801
414.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	23	322	—	345
415.	Singh, Shri Rajo	60	862	—	922

1	2	3	4	5	6
416.	Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	29	300	—	329
417.	Singh, Shri Ramanand	18	205	—	223
418.	Singh, Shri Ramjivan	32	303	—	335
419.	Singh, Shri Rampal	50	226	—	276
420.	Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba	—	12	—	12
421.	Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad	1	2	—	3
422.	Singh, Shrimati Kanti	32	197	—	229
423.	Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna	29	184	—	213
424.	Singh, Shrimati Shyama	152	868	2	1022
425.	Sinha, Shri Manoj	1	15	—	16
426.	Sivakumar, Shri V.S.	2	143	—	145
427.	Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh	15	119	—	134
428.	Somaiya, Shri Kirit	73	718	—	791
429.	Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar	40	353	—	398
430.	Soren, Shri Shibu	—	6	—	6
431.	Sreenivasan, Shri C.	26	311	—	337
432.	Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava	23	227	—	250
433.	Subba, Shri M.K.	1	348	—	349
434.	Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M.	16	303	—	319
435.	Sudheeran, Shri V.M.	9	78	—	87
436.	Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	73	457	—	530
437.	Suresh, Shri Kodikunil	20	232	—	252
438.	Swain, Shri Kharabela	7	42	—	49
439.	Swami, Shri Chinmayanand	23	113	—	136
440.	Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B.	32	282	—	314
441.	Thakor, Shri Punjaji Sadaji	—	2	—	2
442.	Thakur, Shri Ramsheth	120	977	—	1097
443.	Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su.	15	136	—	151
444.	Thomas, Shri P.C.	41	313	—	344
445.	Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari	—	9	—	9
446.	Tiwari, Shri N.D.	3	40	—	43
447.	Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal	54	416	—	470
448.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	37	180	—	217
449.	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	—	8	—	8
450.	Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh	—	2	—	2
451.	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani	5	17	—	22
452.	Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore	—	8	—	8
453.	Uma Bharati, Kumari	—	4	—	4
454.	Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh	26	155	—	181
455.	Vaidya, Shri Vishnu Datt	2	75	—	77

1	2	3	4	5	6
456.	Vaiko, Shri	7	69	—	76
457.	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas	30	216	—	246
458.	Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.	25	143	—	168
459.	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra	2	83	—	85
460.	Venkataswamy, Dr. N.	26	206	—	232
461.	Venkateswarlu, Shri B.	10	88	—	98
462.	Venkateswarlu, Prof. Ummareddy	104	1110	—	1214
463.	Venugopal, Dr. S.	16	100	—	116
464.	Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh	17	97	—	114
465.	Verma, Prof. Rita	2	50	—	52
466.	Verma, Shri Beni Prasad	—	3	—	3
467.	Verma, Shri Rajesh	1	40	—	41
468.	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh	—	2	—	2
469.	Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash	13	297	—	310
470.	Vetriselvan, Shri V.	45	373	—	418
471.	Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M.	10	69	—	79
472.	Vijaya Kumar, Shrimati G.	—	2	—	2
473.	Vijayan, Shri A.K.S.	—	20	—	20
474.	Virendra Kumar, Shri	21	322	—	343
475.	Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma	17	99	—	116
476.	Vyas, Dr. Girija	—	37	—	37
477.	Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.	54	668	—	722
478.	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman	24	201	—	225
479.	Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar	—	11	—	11
480.	Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad	36	213	—	249
481.	Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha	10	91	—	101
482.	Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh	84	648	—	732
483.	Yadav, Shri Akhilesh	3	40	—	43
484.	Yadav, Shri Balram Singh	3	45	—	48
485.	Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra	7	41	—	48
486.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	2	23	—	25
487.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh	—	6	—	6
488.	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra	36	288	—	324
489.	Yadav, Shri Pradip	4	22	—	26
490.	Yadav, Shri Ramakant	1	—	—	1
491.	Yerrannaidu, Shri K.	52	485	—	537
492.	Zahedi, Shri Mahboob	9	237	—	246
493.	Zawma, Shri Vanlal	1	6	—	7

STATEMENT 29

Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Name of Ministry	No. of Questions Admitted			Total
		SQ	USQ	SNQ	3+4+5
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	365	4320	1	4686
2.	Atomic Energy	30	303	—	333
3.	Chemicals & Fertilisers	129	1070	—	1199
4.	Civil Aviation	219	2407	—	2626
5.	Coal & Mines	107	1338	—	1445
6.	Commerce & Industry	325	2667	1	2993
7.	Communication and Information Technology	286	3994	—	4280
8.	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	197	2051	—	2248
9.	Defence	223	1921	—	2144
10.	Development of North Eastern Region	6	55	—	61
11.	Disinvestment	55	470	—	525
12.	Environment & Forests	234	1818	—	2052
13.	External Affairs	214	1840	2	2056
14.	Finance	521	5881	1	6403
15.	Food Processing Industries	11	147	—	158
16.	Health & Family Welfare	434	3791	1	4226
17.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	45	621	—	666
18.	Home Affairs	376	2724	—	3100
19.	Human Resource Development	311	2922	—	3233
20.	Information & Broadcasting	171	1523	—	1694
21.	Labour	180	1625	—	1805
22.	Law and Justice	105	1040	1	1146
23.	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	46	467	—	513
24.	Ocean Development	9	105	—	114
25.	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	36	832	—	868
26.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	242	2838	2	3082
27.	Planning	54	759	—	813
28.	Prime Minister	2	14	—	16
29.	Parliamentary Affairs	1	15	—	16
30.	Power	239	2046	1	2286
31.	Railways	282	3838	3	4123
32.	Road Transport & Highways	64	1341	1	1406

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Rural Development	250	1614	—	1864
34.	Science & Technology	70	591	—	661
35.	Shipping	42	532	—	574
36.	Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries	82	1088	—	1170
37.	Social Justice & Empowerment	94	1780	—	1874
38.	Space	24	141	—	165
39.	Statistics & Programme Implementation	12	222	—	234
40.	Steel	40	700	—	740
41.	Surface Transport	42	669	1	112
42.	Textiles	133	1116	—	1249
43.	Tourism & Culture	143	1531	1	1675
44.	Tribal Affairs	34	524	—	558
45.	Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation	106	2001	1	2108
46.	Water Resources	143	1610	—	1753
47.	Youth Affairs & Sports	89	800	1	890

5

LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL BUSINESS

Legislation

Under the Constitution, India is a Union of States. All legislative power is, therefore, divided between the Centre and the States. Briefly the scheme of distribution of legislative powers is that Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to matters enumerated in List-I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, called the Union List. The State legislatures have exclusive power to make laws with respect to matters enumerated in List-II, *i.e.* the State List. However, in certain contingencies *e.g.* when the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution under article 249 empowering the Parliament to make law on a State Subject or the legislatures of two or more States ask Parliament to do so by way of their resolutions or a State is under President's Rule and all powers of the State Legislature are vested in the Parliament, Parliament can make laws on subjects enumerated in the State List. List-III is called the Concurrent List, comprises subjects about which both Parliament and the Legislatures of the States have concurrent power. However, in the event of a repugnancy between the Central and the State law so make, the Central law would prevail. Since residuary powers vest in Parliament, it can also make laws in areas not specifically enumerated in any of the three lists included in the Seventh Schedule.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, Parliament is required to make laws as also amend the Constitution as and when such a need is felt. Law-making is still the predominant function of Parliament even though it is not its only function as the Parliament is expected to play a multifunctional role today.

The legislative process starts with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal, put in proper form which, when passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a Private Member. In the former case, it is known as a Government Bill and in the latter case it is known as a Private Member's Bill. Money Bills [*viz.* Bills which contain only provisions for the imposition, abolition, alteration or regulation of taxes; for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund; and other matters mentioned in clause (1) of the article 110 of the Constitution] can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

When a Bill has been introduced, the member in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. After opinions on a Bill have been received, they are examined and edited. After editing and consolidation, these opinions are printed as 'Papers to the Bill' and are laid on the Table by the member-in-charge of the Bill.

At times depending upon the nature and complexity of the Bills they are referred to Select Committees for examination and for making reports thereon at the second stage of reading. Bills may likewise be referred, with the concurrence of the Rajya Sabha, to Joint Committees which are composed of members of both the Houses. Such Select or Joint Committees are ad hoc Committees as are appointed for consideration of particular Bills referred to them. With the introduction of the Departmentally Related Standing Committee (DRSC) System with effect from 8 April 1993, Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments are also referred to the respective Standing Committees by the Speaker, Lok Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for examination and for making reports thereon.

The Bill as introduced or as reported on by the Select or Joint or Departmentally Related Standing Committee, as the case may be, is considered clause by clause. At this stage amendments are allowed. When the Bill has been considered clause by clause and all its schedules and other parts have been considered and voted, the member-in-charge can move that the Bill be passed. The discussion at this stage is that the Bill as it has emerged may be passed or rejected.

After a Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence. In regard to the Money Bills, the Lok Sabha has got the exclusive power to legislate and the Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments therein. It must return such a Bill to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days from the date of its receipt. It is open to the Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, with regard to a Money Bill. If the Lok Sabha accepts any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha and accepted by the Lok Sabha. But, if the Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha without any of the amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha. If a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to the Lok Sabha within the said period of fourteen days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha.

If a Bill, other than a Money Bill, passed by one House :s rejected by the other House or the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill or more than six months elapse from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses, the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting, with amendment, if any, accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

When a Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent for the President's assent. The Bill becomes an Act only after the President's assent has been given thereto.

The President can give his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill. The President can also return the Bill (except a Money Bill) with his recommendations to the Houses for reconsideration, and if the Houses pass the Bill again with or without amendments, the Bill has to be assented to by the President. However, in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, after it is passed by the Houses with the requisite special majority and, where necessary, ratified by the State Legislatures, the President has to accord his assent thereto.

Legislation by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

A. Bills

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 297 Government Bills were passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. Of these, 14 Bills were to amend the Constitution. These included: the Constitution Amendment Bill making the right to education as a Fundamental Right, the Constitution Amendment Bill restricting the size of the Council of Ministers and amending Anti-Defection Law by omitting the provisions relating to splits; and the Constitution Amendment Bill to include four more languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Among other Bills passed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha were the three Bills of the year 2000 which paved the way for creation of new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand. The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was passed in the Joint Sitting of Parliament on 26 March 2002.

A subject-wise break-up of the Bills passed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha reveals that as many as 54 Bills were on Infrastructure including Transport related matters followed closely by 53 on Financial Matters. On the whole, there were 158 enactments on Economic and Financial Matters including infrastructure.

In the arena of Private Members' Bills as many as 343 such Bills were introduced but none was passed.

It may be mentioned that incidentally no Bill—whether Government or a Private Members' Bill—was circulated for eliciting public opinion during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

B. Promulgation of Ordinances

Article 123 of the Constitution provides that if at any time, except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist when render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him require. Such an Ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. An Ordinance has, however, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration six weeks from the assembly of Parliament unless it is replaced by a parliamentary legislation. Alternatively, it could be withdrawn by the Government or allowed to lapse at the expiration of the period of six weeks from the date of reassembly of Parliament following promulgation of the Ordinance.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 33 Ordinances were promulgated by the President, of which 25 were transformed into Acts by necessary legislation. Two Ordinances were such in respect of which the corresponding Bills could not be passed due to dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Three Ordinances were also promulgated during the interlude between the dissolution of the Twelfth Lok Sabha and the constitution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. All the three Ordinances were replaced by Acts. Necessary Bills were introduced, passed and assented to in this regard.

C. Joint Sitting

During the Ninth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha the President of India summoned a joint sitting of Parliament on 26 March 2002 for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002. This was for the third time that a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament was summoned. Earlier, on two occasions, joint sittings of Parliament were summoned in connection with (i) The Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961; and (ii) The Banking Service Commission Bill, 1978.

On 24 October 2001, the President of India had promulgated the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (POTO) to combat terrorism legally. The promulgation of POTO met with opposition from various quarters and the Bill to replace it by a law could not be introduced in Parliament during the Winter Session 2001 and the Ordinance was allowed to lapse. As such POTO was repromulgated by the President of India on 30 December 2001. Unless enacted into law, the Ordinance was to lapse at the expiry of six weeks' period from the date of the First Sitting of Parliament following its promulgation. The Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8 March 2002 amidst protest by members of the Opposition. Later, the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on 18 March 2002 with 264 members supporting and 148 members opposing it. The Bill was then taken up in the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2002 wherein the Motion to consider the Bill was defeated by 15 votes with 98 members voting in favour and 113 against it. Thus, it was established that the two Houses were not

in agreement on the Bill and the deadlock could only be resolved through a joint sitting of the Parliament as per provisions of article 108(1) of the Constitution. The Government, therefore, sought and obtained the Presidential approval for a joint sitting. The President, *vide* his communication dated 22 March 2002, issued in exercise of his power under article 108(3) of the Constitution, summoned both the Houses to meet at a Joint Sitting on 26 March 2002 for dealing with the Prevention of Terrorism Bill.

On 26 March 2002, the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani moved the Prevention of Terrorism bill as passed by the Lok Sabha and rejected by the Rajya Sabha, to make provisions for the prevention of, and for dealing with, terrorist activities and matters connected therewith. The Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed, who was discharging the functions of the Speaker, presided over the sitting. Twenty-six members took part in the discussion in which the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee intervened. Later, Shri L.K. Advani replied to the discussion. At the end of the discussion, Division took place on the motion with Ayes-425; and Noes-294. Accordingly, the motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Statement 30 indicates the volume of legislation passed, year-wise, during the years 1935 to 2004. **Statements 31 to 34** show the Bills passed, subject-wise listings of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees, Ordinances promulgated by the President during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as also during the intervening period between the dissolution of the Twelfth Lok Sabha and the constitution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha respectively. The Ordinances which were transformed into Acts have also been indicated.

Financial Business during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

In respect of every financial year, the President causes to be laid before both Houses of Parliament an annual financial statement or the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India. The annual financial statement, otherwise known as the 'Budget', is presented in two parts *viz.*, the Railway Budget pertaining to Railway Finance and the General Budget which give an overall picture of the financial position of the Government of India, excluding the Railways.

While the Railway Budget is presented to th Lok Sabha by the Minister of Railways sometime in th third week of February every year, the General Budget i presented by the Minister of Finance generally on the las working day of February. The Budget is presented with a Budget Speech. This speech is in two parts : Part A contains 'a general economic survey' of the country and Part B 'the taxation proposals for the ensuing financial year'. A copy of the Budget is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha at the conclusion of the speech of the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha. Soon thereafter, the Finance Minister introduces the Finance Bill which contains the taxation proposals.

As no money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the relevant appropriations made by law, a Bill called 'Appropriation Bill' is also introduced to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet the grants made by the House and the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

A week or ten days after the presentation of the respective Budgets, they come up for general discussion. Thereafter the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/ Departments are examined by the concerned Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) of Parliament. After the presentation of the Reports by all the DRSCs, the Demands for Grants of the individual Ministries/Departments are taken up for discussion and voting.

A certain number of days or hours are allotted for the discussion of all the demands. It often happens, however, that not all the demands are discussed during or within the allotted number of days. On the last of the allotted day, therefore, all the demands remaining undiscussed by that time are put by the Speaker in the form of question necessary to dispose them of. This has come to be called 'the guillotine'. The guillotine is applied without any motion preceding it. The whole exercise relating to the Budget culminates in the passing of the Appropriation and the Finance Bills. **Statement 35** shows the details about the Financial Business discussed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 30

Volume of Legislation Passed

Year	Number of Bills passed and assented to
1	2
1935	14
1936	24
1937	29
1938	26
1939	42
1940	42
1941	27
1942	26
1943	30

1	2
1944	18
1945	11
1946	38
1947	58
1948	62
1949	77
1950	80
1951	72
1952	82
1953	58
1954	54
1955	60
1956	106
1957	68
1958	59
1959	63
1960	67
1961	63
1962	68
1963	58
1964	56
1965	51
1966	57
1967	38
1968	67
1969	58
1970	53
1971	87
1972	82
1973	70
1974	68
1975	57
1976	118
1977	48
1978	50
1979	32
1980	72
1981	62
1982	73
1983	49
1984	73
1985	92
1986	71
1987	61
1988	71
1989	38
1990	30
1991	63
1992	44
1993	75
1994	61
1995	45
1996	36
1997	35
1998	29
1999	50
2000	60
2001	57
2002	79
2003	58
2004*	20

* Upto 5 February 2004. The Thirteenth Lok Sabha was dissolved on 6 February 2004.

STATEMENT 31

Analytical Chart Regarding Bills Passed by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

(A) Government Bills

Sl. No.		Sessions														
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	
															I	II
1.	No. of Sittings during which Bills were considered	2	14	15	15	11	7	17	8	20	7	21	21	7	10	3
2.	No. of Bills introduced	8 (Nil)	14 (11)	26 (6)	14 (10)	20 (6)	12 (6)	24 (14)	10 (6)	31 (6)	10 (8)	17 (7)	27 (4)	15 (3)	16 (7)	6 (Nil)
3.	No. of Bills considered	4	21	27	21	17	18	35	11	38	12	37	26	12	22	8
4.	No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	No. of Bills referred to Standing Committee(s)	Nil	9	8	1	13	3	16	1	8	1	4	12	13	12	1
6.	No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1#	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil
7.	No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	No. of Bills passed by both the Houses	4	19	24	23	16	12	38	10	35	10	42	21	13	22	8
9.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
11.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	4	8	14	18	27	28	31	36	37	43	30	34	42	37	43*
12.	No. of Amendments tabled	2	192	153	288	228	200	198	75	241	86	443	322	78	138	10
13.	No. of Amendments moved	1	41	126	120	106	105	120	27	148	23	364	290	41	31	4
14.	No. of Amendments withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
15.	No. of Amendments accepted	1	4	84	38	47	84	113	6	136	11	273	229	21	27	4
16.	No. of Amendments negatived	Nil	37	42	82	59	21	7	21	12	12	91	61	20	3	Nil

Bill passed by Lok Sabha was withdrawn in Rajya Sabha.

* All the 43 Bills pending at the end of the Session lapsed on dissolution of 13th Lok Sabha on 6.2.2004.

NOTE: Figures in parenthesis against Sl. No. 2 show the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(B) Private Members' Bills

Sl. No.		Sessions														
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	
															I	II
1.	No. of sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered	Nil	1	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	Nil
2.	No. of Bills introduced	Nil	48	60	45	6	20	60	12	39	9	7	19	15	3	Nil
3.	No. of Bills were considered	Nil	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	Nil
4.	No. of Bills referred to Select/Joint/ Standing Committees	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	Nil	2	1	1	Nil	3	Nil	2	Nil	1	2	2	3	Nil
6.	No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
7.	No. of Bills removed from Register of pending Bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	5	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	12	8	4	29	2	2
8.	No. of Bills circulated for opinion	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	No. of Bills on which motion for circulation negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	No. of Bills originating in Lok Sabha returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to by Lok Sabha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	No. of Bills passed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
14.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the session	Nil	48	106	149	149	169	224	235	272	269	267	280	263	261	259*
15.	No. of amendments tabled	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	3	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	No. of amendments moved	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	No. of amendments withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	No. of amendments accepted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	No. of amendments negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* All the 259 Bills pending at the end of the session lapsed due to dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on 6 February 2004.

STATEMENT 32

Enactments by Parliament during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha
(Acts indicated with (*) were treated as Money Bills)

Administrative

1. The Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000.
2. The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000.
3. The Bihar Reorganisation Act, 2000.
4. The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Act, 2000.
5. The Government of Union Territories and the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2001.
6. The Uttar Pradesh Reorganization (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Agriculture

1. Food Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2000.
2. The Sugarcane Control Additional Powers (Repeal) Act, 2000.
3. The UP Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001.
4. The Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2001.
5. The Food Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2001.
6. The Live-Stock Importation (Amendment) Act, 2001.
7. The Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Repeal Act, 2001.
8. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act, 2001.
9. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Repealing Act, 2002.
10. The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2002.
11. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002.
12. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002.
13. The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2002.
14. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Banking

1. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.
2. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2000.
3. The National Housing Bank (Amendment) Act, 2000.
4. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Act, 2000.
5. The Chit Funds (Amendment) Act, 2001.
6. The Insurance Laws (Transfer of Business and Emergency Provisions) Repeal Act, 2001*.
7. The Banking Companies (Legal Practitioners Clients Accounts) Repeal Act, 2001.
8. The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 2002.
9. The Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2002.
10. The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Act, 2002.
11. The Industrial Development Bank (Transfer of Undertaking) and Repeal Bill, 2003.
12. The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Act, 2003.
13. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Act, 2003.*

Constitutional

1. The Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Act, 1999.
2. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000.
3. The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Act, 2000.
4. The Constitution (Eighty-second Amendment) Act, 2000.
5. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000.
6. The Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001
7. The Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2001.
8. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002.
9. The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2002.

0. The Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act, 2002.
11. The Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act, 2002.
12. The Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act, 2002.
13. The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003.
14. The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003.

Education

1. The Mizoram University Act, 2000.
2. The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Amendment Act, 2001.
3. The Indian Universities (Repeal) Act, 2001.
4. The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Repeal Act, 2001.
5. The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002.
6. The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Act, 2002.
7. The Delhi University (Amendment) Act, 2002.
8. The Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Repeal Act, 2002.

Financial

1. The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1999*.
2. The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1999*.
3. The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 1999.
4. The Securities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1999*.
5. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1999.
6. The Foreign Exchanges Management Act, 1999.
7. The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2000*.
8. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2000*.
9. The Appropriation Act, 2000*.
10. The Finance Act, 2000*.
11. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2000*.
12. The Direct Tax Laws (Miscellaneous) Repeal Act, 2000.
13. The State Financial Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2000*.
14. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2000*.
15. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2000*.
16. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2000*.
17. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 2000*.
18. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001*.
19. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2001*.
20. The Appropriation Act, 2001.
21. The Finance Act, 2001*.
22. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2001.
23. The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 2001*.
24. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2001*.
25. The Manipur Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2001*.
26. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2001*.
27. The Manipur Appropriation Act, 2001*.
28. The Appropriation Act, 2002*.
29. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 2002*.
30. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2002*.
31. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2002*.
32. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act, 2002*.
33. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2002*.
34. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2002.
35. The Finance Act, 2002.
36. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 2002.
37. The Securities and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002*.
38. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Act, 2002*.
39. The Appropriation (No.6) Act, 2002*.
40. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002*.
41. The Custom Tariff (Amendment) Act, 2003*.
42. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2003.
43. The Appropriation Act, 2003*.
44. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2003.
45. The Finance Act, 2003*.
46. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 2003.
47. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
48. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 2003*.

49. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003*.
50. The Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 2003*.
51. The Finance Act, 2004*.
52. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 2004*.
53. The Appropriation Act, 2004*.

Health

1. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2000.
2. The Vaccination (Repeal) Act, 2001.
3. The Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2001.
4. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2001.
5. The St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Act, 2002.
6. The All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2002.
7. The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002.
8. The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002.
9. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2002.
10. The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Repeal Act, 2002.
11. The Pre-natal Diagnostics Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2002.
12. The Infant Milk Substitutes Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Act, 2003.
13. The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003.
14. The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

Industry

1. The Cotton Textiles (Repeal) Act, 2000*.
2. The Cotton Textiles Cess (Repeal) Act, 2000.
3. The Cotton Cloth (Repeal) Act, 2000.
4. The Iron and Steel Companies (Amalgamation and Takeover Laws) Repeal Act, 2000.
5. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2000.
6. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2000.
7. The Jute Manufactures Cess (Amendment) Ac 2000*.
8. The Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 200
9. The Competition Act, 2002.
10. The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Repeal Act, 2003.

Infrastructure including Transport

1. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1999.
2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1999*.
3. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2000.
4. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 2000*.
5. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 2000*.
6. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 2000*.
7. The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Act, 2000.
8. The Indian Power Alcohol (Repeal) Act, 2000.
9. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 2000*.
10. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 2000*.
11. The Coal India (Regulation of Transfer and Validation) Act, 2000.
12. The Central Road Fund Act, 2000.
13. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5, Act, 2000*.
14. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 2001*.
15. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 2001*.
16. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 2001*.
17. The Electricity Regulatory Commission (Amendment) Act, 2001.
18. The Indian Railway Companies (Repeal) Bill, 2001.
19. The Railway Companies (Substitution of Parties in Civil Proceedings) Repeal Act, 2001.
20. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2001.
21. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2001.
22. The Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
23. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 2001*.
24. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 2001*.

25. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account, Act, 2002*.
26. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 2002*.
27. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 2002*.
28. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 2002*.
29. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 2002*.
30. The Petroleum (Berar Extension) Repeal Act, 2002.
31. The Delhi Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.
32. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2002.
33. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5, Act, 2002*.
34. The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002.
35. The Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.
36. The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002.
37. The Foreign Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2002*.
38. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Validation of Electricity Tax) Act and other Laws (Repeal) Act, 2002.
39. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 2003*.
40. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 2003*.
41. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 2003*.
42. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Act, 2003*.
43. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4, Act, 2003*.
44. The Airport Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2003.
45. The Electricity Act, 2003.
46. The Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 2003.
47. The Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Act, 2003.
48. The Railways (Amendment) Act, 2003.
49. The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003.
50. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 2003.
51. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003.
52. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 2004*.
53. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2, Act, 2004*.
54. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 2004*.

Internal Security including Defence

1. The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Act, 1999.
2. The Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1999.
3. The Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Amendment Act, 2000.
4. The Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000.
5. Border Security Force (Amendment) Act, 2000.
6. Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 2000.
7. The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001.
8. The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.
9. The Coast Guard (Amendment) Act, 2002.
10. The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Act, 2003.
11. The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Labour

1. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2000.
2. The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision (Repeal) Act, 2001.
3. The Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001.
4. The Cine-workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Act, 2001.
5. The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance Repeal Act, 2001.
6. The Negotiable Instrument (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002.

Legal

1. The Indian Majority (Amendment) Act, 1999.
2. The Administrative General (Amendment) Act, 1999.
3. The Notaries (Amendment) Act, 1999.
4. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 1999.
5. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999.
6. The Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) and the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Repeal Act, 2000.
7. The Judicial Administration Laws (Repeal) Bill, 2001.
8. The Repealing and Amending Act, 2001.

9. The Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 2001.
10. The Registration and other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001.
11. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001.
12. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001.
13. The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Act, 2001.
14. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001.
15. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002.
16. The Indian Succession (Amendment) Act, 2002.
17. The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Act, 2002.
18. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002.
19. The Indian Evidence (Amendment) Act, 2002.
20. The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 2002.
21. The High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2002.*
22. The Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002.*
23. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003.
24. The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Legislative

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1999.
2. The President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Act, 2000*.
3. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2000.
4. The Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Amendment Act, 2000.
5. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 2001.
6. The Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2001.
7. The Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) and other Laws Repeal Act, 2001.
8. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leader of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2002.
9. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 2002.
10. The Delimitation Act, 2002.
11. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2002.
12. The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Second Amendment) Act, 2002.
13. The Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Repeal Act, 2002.
14. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 2002.
15. The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 2002.
16. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2002.
17. The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003.
18. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003
19. The Election and other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003.
20. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 2003.
21. The Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2003.
22. The Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Social Welfare

1. The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.
2. The Rehabilitation Council of India (Amendment) Act, 2000.
3. The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000.
4. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2001.
5. The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Amendment) Act, 2001.
6. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 2002.
7. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.
8. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.
9. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Trade

1. The Trade Marks Act, 1999.
2. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
3. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1999.
4. The Design Act, 2000.
5. The Semi-conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Act, 2000.
6. The Multimodel Transportation of Goods (Amendment) Act, 2000.
7. The Hyderabad Export Duties Validation Repeal Act, 2001*.
8. The Patents (Amendment) Act, 2002.

Others

1. The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 1999*.
2. The Information Technology Act, 2000.
3. The Insecticides (Amendment) Act, 2000.
4. The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2000.
5. The Passports (Entry into India) (Amendment) Act, 2000.
6. The Forfeiture (Repeal) Act, 2000.
7. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2000.
8. The Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, 2000.
9. The Colonial Prisoners Removal (Repeal) Act, 2001.
10. The Indian Council of World Affairs Act, 2001.
11. The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing (Repeal) Act, 2001.
12. The Inter-state Water Disputes (Amendment) Act, 2002.
13. The Passports (Amendment) Act, 2002.
14. The Vice-President Pensions (Amendment) Act, 2002*.
15. The Haj Committee Act, 2002.
16. The Countess of Dufferins' Fund (Repeal) Act, 2002.
17. The North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Act, 2002.
18. The Refugee Relief Taxes Abolition Repeal Act, 2002.
19. The Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Act, 2002.
20. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002.
21. The Wildlife Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002.
22. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
23. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003*.
24. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2003.
25. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003.
26. The Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.
27. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003.
28. The Indian Council of World Affairs (Amendment) Act, 2003.
29. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.
30. The Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 2003.
31. The British Statutes (Repeal) Act, 2003.

STATEMENT 33

Bills Referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Introduction in Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha	Date of Reference to the Joint Committee	Date of Reference to the Select Committee	Date of Reference and name of the Standing Committee	Date of Presentation of Report	Date of passing by Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Government Bills			
1.	The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (L.S.)	—	—	Energy (4.1.2000)	16.5.2000	2.3.2001 7.8.2001

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1999	9.12.1999 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (17.1.2000)	18.4.2001	19.2.2003 7.2.2003
3.	The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (17.1.2000)	27.5.2000	27.11.2000 30.11.2000
4.	The Information Technology Bill, 1999	16.12.1999 (L.S.)	-	-	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests (17.1.2000)	12.5.2000	16.5.2000 17.5.2000
5.	The Explosive Substance (Amendment) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (14.1.2000)	15.3.2000	4.12.2001 20.11.2001
6.	The Semi-Conductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design Bill, 1999	20.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests (21.1.2000)	1.3.2000	16.8.2000 15.5.2000 Amendments made by LS were agreed to by RS on 18.8.2001
7.	The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1999	17.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Urban and Rural Development (25.1.2000)	26.7.2000	22.8.2000 17.8.2000
8.	The Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (21.1.2000)	28.7.2000	29.8.2000 17.8.2000
9.	The Coal India (Regulation and Validation) Bill, 1995	14.2.1995 (R.S.)	-	-	Industry (1.2.2000)	27.7.2000	29.11.2000 21.11.2001
10.	The Energy Conservation Bill, 2000	24.2.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Energy (25.2.2000)	28.11.2000	17.8.2001 28.8.2001
11.	The Rehabilitation Council of India (Amendment) Bill, 2000	2.5.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (3.5.2000)	27.7.2000	10.8.2000 25.8.2000
12.	The Biological Diversity Bill, 2000	15.5.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests (28.6.2000)	4.12.2001	2.12.2002 11.12.2002
13.	The Aquaculture Authority Bill, 2000	28.2.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	Agriculture (6.3.2000)	4.12.2000	Pending in RS
14.	The Delhi University Bill, 2000	18.4.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (25.4.2000)	1.8.2000	Withdrawn in RS on 13.3.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000	24.4.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	Industry (1.5.2000)	31.8.2001	Pending in RS
16.	The Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 2000	28.4.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (8.5.2000)	29.11.2000	24.8.2001 2.8.2001
17.	The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (L.S.)	-	-	Energy (4.11.2000)	16.5.2000	2.3.2001 7.8.2001
18.	The Freedom of Information Bill, 2000	25.7.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (18.9.2000)	25.7.2001	3.12.2002 16.12.2002
19.	The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Under-takings) and Financial Institutions Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2000	13.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (15.12.2000)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
20.	The Financial Companies Regulation Bill, 2000	13.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (15.12.2000)	24.7.2003	Bill lapsed
21.	The Haj Committee Bill, 2000	15.12.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	External Affairs (15.12.2000)	23.8.2001	16.5.2002 8.5.2002
22.	The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997	28.7.1997 (R.S.)	-	-	Urban and Rural Development (15.2.2000)	21.12.2000	Pending in RS
23.	The Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 2000	15.12.2000 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (19.12.2000)	25.7.2001	30.8.2001 27.8.2001
24.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2000	20.12.2000	-	-	Home Affairs (4.1.2001)	20.11.2001	13.5.2002 8.5.2002
25.	The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill, 2000	24.11.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Agriculture (24.1.2001)	28.8.2001	6.5.2002 13.5.2002
26.	The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2000	13.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (24.1.2001)	27.8.2001	20.11.2001 4.12.2001
27.	The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2000	30.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (24.1.2001)	23.11.2001	7.5.2003 29.7.2003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	The Airports Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2000	30.11.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Transport and Tourism (6.2.2001)	21.12.2002	Withdrawn on 6.5.2003
29.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2000	15.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests (6.2.2001)	20.11.2002	18.12.2003 26.2.2003
30.	The Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2000	19.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Transport and Tourism (6.2.2001)	28.11.2001	8.5.2000 16.5.2000
31.	The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Bill, 2000	27.11.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (6.2.2001)	26.4.2001	21.8.2001 23.8.2001
32.	The Registration and Other related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2000	1.12.2000 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (6.2.2001)	7.8.2001	28.8.2001 31.8.2001
33.	The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 2001	7.3.2001 (R.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (12.3.2001)	5.12.2001	30.4.2003 9.4.2003
34.	The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2001	24.4.2001 (R.S.)	-	-	Commerce (2.5.2001)	8.3.2002	Pending in RS
35.	The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2001	26.4.2001 (R.S.)	-	-	Food, Civil Supplies & Public Distribution (10.5.2001)	28.11.2001	30.7.2002 11.3.2002 (Amendments made by LS agreed to by RS on 22.11.2002)
36.	The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1999	21.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (6.12.2000)	25.7.2001	20.8.2001 7.8.2001
37.	The Negotiable Instruments (Amendments) Bill, 2001	24.7.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (26.7.2001)	23.11.2001	Withdrawn in LS on 16.7.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	The Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 2001	24.7.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Urban and Rural Development (26.7.2001)	17.12.2002	Bill lapsed
39.	The Provisions of Municipalities (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 2001	30.7.2001 (R.S.)	-	-	Urban and Rural Development (6.8.2001)	9.12.2003	Pending in RS
40.	The Competition Bill, 2001	6.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (13.8.2001)	21.11.2002	16.12.2002 20.12.2002
41.	North-Eastern Council (Amendments) Bill, 1998	8.12.1998 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (13.8.2001)	12.12.2001	29.11.2002 11.12.2002
42.	The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2001	12.3.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (27.8.2001)	8.3.2002	9.5.2002 30.7.2002
43.	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill	16.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (27.8.2001)	8.3.2002	15.5.2002 30.7.2002
44.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2001	5.12.2001 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (9.12.2001)	23.7.2002	8.4.2003 18.8.2003
45.	The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999	23.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (16.2.2000)	12.12.2001	Pending in RS
46.	The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990	30.5.1990 (R.S.)	-	-	*	18.12.2001	Pending in RS
47.	The Lok Pal Bill, 2001	14.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (4.9.2001)	26.2.2002	Bill lapsed
48.	The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001	31.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (4.9.2001)	14.5.2002	10.2.2002 17.12.2002
49.	The Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2001	31.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Industry (4.9.2001)	14.5.2002	18.7.2002 9.12.2002
50.	The Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2001	31.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (31.8.2001)	17.5.2002	30.7.2002 20.11.2002

*The Bill was referred to Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare on the 10th, 11th and 12th Lok Sabhas. The Committee could not present their reports before the dissolution of the respective Lok Sabhas and therefore the Bill was again referred to the Committee on 21.2.2000.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	The Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002	8.3.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (2.5.2002)	12.12.2002	Bill lapsed
52.	The Infant Milk substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation and Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Bill, 2002	8.3.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (14.5.2002)	12.12.2002	5.5.2003 7.5.2003
53.	The Petroleum Regulatory Board Bill, 2002	8.5.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Petroleum and Chemicals (17.5.2002)	8.5.2003	Bill lapsed
54.	The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 2002	17.5.2002 (L.S)	-	-	Information Technology (17.5.2002)	22.7.2003	Bill lapsed
55.	The Election and other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2002	19.3.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (28.5.2002)	18.12.2002	Withdrawn on LS on 13.3.2003
56.	The Repatriation of Prisoners Bill, 2002	9.5.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (28.5.2002)	21.11.2002	1.8.2003 7.8.2003
57.	The Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2002	17.5.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (28.5.2002)	21.11.2002	19.11.2003 11.12.2003
58.	The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2002	16.5.2002 (R.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (3.6.2002)	21.11.2002	Pending in RS
59.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001	30.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (7.9.2001)	23.7.2002	10.12.2002 17.12.2002
60.	The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002	2.8.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (17.9.2002)	12.12.2002	18.12.2002 19.12.2002
61.	The Communication Convergence Bill, 2001	31.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Information Technology (31.8.2001)	20.11.2002	Bill lapsed
62.	The Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 2002	21.11.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (4.12.2002)	15.12.2003	Bill lapsed

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	The Industrial Development Bank (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal Bill, 2002	4.12.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (9.12.2002)	24.7.2003	8.12.2003 15.12.2003
64.	The Electricity Bill, 2001	30.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Energy (31.8.2001)	19.12.2002	9.4.2003 5.5.2003
65.	The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2001	30.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (31.8.2001)	19.12.2002	11.12.2003 16.12.2003
66.	The Actuaries Bill, 2002	20.12.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (31.12.2002)	9.12.2003	Bill lapsed
67.	The Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Bill, 2001	20.12.2002 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (31.12.2002)	11.3.2003	8.8.2003 19.8.2003
68.	The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2001	31.8.2001 (L.S.)	-	-	Transport, Tourism and Culture (7.9.2001)	19.2.2003	Bill lapsed
69.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2003	21.4.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (2.5.2003)	19.8.2003	Bill lapsed
70.	The Jalianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2003	24.4.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Transport, Tourism and Culture (9.5.2003)	3.12.2003	Bill lapsed
71.	The Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Bill, 2003	5.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (9.5.2003)	5.12.2003	16.12.2003 18.12.2003
72.	The Assam Rifles Bill, 2003	8.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	19.12.2003	Bill lapsed
73.	The Contempt of Court (Amendment) Bill, 2003	8.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
74.	The Salaries and Allowances of the Judicial Officers of the Union Territories Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	5.12.2003	Bill lapsed
75.	The Constitution (Ninety-eighth Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76.	The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	22.7.2003	8.8.2003 19.8.2003
77.	The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	22.7.2003	6.8.2003 19.8.2003
78.	The Illegal Migrants Laws (Repealing and Amending) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (23.5.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
79.	The Railways Protection Force (Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Railways (26.5.2003)	3.12.2003	15.12.2003 10.12.2003
80.	The Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Railways (26.5.2003)	3.12.2003	15.12.2003 10.12.2003
81.	The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2003	9.5.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (30.5.2003)	12.12.2003	22.12.2003 18.12.2003
82.	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2003	24.7.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (8.8.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
83.	The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2003	29.7.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Commerce (5.9.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
84.	The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 2003	29.7.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Labour and Welfare (26.8.2003)	22.12.2003	Bill lapsed
85.	The National Statistical Commission Bill, 2003	31.7.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (26.8.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
86.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2003	13.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (26.8.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
87.	The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Bill, 2003	18.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (5.9.2003)	5.12.2003	22.12.2003 23.12.2003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88.	The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Bill, 2003	18.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution (26.8.2003)	18.12.2003	Bill lapsed
89.	The State of Delhi Bill, 2003	18.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (5.9.2003)	5.12.2003	Bill lapsed
90.	The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Bill, 2003	18.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (5.9.2003)	5.12.2003	Bill lapsed
91.	The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2003	18.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (26.8.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
92.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 2003	4.8.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Information Technology (15.9.2003)	Not presented	Bill withdrawn in LS on 19.12.2003
93.	The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2003	22.8.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (17.9.2003)	Not presented	Pending in RS
94.	The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2003	16.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution (29.12.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
95.	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2003	22.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Finance (29.12.2003)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
96.	The National Commission for Children Bill, 2003	5.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
97.	The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2003	8.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
98.	The State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Bill, 2003	16.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
99.	The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2003	22.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Human Resource Development (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
100.	The Patents (Amendments) Bill, 2003	22.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Commerce (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
101.	The National Tax Tribunals (No. 2) Bill, 2003	23.12.2003 (L.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (13.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill lapsed
102.	The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2003	22.12.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (9.1.2004)	Not presented	Bill pending in RS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
103.	The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2003	23.12.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Finance (22.1.2004)	Not presented	Pending in RS
104.	The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2003	23.12.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Finance (22.1.2003)	Not presented	Pending in RS
105.	The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2003	23.12.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Finance (22.1.2004)	Not presented	Pending in RS
106.	The Cantonments Bill, 2003	22.11.2003 (R.S.)	-	-	Defence (2.2.2003)	Not presented	Pending in RS
107.	The Foreigners (Amendment) Bill	28.7.1998 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (28.7.1998)	15.3.2000	7.5.2003 30.1.2004
108.	The Army and Air Force (Disposal of Private Property) Amendment Bill, 1999	25.2.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Defence (15.2.2000)	10.5.2000	16.8.2000 26.7.2000
109.	The Salaries and Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Supreme Court Bill, 1994	19.5.1994 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (26.8.1994)	26.7.2000	Bill passed by RS on 12.3.2001 lapsed
110.	The Salaries and Allowances, Leave and Pensions of the Officers and Servants of the Delhi High Court Bill, 1994	19.8.1994 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (26.8.1994)	26.7.2000	Bill passed by RS on 12.3.2001 lapsed
111.	The Companies Bill, 1997	14.8.1997 (R.S.)	-	-	Home Affairs (3.7.1998)	27.7.2000	Withdrawn in RS on 7.5.2003
112.	The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1998	23.12.1999 (R.S.)	-	-	Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution (4.1.1999)	14.5.2002	Bill passed by RS on 15.12.2003 lapsed
113.	The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Bill, 1999	14.12.1999 (L.S.)	21.12.1999	-	-	25.8.2000	9.8.2001 28.8.2001
114.	The Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999	20.12.1999 (L.S.)	21.12.1999	-	-	22.11.2000	26.2.2003 7.8.2003 (Amendments made by RS were agreed to by LS on 18.8.2003)

STATEMENT 34

I. Ordinances Promulgated by the President during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Title of the Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of introduction of Bill and the House in which introduced	Corresponding Act passed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No. 10 of 1999)	18.11.1999	3.12.1999 (R.S.)	The Special Protection Group (Amendment) Act, 1999 (35 of 1999)
2.	The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 1 of 2000)	17.1.2000	9.3.2000 (L.S.)	The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act, 2000 (1 of 2000)
3.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 2 of 2000)	24.1.2000	9.3.2000 (L.S.)	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Act, 2000 (2 of 2000)
4.	The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 2000 (No. 3 of 2000)	1.9.2000	27.11.2000 (L.S.)	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
5.	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 4 of 2000)	26.9.2000	15.12.2000 (L.S.)	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Act, 2000 (55 of 2000)
6.	The Central Road Fund Ordinance, 2000 (No. 5 of 2000)	1.10.2000	27.11.2000 (L.S.)	The Central Road Fund Act, 2000 (54 of 2000)
7.	The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 2001 (No. 1 of 2001)	5.1.2001	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
8.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 2 of 2001)	3.2.2001	13.12.2001 (L.S.)	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 (4 of 2001)
9.	The Indian Council of World Affairs (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 3 of 2001)	8.5.2001	14.8.2001 (L.S.)	The Indian Council of World Affairs Act, 2001 (29 of 2001)
10.	The Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001)	22.5.2001	30.7.2001 (L.S.)	The Food Corporations (Amendment) Act, 2001 (27 of 2001)
11.	The Live-stock Importation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 5 of 2001)	5.7.2001	30.7.2001 (L.S.)	The Live-stock Importation (Amendment) Act, 2001 (28 of 2001)
12.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 6 of 2001)	21.9.2001	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament

1	2	3	4	5
13.	The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 7 of 2001)	23.10.2001	22.11.2001 (L.S.)	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001 (57 of 2001)
14.	The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 8 of 2001)	23.10.2001	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
15.	The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 (No. 9 of 2001)	24.10.2001	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
16.	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001 (No. 10 of 2001)	30.12.2001	27.11.2001 (R.S.)	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2002 (16 of 2002)
17.	The Passports (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001 (No. 11 of 2001)	30.12.2001	7.3.2002 (R.S.)	The Passports (Amendment) Act, 2002 (17 of 2002)
18.	The Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 12 of 2001)	30.12.2001	8.3.2002 (L.S.)	The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (15 of 2002)
19.	The Central Excise Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 1 of 2002)	10.1.2002	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
20.	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002 (No. 2 of 2002)	21.6.2002	—	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
21.	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Second) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 3 of 2002)	21.8.2002	19.7.2002 (L.S.)	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act, 2002 (54 of 2002)
22.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 4 of 2002)	24.8.2002	25.11.2002 (L.S.)	The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 2002 (72 of 2002)
23.	The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking Repeal) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 5 of 2002)	29.10.2002	25.11.2002 (L.S.)	The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and and Repeal) Act, 2002 (58 of 2002)
24.	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 6 of 2002)	29.10.2002	25.11.2002 (L.S.)	The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Act, 2002 (59 of 2002)

	2	3	4	5
25.	The Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 7 of 2002)	29.10.2002	21.11.2002 (L.S.)	The Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002 (60 of 2002)
26.	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance 2003 (No. 1 of 2003)	20.1.2003	3.3.2003 (L.S.)	The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Act, 2003 (25 of 2003)
27.	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 2 of 2003)	8.9.2003	5.12.2003 (L.S.)	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003 (54 of 2003)
28.	The National Tax Tribunal Ordinance, 2003 (No. 3 of 2003)	16.10.2003	8.12.2003 (L.S.)	Ordinance not replaced by an Act of Parliament
29.	The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 4 of 2003)	27.10.2003	8.12.2003 (L.S.)	The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2003 (4 of 2004)
30.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 5 of 2003)	29.10.2003	8.12.2003 (L.S.)	The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 2003 (2 of 2004)
31.	The Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 6 of 2003)	31.10.2003	8.12.2003 (L.S.)	The Delimitation (Amendment) Act, 2003 (3 of 2004)
32.	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 7 of 2003)	5.11.2003	19.12.2003 (L.S.)	The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Act, 2003 (8 of 2004)
33.	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 8 of 2003)	7.11.2003	5.12.2003 (R.S.)	The Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003 (58 of 2003)
	II. Ordinances Promulgated after the Dissolution of the Twelfth Lok Sabha and Corresponding Bills passed by the Thirteenth Lok Sabha			
1.	The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No. 7 of 1999)	1.7.1999	26.10.1999 (L.S.)	The Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1999 (28 of 1999)
2.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No.8 of 1999)	21.7.1999	26.10.1999 (L.S.)	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1999 (30 of 1999)
3.	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No. 9 of 1999)	28.7.1999	26.10.1999 (L.S.)	The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act, 1999 (29 of 1999)

STATEMENT 35

I. Financial Business Discussed during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

	Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
A.	Budget (General) for 2000-2001	29.2.2000	15.3.2000	General Discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General)
	Budget (General) for 2001-2002	28.2.2001	20.3.2001	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General) (voted without discussion)
	Budget (General) for 2002-2003	28.2.2002	19.3.2002 20.3.2002	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General)
	Budget (General) for 2003-2004	28.2.2003	6.3.2003 7.3.2003 10.3.2003 11.3.2003	General discussion. General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Accounts (General)
	Interim Budget (General) for 2004-2005	3.2.2004	4.2.2004	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General)
B.	Budget (Railways) for 2000-2001	25.2.2000	14.3.2000	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Railways)
	Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2000-2001	25.2.2000	19.4.2000	Discussion and voting
	Budget (Railways) for 2001-2002	26.2.2001	20.3.2001	Discussion and voting on Account (Railways) (voted without discussion)
	Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2001-2002	26.2.2001	20.4.2001	Discussion and voting (voted without discussion)
	Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003	26.2.2002	21.3.2002	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Railways)
	Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2002-2003	26.2.2002	23.4.2002	Discussion and voting
	Budget (Railways) for 2003-2004	26.2.2003	4.3.2003 5.3.2003 6.3.2003	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account

	1	2	3	4
	Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2003-2004	26.2.2003	21.4.2003	Discussion and voting
	Interim Budget (Railways) for 2004-2005	30.1.2004	3.2.2004	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Railways)
C.	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1999-2000	8.12.1999	9.12.1999	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1999-2000	13.3.2000	15.3.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2000-2001	16.8.2000	17.8.2000 21.8.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for the year 2000-2001	13.12.2000	19.12.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2000-2001	19.3.2001	20.4.2001	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands (General) (voted without discussion)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2001-2002	16.8.2001	27.8.2001 28.8.2001	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2001-2002	29.11.2001	5.12.2001	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2001-2002	13.3.2002	19.3.2002 20.3.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2002-2003	30.7.2002	31.7.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2002-2003	10.12.2002	11.12.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)

1	2	3	4
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2002-2003	6.3.2003	7.3.2003 10.3.2003 11.3.2003	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2003-2004	7.8.2003	18.8.2003	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) (voted without discussion)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2003-2004	10.12.2003	17.12.2003	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2003-2004	3.2.2004	4.2.2004	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)
D.	Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1997-98	16.8.2000	17.8.2000 21.8.2000	Discussion and voting on Excess Demands for Grants (General)
	Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1998-99	13.3.2002	19.3.2002 20.3.2002	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General)
	Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1999-2000	30.7.2002	31.7.2002	Discussion and voting on Excess Demands for Grants (General)
	Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2000-2001	6.3.2003	7.3.2003 10.3.2003 11.3.2003	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General)
E.	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1999-2000	6.12.1999	13.12.1999	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1999-2000	9.3.2000	14.3.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2000-2001	17.8.2000	22.8.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2000-2001	13.12.2000	20.12.2000	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)

1	2	3	4
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2000-2001	19.3.2001	20.3.2001	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) (voted without discussion)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2001-2002	28.11.2001	4.12.2001	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2001-2002	8.3.2002	21.3.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003	25.7.2002	9.8.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) (voted without discussion)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003	28.11.2002	2.12.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2002-2003	27.2.2003	4.3.2003 5.3.2003 6.3.2003	Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Railways)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2003-2004	14.8.2003	18.8.2003	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) (voted without discussion)
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 2003-2004	30.1.2004	3.2.2004	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways)
F. Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1997-98	17.8.2000	22.8.2000	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways)
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1998-99	28.11.2001	4.12.2001	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways)
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1999-2000	25.7.2002	9.8.2002	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) (voted without discussion)

1	2	3	4
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2000-2001	27.2.2003	4.3.2003 5.3.2003 6.3.2003	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways)
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2001-2002	30.1.2004	3.2.2004	Discussion and voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways)

II. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (Pertaining to Central Budget)

Ministries/Departments in respect of which Demands for Grants were Discussed

Budget Year	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Dates of Discussion	Time Taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
2000-2001	Communications	25.4.2000	5	51
	Home Affairs	26.4.2000	6	50
	Human Resource Development	2.5.2000	3	34
2001-2002	Rural Development	24.4.2001	3	33
	Disinvestment	24.4.2001	3	14
2002-2003	Agriculture	24.4.2002	5	41
2003-2004	Labour	22.4.2003	6	45
	External Affairs	23.4.2003	6	04

III. Budget in respect of States/UTs under President's Rule

Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
Budget (Manipur) for 2001-2002	21.8.2001	28.8.2001	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account
Budget (Manipur) for 2001-2002	5.12.2001	10.12.2001	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants
Budget (Uttar Pradesh) for 2002-2003	19.3.2002	20.3.2002	General discussion. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh) for 2001-2002	19.3.2002	20.3.2002	Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Uttar Pradesh)

IV. Ministries/Departments in respect of which Demands for Grants were Guillotined

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Remarks
1	2	3
	2000-2001	
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Chemicals and Fertilisers	
3.	Civil Aviation	
4.	Commerce and Industry	
5.	Culture, Youth Affairs and Sports	
6.	Defence	
7.	Disinvestment	
8.	Environment and Forests	
9.	External Affairs	
10.	Finance	
11.	Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	
12.	Health and Family Welfare	
13.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
14.	Information and Broadcasting	
15.	Information Technology	
16.	Labour	
17.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Guillotined at 6.05 p.m. on 2.5.2000
18.	Mines and Minerals	
19.	Non-conventional Energy Sources	
20.	Parliamentary Affairs	
21.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
22.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	
23.	Planning	
24.	Power	
25.	Rural Development	
26.	Science and Technology	
27.	Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	
28.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	
29.	Steel	
30.	Surface Transport	
31.	Textiles	
32.	Tourism	
33.	Tribal Affairs	
34.	Urban Development	

1	2	3
35.	Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	Guillotined at 6.05 p.m. on 2.5.2000
36.	Water Resources	
37.	Social Justice and Empowerment	
38.	Atomic Energy	
39.	Ocean Development	
40.	Space	
41.	Rajya Sabha	
42.	Lok Sabha	
43.	Secretariat of Vice-President	
	2001-2002	
1.	Agriculture	Guillotined at 6.56 p.m. on 24.4.2001
2.	Chemicals and Fertilisers	
3.	Civil Aviation	
4.	Coal	
5.	Commerce and Industry	
6.	Communications	
7.	Defence	
8.	Environmental and Forests	
9.	External Affairs	
10.	Finance	
11.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
12.	Health and Family Welfare	
13.	Home Affairs	
14.	Human Resource Development	
15.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
16.	Information and Broadcasting	
17.	Information Technology	
18.	Labour	
19.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	
20.	Mines	
21.	Non-conventional Energy Sources	
22.	Parliamentary Affairs	
23.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
24.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	
25.	Planning	
26.	Power	
27.	Science and Technology	
28.	Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries	

1	2	3
29.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	Guillotined at 6.56 p.m. on 24.4.2001
30.	Steel	
31.	Road, Transport and Highways	
32.	Shipping	
33.	Textiles	
34.	Tourism and Culture	
35.	Tribal Affairs	
36.	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	
37.	Water Resources	
38.	Social Justice and Empowerment	
39.	Youth Affairs and Sports	
40.	Atomic Energy	
41.	Ocean Development	
42.	Space	
43.	Rajya Sabha	
44.	Lok Sabha	
45.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	
	2002-2003	
1.	Agro and Rural Industries	Guillotined at 6.03 p.m. on 24.4.2002
2.	Chemicals & Fertilisers	
3.	Civil Aviation	
4.	Coal and Mines	
5.	Commerce and Industry	
6.	Communications and Information Technology	
7.	Defence	
8.	Disinvestment	
9.	Development of North Eastern Region	
10.	Environment and Forests	
11.	External Affairs	
12.	Finance	
13.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	
14.	Food Processing Industries	
15.	Health and Family Welfare	
16.	Home Affairs	
17.	Human Resource Development	
18.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
19.	Information and Broadcasting	

1	2	3
20.	Labour	
21.	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	
22.	Non-conventional Energy Sources	
23.	Parliamentary Affairs	
24.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
25.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	
26.	Planning	
27.	Power	
28.	Rural Development	
29.	Science and Technology	
30.	Small Scale Industries	
31.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	
32.	Steel	
33.	Road Transport and Highways	Guillotined at 6.03 p.m. on 24.4.2002
34.	Shipping	
35.	Textiles	
36.	Tourism and Culture	
37.	Tribal Affairs	
38.	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	
39.	Water Resources	
40.	Social Justice and Empowerment	
41.	Youth Affairs and Sports	
42.	Atomic Energy	
43.	Ocean Development	
44.	Space	
45.	Rajya Sabha	
46.	Lok Sabha	
47.	Secretariat of Vice-President	
	2003-2004	
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Agro and Rural Industries	
3.	Atomic Energy	
4.	Chemicals and Fertilisers	
5.	Civil Aviation	Guillotined at 12.11 p.m. on 25.4.2003
6.	Coal	
7.	Mines	
8.	Commerce and Industry	
9.	Communications and Information Technology	
10.	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	

	2	3
11.	Defence	
12.	Development of North Eastern Region	
13.	Disinvestment	
14.	Environment and Forests	
15.	Finance and Company Affairs	
16.	Food Processing Industries	
17.	Health and Family Welfare	
18.	Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	
19.	Home Affairs	
20.	Human Resource Development	
21.	Information and Broadcasting	
22.	Law and Justice	
23.	Non-conventional Energy Sources	
24.	Ocean Development	
25.	Parliamentary Affairs	
26.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
27.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	
28.	Planning	
29.	Power	Guillotined at 12.11 p.m. on 25.4.2003
30.	Lok Sabha	
31.	Rajya Sabha	
32.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	
33.	Road Transport and Highways	
34.	Rural Development	
35.	Science and Technology	
36.	Shipping	
37.	Small Scale Industries	
38.	Social Justice and Empowerment	
39.	Department of Space	
40.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	
41.	Steel	
42.	Textiles	
43.	Tourism and Culture	
44.	Tribal Affairs	
45.	Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	
46.	Water Resources	
47.	Youth Affairs and Sports	

6

RAISING MATTERS OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Under the rules of procedure made by the House a number of procedural devices are available to the members with a view to enabling them to raise issues, elicit information and obtain decisions of the Government on a variety of matters affecting the public. These devices afford ample opportunities to the members not only to review the working of the administration but also to constructively criticize the policies, programmes and actions of the Government. These are very useful to the members in ventilating popular grievances. Apart from Questions, several other procedural devices are available to the members for raising urgent matters of public importance requiring immediate attention of the Government. These include discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, Adjournment Motion, No-confidence Motion, Calling Attention Notices, Short Duration Discussions, Motions, Half-an-Hour Discussions, Resolutions, etc. In addition, matters which cannot be raised under these procedural devices can be raised under rule 377 of the rules of procedure of the House.

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address

Article 87 (1) of the Indian Constitution provides for President's Address to members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session each year.

In the case of the first session after each General Election to the Lok Sabha, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament after the members have made and subscribed the oath or affirmation and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has been elected. In the case of the first session of each year, the President addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together at a time and date notified for the commencement of the session of the two Houses. As per established practice, no other business is transacted in the House till half-an-hour after the conclusion of the President's Address. Thereafter both the Houses meet separately in their respective Chambers where a copy of the President's Address is laid on the Table of the House.

Discussion on matters referred to in the President's Address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member. According to the established practice, the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks are selected by the Prime Minister. On the days allotted for the discussion, the House is at liberty to discuss matters referred to in the Address. The scope of discussion is very wide and the members are free to speak on any national or international problem. Even matters which are not specifically mentioned in the Address are brought into discussion through amendments to the Motion. The only limitation is that the members cannot refer to matters which are not the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the President addressed both Houses of Parliament assembled together five times, *viz.*, at the commencement of the First Session after the constitution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session of the years 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 which in the fact were the Third, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth sessions respectively of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. The matters referred to in these Addresses were discussed in detail on each occasion on a Motion of Thanks. The total time involved in these discussions was 63 hours and 42 minutes.

Statement 36 shows the dates of President's Address and the time involved in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks.

Adjournment Motions

In parliamentary practice, the primary objective of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance. Generally speaking, the subject-matter of an adjournment motion must relate to the conduct of the Government and must be in the nature of criticism of Governmental action either of omission or commission. An adjournment motion is not admissible unless there is a failure on the part of the Government to perform the duties enjoined by the Constitution and the law. Where the Government of India has no obligation to intervene in a matter, an adjournment motion is out of order. An adjournment motion can also not be moved on matters where a Minister exercises discretionary powers conferred upon him by a Statute.

An adjournment motion is moved with the consent of the Speaker and by the leave of the House. The merit of each notice with regard to the question of public importance, its definiteness and urgency is decided by the Speaker in his discretion. By nature, the adjournment motion is an interruption in the regular business of the House. The normal business of the House is set aside whenever an adjournment motion is taken up for discussion in the House and till such time as its disposal. After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and the time fixed for discussion thereon, the Speaker allows the motion to be moved at the

ppointed hour which is usually at 1600 hours of the day. he time allotted for discussion is not less than two and . half hours, unless the debate concludes earlier.

When the motion "that the House do now adjourn" is being discussed, the Speaker has no power to adjourn the House for the day because during that time the power vests in the House to take a decision on its adjournment. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. In case the motion is adopted, the House automatically stands adjourned in pursuance of the adoption of the motion. If the motion is negatived, discussion on the business which had been interrupted by the adjournment motion is resumed or the next item on the Agenda is taken up for a short while and then the House is adjourned by the Speaker for the day. When the motion is withdrawn by leave of the House, the House may be adjourned without resuming further business if it is time for the House otherwise to adjourn in the normal course.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 1778 notices of adjournment motions were received. In 5 cases motions moved were discussed and negatived while in 33 remaining cases notices were disallowed by the Speaker. **Statement 37** shows Session-Wise details of the number of notices of adjournment motions received during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

No-Confidence Motion

Article 75(3) of the Constitution expressly provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. When Parliament is in session, the continuance of the Government in office depends from moment to moment on retaining the confidence of the House of the People.

Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lays down the procedure for dealing with the motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. Adoption of any such motion would, therefore, automatically result in the fall of the Government.

While it is true that there is no specific provision in the rules regarding a motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers, it does not follow that such motions would be inadmissible or that a motion of no-confidence which is the prerogative of the Opposition, must necessarily get precedence over a motion of confidence sponsored by the Ruling Party. Indeed, there have been occasions when motions of confidence in the Council of Ministers have been admitted and discussed in the House. Like all other motions on matters of public interest, the motions expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers are governed by the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, a motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers was moved by the Leader of the Opposition Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 18.8.2003. The Motion was discussed on 18 and 19 August 2003. It was, however, negatived after Division on 19.8.2003. **Statement 38** gives details about the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Smt. Sonia Gandhi under rule 198.

Calling Attention

The concept of calling attention, which is an innovation in modern parliamentary procedure, is of Indian origin. A member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement immediately or ask for time to make a statement at a later date. No debate is permitted on the statement made by the Minister but every member who called the attention may ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. Urgency and public importance are the main tests of admissibility of a calling attention notice. Not more than two calling attention matters can be taken up at any one sitting of the House. If notices on more than one matter are received for the same day, priority is given to the matter which, in the opinion of the Speaker, is more urgent and important.

A total of 2179 notices of Calling Attention on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Of these 194 notices were admitted representing 8.9 per cent of the total notices received. In response to the notices admitted, statements were made on sixty one subjects by the Ministers concerned in the House. **Statement 39** provides details of various aspects of Calling Attention during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Short Duration Discussions

In order to provide opportunities to members to discuss matters of urgent public importance, a convention was established in Lok Sabha in March 1953 whereby members could raise discussion for short durations without a formal motion or vote thereon. This procedure was incorporated later into the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha under rule 193 as 'Short Duration Discussion'.

Discussion under rule 193 does not involve a formal motion before the House. Hence no voting can take place after discussions on matters under this rule. The member who gives notice may make a short statement and such of the members as have previously intimated to the Speaker, may be permitted to take part in the discussion. The member who raises the discussion has no right of reply. At the end of the discussion, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply.

During the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 58 Short Duration Discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on subjects such as, increase in prices of diesel, loss of life and property due to Super Cyclone in Orissa, disinvestment policy of the Government, devastation caused by severe earthquake in Gujarat, Summit Level Talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra, Ayodhya issue, terrorist attack on Parliament House, Godhra killings and subsequent violence in Gujarat, floods and droughts in various parts of the country, internal security, atrocities on dalits in various parts of the country etc. **Statement 40** provides details of Short Duration Discussions taken up during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Motions

Rule 184 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that "save insofar as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, no discussion on a matter of general public interest shall take place in the House except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

Motions for raising discussion on matters of general public interest are usually table in two forms. Under the first form, the House takes note of a document laid on the Table, while under the second, the position regarding a specific matter is taken into consideration by the House.

The first form is generally used in respect of a motion which seeks to discuss a report or a statement, etc. laid on the Table of the House. The motion in this form is a non-committal substantive motion and is submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the discussion. Such motions are discussed under rule 191 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The second form of motion is generally used when a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter is taken into consideration. Such motions are discussed under rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The motion in this form is not submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the debate. However, if a member moves a substantive motion in substitution of the original motion, the vote of the House is taken thereon.

Matters raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342 were– (i) Incident of killing of innocent persons including pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra in Jammu & Kashmir (Rule 191), (ii) Motion calling upon the Prime Minister to drop three Ministers from his Government against whom *prima facie* charges have been found to exist for their involvement in the demolition of Babri Masjid on 6 December 1992 (Rule 191), (iii) Motion disapproving the proposed disinvestment of BALCO (Rule 191), (iv) Motion regarding appointment of JPC to go into irregularities of stock market (Rule 191), (v) Failure of the administration in ensuring the security of minority community in Gujarat (Rule 191), (vi) Consideration of the progress of implementation of Part IX and Part IX-A of the Constitution dealing with Panchayats and Municipalities during the last ten years (Rule 342), and (vii) Motion regarding appointment of JPC on pesticide residues in and safety standards for soft drinks, fruit juices and other beverages where water is the main constituent (Rule 191). (Of these, only three motions *viz.*, two regarding setting up of JPCs and one pertaining to Panchayat and Municipalities were adopted while remaining four were negatived.)

Statement 41 shows the details of motions moved under rules 191 and 342 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Half-an-Hour Discussions

A half-an-hour discussion may be raised by a member on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of recent question (Starred, Unstarred or Short Notice) and the answer to which needs further elucidation of facts. Normally, notice to raise a half-an-hour discussi n should be given immediately after or within three days f the date on which the question, in respect of which fac s are sought to be elucidated, has been answered in th e House. The discussion is limited to half-an-hour and s held in the last thirty minutes of a sitting of the House. Half-an-hour discussions in the sessions other than Budget session are usually held on three days in a week. During the Budget session, normally not more than one half-an-hour discussion is put down in a week till the disposal of financial business. But during the last few days of a session, more than one such discussion may be allowed. There is no voting on a half-an-hour discussion as there is no formal motion before the House.

Statement 42 gives details of the 26 half-an-hour discussions raised during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A member or a Minister may, subject to the provisions of Rules 173-175 of the Rules of Procedure, move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories, *viz.* (i) resolutions which are mere expressions of opinion by the House; (ii) resolutions which have a statutory effect; and (iii) resolutions which the House passes in the matter of control over its own proceedings. Resolutions may also be categorized as: (i) Government resolutions; (ii) Private Members' resolutions; and (iii) Statutory resolutions.

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or a recommendation, or it may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the Government or convey a message or commend, urge or request an action or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

A resolution must purport to convey the opinion of the House as a whole and not of any section thereof. Moreover, the subject matter of a resolution should relate to a matter of general public interest and only those matters which are primarily the concern of the Government of India can form the subject matter of a resolution.

The last two and a half hours of a sitting on every alternate Friday of a session are usually allotted for the discussion of private members' resolutions.

Government resolutions are subject to the same rules as the private members' resolutions. The three broad categories under which Government resolutions may be classified are:—

(i) resolutions approving international treaties, conventions or agreements to which the Government is a party;

(ii) resolutions declaring or approving certain policies of the Government; and

(iii) resolutions approving recommendations of certain committees.

Statutory resolutions are those which are moved in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Such resolutions can be moved both by the Government and a private member. Certain enactments expressly require the Government to bring forward a resolution within a specified period of time.

Of the 81 Resolutions moved/placed before the House during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 13 were Government Resolutions, all of which were adopted. There were 36 Statutory resolutions, of which 8 were adopted. As many as 32 Resolutions were moved by the Private Members, one of which was adopted.

Statement 43 gives details of the resolutions moved during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Matters raised under Rule 377

Matters which cannot be raised under the rules relating to Questions, Short Notice Questions, Calling Attention, Motions, etc., can be raised under rule 377. This procedural device provides an opportunity to members to raise issues, particularly those relating to their constituencies. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as many as 2944 matters were raised by the members in response to which 2090 replies were sent to the members by the concerned Ministers.

Statement 44 indicates matters under rule 377 raised during the life span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Points of Order

Any member can invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of a breach of rule of the House, by raising a point of order. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure and conduct of business in the House or conventions or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and must raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at a particular moment. A point of order is not a point of privilege and it is not permissible for a member to raise a point of order to ask for information or to explain his position. A point of order cannot be raised against the decision of the Speaker in regard to the admissibility of notices. In all, 199 points of order were raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. Of these, only 27 were upheld by the Speaker.

Statement 45 gives details about the Points of Order raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Matters raised during 'Zero Hour'

Matters also come up in the House after Question Hour and before the taking up of the listed business. This period popularly known as the 'Zero Hour' is sought to be made use of by members to draw attention of the Government on various issues which agitate their mind. As many as, 2496 matters were raised by members during 'Zero Hour' which took 185.15 hours constituting 9.5 per cent of the total time of the House during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Statement 46 provides statistical details about the matters raised during the intermaguum between the 'Question Hour' and other listed business for the day during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 36

Dates of the President's Address and the time devoted on discussion on Motion of Thanks on President's Address during Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Session	Date of President's Address	Date(s) of discussion on Motion of Thanks	Time taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
First	25.10.1999	26.10.1999 28.10.1999 29.10.1999	13	36
Third	23.2.2000	16.3.2000 17.4.2000 18.4.2000 25.4.2000	11	21
Sixth	19.2.2001	7.3.2001 8.3.2001 12. 3.2001	13	32
Ninth	25.2.2002	15.3.2002 16.3.2002	12	24
Twelfth	17.2.2003	24.2.2003 25.2.2003 3.3.2003	12	49

STATEMENT 37

Adjournment Motions in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year and Session	Total number of notices received	Notices brought before the House	Number of notices admitted	Time taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1999					
First	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Second	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2000					
Third	42	21	Nil	01	29
Fourth	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Fifth	155	102	1	06	53
2001					
Sixth	53	2	Nil	00	03
Seventh	142	Nil	1	06	43
Eighth	69	18	Nil	00	04
2002					
Ninth	236	2	Nil	01	08
Tenth	136	66	1	07	18
Eleventh	119	24	2	14	24
2003					
Twelfth	292	105	Nil	06	16
Thirteenth	260	73	Nil	04	22
Fourteenth	221	96	Nil	01	00
	1748	509	5	49	40

STATEMENT 38

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Member in Charge	Subject	Date(s) of Discussion on the motion	Time Taken		Remarks
				Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	Want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers	18.8.2003 19.8.2003	21	07	Negatived after Division Ayes: 189 Noes: 314

STATEMENT 39

Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance under Rule 197 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Session	Number of Notices Received	Number of notices admitted	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2	Number of statements made by the Ministers concerned	Col. 5 as % of Col. 3	Total time taken	
						Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
First	45	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Second	149	22	14.76	5	22.72	4	30
Third	167	17	10.17	5	29.41	2	26

	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fourth	184	09	4.89	2	22.22	0 52
Fifth	209	36	17.22	5	13.88	4 49
Sixth	118	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Seventh	178	07	3.93	2	28.57	2 26
Eighth	111	07	6.30	2	28.57	0 36
Ninth	124	05	4.03	4	80	2 14
Tenth	178	11	6.17	4	36.36	3 06
Eleventh	180	20	11.11	7	35	5 12
Twelfth	254	34	13.38	13	38.23	6 44
Thirteenth	129	06	4.65	4	66.66	1 52
Fourteenth (including Second Part) (29.1.2004 to 5.2.2004)	153	20	13.07	8	40	3 20
Total	2179	194	8.91	61	31.44	38 07

STATEMENT 40

Discussions on Matters of Urgent Public Importance for Short Duration under Rule 193 held during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of Member who raised Discussion	Date(s) of Discussion	Time taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		First Session			
1.	Increase in the price of diesel	Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela	26.10.1999	3	50
2.	Natural calamities in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa	Shri Ajoy Chakraborty	28.10.1999	3	57
		Second Session			
3.	Loss of life and property due to super Cyclone in Orissa and the need to declare it as a national calamity	Shri Ravi Prakash Verma	29.11.1999	4	58
4.	Problems being faced by the farmers in various parts of the country	Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	7.12.1999 8.12.1999	6	48

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Issue of National Security and rise of militancy in various parts of the country especially in North-East and Jammu and Kashmir	Shri Vilas Muttemwar	14.12.1999 15.12.1999	5	06
6.	Disinvestment policy of Government	Shri Indrajit Gupta	16.12.1999 17.12.1999	2	50
7.	Functioning of Prasar Bharati	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	21.12.1999	3	12
		Third Session			
8.	Decision of some State Governments to allow Government employees to participate in the activities of RSS	Shri Kirit Somaiya	28.2.2000	0	05
9.	Drought situation prevailing in various parts of the country	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	24.4.2000	6	14
10.	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Shri Basudeb Acharia	27.4.2000	8	50
11.	Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs on hijacking of Indian Airlines Plane (IC-814)	Shri Vilas Muttemwar	10.5.2000	2	08
		Fourth Session			
12.	Resolution passed by Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly for autonomy	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	26.7.2000 3.8.2000	8	22
13.	Loss of lives and property due to floods in various parts of the country	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	9.8.2000	4	39
14.	Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Basudeb Acharia	10.8.2000	6	47
15.	Atrocities on linguistic and religious minorities in the country	Shri Moinul Hassan	17.8.2000 18.8.2000	7	20
		Fifth Session			
16.	Loss of lives and property due to floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	30.11.2000	5	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Basudeb Acharia	19.12.2000 20.12.2000	4	40
		Sixth Session			
18.	On the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture regarding devastation caused by severe Earthquake of 26 January, 2001 in Gujarat	Shri Harin Pathak	26.2.2001 27.2.2001	9	28
19.	Problems being faced by farmers	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	12.3.2001 13.3.2001 26.4.2001	10	50
		Seventh Session			
20.	Saffronisation of Education	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	16.8.2001 20.8.2001	8	21
21.	Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Basudeb Acharia	23.8.2001	6	09
22.	New Telecom Policy, 1999 and its effect on the Licenses and revenue generation of Government of India in general and limited mobility issue in particular	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	29.8.2001	4	21
23.	Acute problems being faced by poor in rural and urban areas in various parts of the country due to non-availability of foodgrains	Shri Bikram Keshari Deo	30.8.2001	5	34
24.	Statement made by the Prime Minister regarding 'recent summit-level talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra'	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	24.7.2001 25.7.2001 1.8.2001 6.8.2001 7.8.2001	12	33
25.	Loss of lives and property due to floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country	Kunwar Akhilesh Singh	8.8.2001 9.8.2001	8	16
		Eighth Session			
26.	Problems being faced by the farmers	Shri Basudeb Acharia	22.11.2001 26.11.2001	7	26
27.	Ayodhya issue	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	3.12.2001	4	52

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	On the statement made by the Minister of Commerce & Industry regarding the Fourth Ministerial Conference of WTO held at Doha	Shri Rupchand Pal	10.12.2001	4	43
29.	On the statement made by the Home Minister regarding 'terrorists attack on Parliament House'	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	18.12.2001 19.12.2001	9	08
		Ninth Session			
30.	Godhra killings and subsequent violence in Gujarat	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	11.3.2002	8	15
31.	On the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding 'current situation in Ayodhya in the wake of Supreme Court Judgement'	*Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	16.3.2002	4	35
32	Financial package for the State of Bihar	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	16.5.2002	5	05
33.	Terrorist attack on bus passengers and army camp at Kaluchak in Jammu on 14.5.2002	@Smt. Sonia Gandhi	17.5.2002	6	29
		Tenth Session			
34.	Situation arising out of decision of the Government to allow Foreign direct investment in Print Media in India	Begum Noor Bano	17.7.2002	4	37
35.	Relief and rehabilitation of the riots victims in Gujarat	Shri Basudeb Acharia	23.7.2002	8	09
36.	Flood and drought in various parts of the country	#Shri Ajay Singh Chautala	25.7.2002 26.7.2002	12	37
37.	Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings	Shri Prabodh Panda	1.8.2002	4	00
		Eleventh Session			
38.	Recent Political developments in the State of Uttar Pradesh	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	26.11.2002 28.11.2002	5	01
39.	Problems being faced by the farmers in the country	Shri Basudeb Acharia	4.12.2002 9.12.2002	9	58

*On behalf of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.
@On behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.
#On behalf of Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora.

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Internal Security	Shri Prabodh Panda	12.12.2002 17.12.2002	4	12
41.	Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings	*Shri Somnath Chatterjee	18.12.2002	5	07
42	On the statement made by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution regarding problems being faced by the sugarcane growers in the country	Shri Prabodh Panda	19.12.2002 20.12.2002	2	45
		Twelfth Session			
43.	Threat to international peace due to mounting tension between USA and Iraq	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	19.2.2003	3	33
44.	Ayodhya issue	**Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	27.2.2003	8	34
45.	Atrocities on dalits	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	12.3.2003	9	04
46.	Situation arising out of drought and other problems being faced by the farmers in the country	Shri Prabodh Panda	13.3.2003	3	37
47.	Disinvestment of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	*Shri Somnath Chatterjee	8.5.2003	1	45
48.	Indo-Pak relations	***Smt. Sonia Gandhi	8.5.2003	2	38
		Thirteenth Session			
49.	Construction of Taj Heritage Corridor	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	23.7.2003	2	49
50.	Sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	Shri K. Yerrannaidu	4.8.2003	6	46
51.	Working of the Investigating Agencies particularly the Central Bureau of Investigation	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	5.8.2003	4	42
52.	Atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the country	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	21.8.2003 22.8.2003	9	16

*On behalf of Shri Basudeb Acharia.
**On behalf of Shri Ramji Lal Suman.
***On behalf of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Fourteenth Session			
53.	*Recent incident of violence in Assam and some other parts of the country due to Recruitment Policy of the Railways	Shri Basudeb Acharia	5.12.2003 15.12.2003	7	31
54.	On the Statement made by the Prime Minister on 10.12.2003 regarding resignation of Shri Dilip Singh Judev, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests from the Council of Ministers	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	10.12.2003 11.12.2003	5	39
55.	Recent Stamp Paper Scam	Shri Kirit Somaiya	19.12.2003	3	54
56.	Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th May, 2003	**Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	22.12.2003 23.12.2003	4	09
57.	Unemployment situation in the country	Shri Basudeb Acharia	23.12.2003	4	07
58.	Plight of farmers, youth and working class both in the organised and unorganized sectors	Shri Tarit Baran Topdar	5.2.2004	3	57

*Followed by a Resolution placed by the Speaker and adopted by the House unanimously.
**On behalf of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

STATEMENT 41

Discussion on Motions under rules 191 and 342 held during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Motion under Rule	Name of the Member	Date(s) of discussion	Time Taken		Remarks
					Hrs.	Mts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Incident of killing of innocent persons including pilgrims of Amarnath Yatra in Jammu & Kashmir and need to appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by a sitting Judge of a High Court to enquire into the matter.	191	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	21.8.2000 22.8.2000	7	10	Negatived

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Motion calling upon the Prime Minister to drop three Ministers from his Government namely Shri Lal Krishna Advani, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and Kumari Uma Bharati against whom *prima-facie* charges have been found to exist for their involvement in the demolition of the Babri Masjid on 6 December, 1992 and disapproves the stand of the Prime Minister seeking to exonerate the concerned Ministers.	191	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	13.12.2000 14.12.2000	13	32	Negatived
3.	Motion disapproving the proposed disinvestments of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	191	Shri Rupchand Pal	1.3.2001	6	47	Negatived
4.	Motion regarding appointment of joint Committee to go into the irregularities and manipulations in all their ramifications in all transactions, including insiders trading, relating to shares and other financial instruments and the role of banks, brokers and promoters stock exchanges, financial institutions corporate entities and regulatory authorities and matters relating thereto.	191	Shri Pramod Mahajan	26.4.2001	0	01	Adopted
5.	Failure of the administration in ensuring the security of minority community in various parts of the country, especially in Gujarat	191	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	30.4.2002	16	21	Negatived

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Consideration of the progress of implementation of Part IX and Part IX-A of the Constitution (dealing with Panchayats and Municipalities as institutions of self-government) during the last ten years.	342	Shri Kashiram Rana	24.7.2003 25.7.2003	9	12	Adopted
7.	Motion regarding Joint Committee on pesticide residues in and safety standards for soft drinks, fruit juice and other beverages where water is the main constituent.	191	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	22.8.2003	0	01	Adopted

STATEMENT 42

Half-an-Hour Discussions held during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of the member who raised the discussion	Subject	Date of Discussion
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Sunil Khan	Reduction in import prices of steel items	8.12.1999
2.	Smt. Shyama Singh	Funds to combat Naxalism	10.12.1999
3.	Shri Maheshwar Singh	Funds for child care and safe motherhood	15.12.1999
4.	Shri Kirit Somaiya	Financial health of Indian Airlines and Air India and purchase of aircraft	17.12.1999
5.	Shri R.K. Jalappa	Import of duty free milk powder	20.12.1999
6.	Smt. Shyama Singh	Modernisation of Police Force	5.5.2000
7.	Shri Suresh Kurup	MPLADS	10.5.2000
8.	Shri R.L. Bhatia	Non-Alignment	15.5.2000
9.	Shri Naresh Puglia	Ongoing irrigation projects	11.8.2000
10.	Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan	Indira Awas Yojana	16.8.2000
11.	Smt. Shyama Singh	India-Israel ties	18.8.2000
12.	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	Production of pulses	15.12.2000
13.	Shri M.V.V.S. Murthi	Rural Electrification during Ninth Plan	18.12.2000

1	2	3	4
14.	Shri Adhir Chowdhary	Identification of most Backward areas	3.8.2001
15.	Shri G. Putta Swamy Gowda	Welfare of Tribals	17.8.2001
16.	Shri Naresh Puglia	Dereservation in the Small Scale Sector	20.8.2001
17.	Shri Prabhunath Singh	Losses suffered by the Super Bazar (Delhi)	22.8.2001
18.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	Damage to National Highways due to flood	6.5.2002
19.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	Foreign funding to Madarsas	14.5.2002
20.	Shri Naresh Puglia	Power theft	15.5.2002
21.	Shri Naresh Puglia	Old incomplete projects	29.11.2002
22.	Shri Maheshwar Singh	Development of Tourism	16.12.2002
23.	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	2.5.2003
24.	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	National Livestock Policy	7.5.2003
25.	Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi	Withdrawal of FCI from procurement of foodgrains	9.5.2003
26.	Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	Advertisement on Gandhiji	23.12.2003

STATEMENT 43

Resolutions Discussed in the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Subject Matter of the Resolution	Name of the Minister/ Member who moved the resolution	Date(s) on which the Resolution was discussed	Time Taken Hr.	Time Taken Mts.	Decision of the House
1	2	3	4	5		6
	A. Government Resolutions					
First Session						
	Nil					
Second Session						
1.	That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make Recommendations thereon.	Shri Digvijay Singh	21.12.1999			Adopted

1	2	3	4	5		6
2.	That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon and to communicate the name of the Members so appointed to this House.	Shri Digvijay Singh	21.12.1999	0	01	Adopted
Third Session						
3.	That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 47 contained in the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1998 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented to Lok Sabha on 21 April, 1999.	Shri Bangaru Laxman	12.5.2000	0	02	Adopted
4.	That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 21.2.83 by the Board of Arbitration in CA Reference No. 9 (a) of 1980 in respect of reduction or working hours of the operative offices of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in terms of para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery for Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the Departments which will adversely affect the national economy and will also have implication on similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	16.5.2000	1	08	Adopted
Fourth Session						
	Nil					
Fifth Session						
5.	That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124 contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1999 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented to Lok Sabha on 22 August, 2000.	Km. Mamata Banerjee	20.12.2000	6	10	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sixth Session					
	Nil				
Seventh Session					
6.	That this House approves the recommendations contained in paragraphs 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 of the Second Report of the Railway Convention Committee,1999 appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented to Lok Sabha on 23 February, 2001.	Shri Nitish Kumar	23.8.2001	0 01	Adopted
Eighth Session					
	Nil				
Ninth Session					
	Nil				
Tenth Session					
7.	That this House approves the recommendations contained in paragraphs 54, 55, 59, 60, 61 64 and 65 of the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1999) appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 26.2.2002.	Shri Nitish Kumar	9.8.2002	0 02	Adopted
Eleventh Session					
8.	That this House approves the proposals of the Government to reject the Award given by the Board of Arbitration by the C.A. Reference No. 6 of 1981 relating to revision of rates of overtime allowance and raising of the upper pay limit for admissibility of this allowance for office and comparable staff, in terms of para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award, which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 460 crores in payment of arrears and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 54 crores per annum, will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy.	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	29.11.2002	0 04	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5		6
9.	That this House approves the proposals of the Government to reject the Award given on 4 February, 1993 by the Board of Arbitration in C.A. Reference No. 2 of 1991 relating to grant of Special Pay to Private Secretaries (merged Grades "A" and "B") of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service in the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India *w.e.f.* 6 October, 1987, in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 8.38 crores in payment of arrears upto March, 2000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 crore per annum, will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy and principles of social justice.	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	29.11.2002	0	04	Adopted
10.	That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 30 July, 1998 by the Board of Arbitration in C.A. Reference No. 11 of 1992 relating to upward revision of pay scales of stenographers Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service *w.e.f.* 6 December, 1991 in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 32.36 crores in payment of arrears upto December, 1999 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.45 crores per annum, will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy and principles of social justice.	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	29.11.2002	0	01	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Twelfth Session						
11.	That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 12 February, 1999 by the Board of Arbitration on C.A. Reference No. 13 of 1992 in respect of grant of Touring Special Pay to Audit Staff in Indian Audit and Accounts Department in terms of Para 21 of the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award which involves an expenditure of over Rs. 5,47,18,800/- in payment of arrears and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,36,79,700/- per annum will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy.	Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	11.3.2003 13.3.2003	0	18	Adopted
Thirteenth Session						
	Nil					
Fourteenth Session						
12.	That this House approves the recommendations contained in Para 51 (with modification of 3 years time limit to 9 years) and in Paras 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 of the Eighth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1999) appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 24.7.2003.	Shri Nitish Kumar	15.12.2003	3	00	Adopted
		B. Statutory Resolutions				
First Session						
1.	Disapproval of the Income tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No. 7 of 1999) promulgated by the President on 1 July, 1999.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	28.10.1999	0	10	Withdrawn
2.	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1999 (No. 8 of 1999) promulgated by the President on 28 July, 1999.	Shri Ramesh Chennithala	28.10.1999	0	03	Withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5		6
Second Session						
3.	Approval of the Notification No. 127/99- Customs dated 1.12.1999 [G.S.R.793(E) dated 1.12.1999] which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub heading Nos. 1001.10 and 1001.20 of the said Schedule from "free" to "50%".	Shri Yashwant Sinha	21.12.1999	0	19	Adopted
Third Session						
4.	Approval of Notification No. 12/2000 - Customs dated 8.2.2000 [G.S.R. 101(E) dated 9.2.2000] which sought to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods under sub-heading Nos. 1701.11, 1701.12, 1701.91 and 1701.99 from "40%" to "60%".	Shri Yashwant Sinha	9.3.2000	0	20	Adopted
5.	Disapproval of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 2 of 2000) promulgated by the President on 24 January, 2000.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	13.3.2000	3	02	Negatived
6.	Disapproval of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 1 of 2000) promulgated by the President on 17 January, 2000.	Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	13.3.2000	2	21	Withdrawn
Fourth Session						
7.	Approval of the Notification No. 96/2000-Customs dated July 7, 2000 [G.S.R. 593(E) dated July 7, 2000] which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods under sub-heading No. 0802.90 from "35%" to "100%".	Shri Yashwant Sinha	9.8.2000	0	08	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5		6
Fifth Session						
8.	Disapproval of the Central Road Fund Ordinance, 2000 (No. 5 of 2000) promulgated by the President on 1.11.2000.	Shri Y.S. Vivekanand Reddy	30.11.2000 1.12.2000	2	05	Withdrawn
9.	Approval of the Notification No. 132/2000-Customs dated 17th October, 2000 [G.S.R. 793(E) dated 17th October, 2000] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act so as to increase export duty leviable on hides, skins and leathers falling under Heading No.14 of the said Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from "25%" to "60%".	Shri Yashwant Sinha	18.12.2000	0	16	Adopted
10.	Disapproval of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 (No. 4 of 2000) promulgated by the President on 26.9.2000.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	18.12.2000	0	38	Negatived
11.	Disapproval of the Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 2000 (No. 3 of 2000) promulgated by the President on 1.9.2000.	Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	18.12.2000	1	00	Negatived
Sixth Session						
12.	Disapproval of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 2 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 3.2.2001.	Shri Ajay Chakraborty	2.3.2001	0	55	Withdrawn
Seventh Session						
13.	Approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 2nd June, 2001 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Manipur.	Shri L.K. Advani	30.7.2001	03	56	Adopted
14.	Disapproval of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 4 of 2001).	Shri Basudeb Acharia	7.8.2001	3	00	Negatived
15.	Disapproval of the Live Stock Importation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 5 of 2001).	Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	8.8.2001	01	30	Negatived
16.	Disapproval of the Indian Council of World Affairs (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 3 of 2001).	Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	20.8.2001	2	00	Negatived

1	2	3	4	5		6
Eighth Session						
17.	Approval of the Statutory Resolution regarding Extension of President's Rule in State of Manipur.	Shri L.K. Advani	20.11.2001	2	46	Adopted
18.	Disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 (No. 7 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 23.10.2001.	Shri Ajoy Chakraborty	26.11.2001 29.11.2001	01	12	Withdrawn
Ninth Session						
19.	Disapproval of the Institutes of Technology Ordinance, 2001 (No. 10 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30.12.2001.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	16.3.2002	0	08	Withdrawn
20.	Disapproval of the Passports (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001 (No. 11 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30.12.2001.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	16.3.2002	0	03	Withdrawn
21.	Disapproval of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second Ordinance), 2001 (No. 12 of 2001) promulgated by the President on 30.12.2001.	Shri Ajoy Chakraborty	18.3.2002	06	31	Negatived
22.	Approval of Notification No. 2/2002-Customs dated 8 January, 2002 [G.S.R.14 (E) dated 8 January 2002] regarding enhancing the customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading 5201.00 from 5% *ad valorem* to 10% *ad valorem.*	Shri Gingee N. Ramachandran	19.3.2002	0	02	Adopted
Tenth Session						
	Nil					
Eleventh Session						
23.	Disapproval of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Second) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 3 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 21.8.2002.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	21.11.2002	03	57	Withdrawn
24.	Disapproval of the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 7 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 29.10.2002.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	25.11.2002	01	36	Withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5		6
25.	Disapproval of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 6 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 29.10.2002.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	27.11.2002	03	31	Withdrawn
26.	Disapproval of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 2002 (No.5 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 29.10.2002.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	28.11.2002	03	13	Negatived
27.	Disapproval of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 4 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 24.8.2002.	Shri Ramji Lal Suman	17.12.2002	0	54	Negatived
Twelfth Session						
28.	That this House disapproves the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 1 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 20 January, 2003.	Shri Prabodh Panda	3.3.2003	1	59	Withdrawn
29.	In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 11/2003-customs dated January 15, 2003 [G.S.R. 32(E) dated January 15, 2003] which seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading No.0703.20 from 30% to 100% and preferential rate of duty from 30% to 90% in respect of imports from preferential areas.	Shri Jaswant Singh	7.3.2003	0	05	Adopted
Thirteenth Session						
	Nil					
Fourteenth Session						
30.	That this House disapproves of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 2 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 8 September, 2003.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	9.12.2003	1	21	Negatived
31.	That this House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 5 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 29 October, 2003.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	9.12.2003	1	36	Negatived

1	2	3	4	5		6
32.	That this House disapproves of the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 6 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 31 October, 2003.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	9.12.2003	1	24	Negatived
33.	That this House disapproves of the National Tax Tribunal Ordinance, 2003 (No. 3 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 16 October, 2003.	Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	11.12.2003	1	27	Negatived
34.	That this House disapproves of the Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 4 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 27 October, 2003.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	16.12.2003	3	58	Negatived
35.	That this House disapproves of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 8 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 7 November, 2003.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	19.12.2003	0	26	Negatived
36.	That this House disapproves of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 (No. 7 of 2003) promulgated by the President on 5 November, 2003.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	22.12.2003	1	23	Withdrawn

C. Private Members' Resolutions

First Session

Nil

Second Session

1.	That this House express its serious concern over the increasing number of undertakings falling sick and Government's decision to close down 12 such undertakings resulting in the loss of employment of thousands of workers and employees and non-payment of their wages and allowances and disinvestments of public sector undertakings, including even profit making undertakings, and urges upon the Government to— (i) Stop closure of sick public sector undertakings; (ii) take steps to revive the viable sick public sector undertakings and formulate a comprehensive policy to improve their functioning; (iii) review the disinvestments policy;	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	3.12.1999 10.12.1999	3	33	Withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5		6
	(iv) make immediate payment of dues of employees; and (v) frame policies to rehabilitate ousted workforce due to closure.					
2.	This House is of the opinion that a Board may be constituted by the Central Government for alround development of hilly States and hilly regions of the country, especially in the Himalayan belt, so as to bring them at par with developed regions in the plains of the country.	Shri Maheshwar Singh	10.12.1999	0	28	Discussion not concluded
Third Session						
3.	Board of development of hilly regions.	Shri Maheshwar Singh	10.12.1999 (Second Session) 16.3.2000 28.4.2000	4	03	Withdrawn
4.	Utilisation of funds by the States.	Shri Ramanand Singh	28.4.2000 12.5.2000	3	40	Withdrawn
5.	Participation of Gram Sabha in poverty alleviation programmes.	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	12.5.2000	0	11	Discussion not concluded
Fourth Session						
6.	Participation of Gram Sabha in poverty alleviation programmes.	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	12.5.2000 (Third Session) 4.8.2000 18.8.2000	4	32	Withdrawn
7.	Reservation for socially and educationally Backward Classes.	Shri E. Ahamed	18.8.2000	0	26	Discussion not concluded
Fifth Session						
8.	Reservation for socially and educationally Backward Classes.	Shri E. Ahamed	18.8.2000 (Fourth Session) 1.12.2000	1	34	Withdrawn
9.	Problems of sugarcane growers.	Dr. Madan Prasad Jaiswal	1.12.2000 15.12.2000	3	18	Withdrawn
10.	Proper utilization of funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Dr. V. Saroja	15.12.2000	0	05	Discussion not concluded
Sixth Session						
11.	Proper utilization of funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	Dr. V. Saroja	15.12.2000 (Fifth Session) 2.3.2001	2	20	Withdrawn
12.	Adequate funds for completion of all pending projects.	Shri Ramanand Singh	2.3.2001	0	10	Discussion not concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6
Seventh Session					
13.	This House urges upon the Government to formulate a programme with allocation of adequate funds for time bound completion of all projects which have been pending for the last several years and to ensure that new schemes are launched only after arrangements for adequate funds have been made so as to enable their completion within a stipulated period.	Shri Ramanand Singh	2.3.2001 (Sixth Session) 3.8.2001 17.8.2001	3 05	Withdrawn
14.	As the decision to withdraw the quantitative restrictions *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2001 will seriously affect Indian economy and result in closure of domestic industries and severe unemployment, this House urges upon the Government to review its decision and to renegotiate the terms of General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) in order to protect the industrial and agricultural sector.	Shri Sunil Khan	17.8.2001	1 57	Discussion not concluded
Eighth Session					
15.	As the decision to withdraw the quantitative restrictions *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2001 will seriously affect Indian economy and result in closure of domestic industries and severe unemployment, this House urges upon the Government to review its decision and to renegotiate the terms of General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) in order to protect the Industrial and Agricultural Sector.	Shri Sunil Khan	17.8.2001 (Seventh Session) 29.11.2001	1 15	Negatived
16.	In view of the unabated Population explosion in the Country which has thwarted all development works, perpetuated inequalities in society and resulted in poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, and which has to be addressed to as a national issue shorn of any political or sectarian	Smt. Jaskaur Meena	29.11.2001	1 17	Discussion not concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6
	consideration, this House calls upon the Government to— (i) expedite the passing of Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992 providing for disqualification for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State for violation of small family norm; and (ii) bring forward a suitable legislation to bar persons having more than three living children from holding positions and appointments in Government services and to disentitle such persons from availing of benefits under any welfare scheme of the Government.				
Ninth Session					
17.	In view of the unabated population explosion in the country which has thwarted all development works, perpetuated inequalities in society and resulted in poverty unemployment and illiteracy, and which has to be addressed to as a national issue shorn of any political or sectarian consideration, this House calls upon the Government to— (i) expedite the passing of Constitution (Seventy-ninth Amendment) Bill, 1992 providing for disqualification for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State for violation of small family norm; and (ii) bring forward a suitable legislation to bar persons having more than three living children from holding positions and appointments in Government services and disentitle such persons from availing of benefits under any welfare scheme of the Government.	Smt. Jaskaur Meena	29.11.2001 (Eighth Session) 8.3.2002	1 59	Withdrawn

1	2	3	4	5		6
18.	This House urges upon the Government to extend National Highway 28A from Chhapwa to Kushinagar *via* Betia, Lauria, Bagaha, Chhitoni Rail cum Road Bridge in the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and also to convert important State Highways to National Highways in all the States on priority basis	Shri Madan Prasad Jaiswal	8.3.2002 23.3.2002	3	06	Withdrawn
19.	This House urges upon the the Government to formulate a comprehensive policy for all round development of economically, socially and educationally backward people of the country and particularly of the Chhattisgarh State and to implement the Same within a period of five years	Shri Punnu Lal Mohale	22.3.2002 10.5.2002	2	30	Discussion not concluded
Tenth Session						
20.	This House urges upon the Government to formulate a Comprehensive policy for all round development of economically, socially and educationally backward people of the country and particularly of the Chhattisgarh State and to implement the same within a period of five years	Shri Punnu Lal Mohale	22.3.2002 10.5.2002 (Ninth Session) 26.7.2002	1	48	Withdrawn
21.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	26.7.2002	0	41	Discussion not concluded
Eleventh Session						
22.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	26.7.2002 (Tenth Session) 29.11.2002 13.12.2002	3	02	Discussion not concluded
Twelfth Session						
23.	This House is of the opinion that the Government should bring forward a suitable legislation to ban slaughter of cow and its progeny throughout the country	Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	26.7.2002 (Tenth Session) 29.11.2002 13.12.2002 (Eleventh Session) 11.3.2003 10.4.2003	6	06	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5		6
24.	This House urges upon the Government to bring forward a suitable legislation to include 'Santhali' language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution	Dr. Ramachandra Dome	10.4.2003	1	23	Withdrawn
25.	This House recommends to the Government to take vigorous steps for implementation of policies and programmes for socio-economic and political upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society by strengthening the administration and by bringing forward suitable legislation	Shri Ramdas Athawale	25.4.2003 9.5.2003	2	53	Discussion not concluded
Thirteenth Session						
26.	This House recommends to the Government to take vigorous steps for implementation of policies and programmes for socio-economic and political upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society by strengthening the administration and by bringing forward suitable legislation	Shri Ramdas Athawale	25.4.2003 9.5.2003 (Twelfth Session)	0	50	Withdrawn
27.	This House expresses its deep concern over continuous reduction in social securities for workers and urges upon the Government to take measures to protect the interests of the workers by introducing Provident Fund Scheme for all unorganized workers; restoring interest rate of provident fund to 12%; removing ceiling on bonus payment; ensuring payment of all statutory dues of the workers; providing adequate health care facilities; enhancing a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers; and ensuring payment of minimum wages to contractual workers	Shri Basudeb Acharia	1.8.2003 14.8.2003	4	13	Withdrawn
28.	This House urges upon the Government to review its policy of privatizing Central Public Sector Undertakings in the country, especially the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. and Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. in Kerala	Shri Suresh Kurup	14.8.2003	0	01	Discussion not concluded

1	2	3	4	5		6
Fourteenth Session						
29.	Privatisation of CPUs	Shri Suresh Kurup	14.8.2003 (Thirteenth Session) 12.12.2003	2	00	Debate on the resolution adjourned on 2.12.2003 to the first allotted day of Private Members' Resolutions in the next Session.
30.	Privatisation of CPUs	Shri Suresh Kurup	14.8.2003 (Thirteenth Session) 12.12.2003 (1st Part of 14th Session) 30.1.2004	3	13	Withdrawn
31.	National Policy for Children	Smt. Renuka Chowdhury	30.1.2004	1	27	Withdrawn
32.	Passing of Women's Reservation Bill	Prof. (Smt.) A.K. Premajam	30.1.2004	0	02	Discussion not concluded
	D. Resolutions placed before the House by the Speaker					
First Session						
1	This House expresses its sense of shock at the devastation being caused by the high intensity cyclone reportedly causing serious loss of life properly suffered by the people in some districts of Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and urges the Central Government and State Governments to extend immediately all help and assistance to the people affected by this tragedy. This House offers condolences for the loss of life in the tragedy.		29.10.1999	0	03	Adopted
Sixth Session						
2.	Today, in this new millennium, when all civilizations are coming together through dialogue and shared values, we are shocked by the Taliban announcements of intended acts of religious fundamentalism and terrorism against human culture and		2.3.2001	0	02	Adopted unanimously

1	2	3	4	5	6
	ciivlisation. They have moved tanks and guns to destroy one of the greatest examples of human creativity. This intent of destroying the two thousand year old statue of Buddha and the Buddhist shrines in Bamiyan would constitute an appalling act of cultural vandalism. This House unanimously condemns the barbarism and anti-civilisation intent of the Taliban in Afghanistan in the strongest possible terms. We hope the world community and especially the United Nations will take of this and prevail upon the Taliban in Afghanistan to desist from this senseless destructive act.				
Eighth Session					
3.	"This House condemns the cowardly terrorists attack on the Parliament House on 13th December, 2001. The cult of violence and hatred promoted by senseless elements having no faith in democratic institutions has claimed seven innocent lives. Such attacks reinforce our determination to fight the evil of Terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country at all costs. This House sends its condolences to the bereaved families".		14.12.2001	0 04	Adopted unanimously
Ninth Session					
4.	"This House strongly condemns the most dastardly attack at Kaluchak, Jammu on 14th May, 2002 by terrorists belonging to LeT & JeM from across Pakistan and conveys its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved families. We have consistently tried to build friendly relations with Pakistan through the mechanisms provided by Simla Agreement and Lahore Declaration to solve all existing problems. But to our great disappointment, our efforts did not meet with the desired response from Pakistan.		17.5.2002	0 02	Adopted unanimously

1	2	3	4	5	6
	The House now resolves to fight against such senseless acts of terrorism which are against humanity as a whole in a united and determined manner and declares this nation's commitment to see an end to this menace".				
Twelfth Session					
5.	Reflecting national sentiment this House deplores the military action by the coalition forces led by the USA against a sovereign Iraq. This military action, with a view to changing the Government of Iraq, is unacceptable. The resultant suffering of the Innocent people of Iraq, specially Women and children is a matter of grave human dimension. This action is without the specific sanction of the UN Security Council and is not in conformity with the UN Charter. The House, therefore, expresses profound anguish and deep sympathy for the people of Iraq. This House expresses its satisfaction at the quick response of the Government of India to the UN appeal for immediate humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Iraq and for the decision of the Government of India to commit Rs. 100 crore in cash and kind to the UN including 50,000 Metric Tonnes of wheat to the World Food Programme and trusts that, if required, additional assistance will also be provided. This House calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and quick withdrawal of coalition forces from Iraq. This House also calls upon the UNO to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and ensure that the re-construction of Iraq is done under UN auspices.		8.4.2003	2	11	Adopted
Thirteenth Session					
6.	"That this House condemns the killing of innocent pilgrims in the two powerful grenade explosions set off by militants at Ban Ganga near Katra in Jammu on 21 July, 2003 and killing of security personnel in the Army Camp at Akhnoor. This House strongly deplores The barbaric and inhuman acts of militants which are indicative of their desperation at the on-going process to restore peace in the State.		22.7.2003	1	14	Adopted

1	2	3	4	5	6
	The House deeply mourns the loss of lives of these innocent people. The House places on record its profound sense of grief on these tragedies".				
	Fourteenth Session				
7.	This House expresses its deep sense of anguish over the recent incidents of violence in Bihar, Assam, Maharashtra and some other parts of the country in the wake of Railway recruitment examinations in which many innocent lives have been lost and properties destroyed. Such incidents of parochialism should be counterd unitedly and with determination. This House unanimously appeals to all to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities. All issues that have a potential for promoting divisive tendencies and regional discord can and should be resolved through discussion, dialogue and other democratic means, and not through violent means. The House resolves to protect the regional harmony, unity and integrity of the country and rededicate ourselves to this cause.	15.12.2003	0	23	Adopted unanimously

STATEMENT 44

Matters Raised under Rule 377 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Matters Raised	No. of replies sent to Members by the Ministers	Time Taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
First	48	43	0	35
Second	174	139	3	06
Third	225	195	4	27
Fourth	163	125	2	39
Fifth	188	152	1	59
Sixth	249	200	1	45
Seventh	277	203	4	00
Eighth	148	112	1	11
Ninth	314	244	3	48
Tenth	123	93	1	17
Eleventh	237	192	3	11
Twelfth	373	265	5	42
Thirteenth	220	82	1	42
Fourteenth	205	45	1	51
Total	2944	2090	37	13

STATEMENT 45

Points of Order raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Points of Order raised	Points of Order upheld by the Chair	Points of Order over-ruled by the Chair	Points of Order on which no ruling was given being no Point of Order	Time Taken	
					Hrs.	Mts.
First	5	Nil	5	Nil	0	37
Second	13	Nil	13	Nil	0	45
Third	15	Nil	15	Nil	0	50
Fourth	7	Nil	7	Nil	0	25
Fifth	8	Nil	8	Nil	0	15
Sixth	7	Nil	7	Nil	0	07
Seventh	17	2	15	Nil	1	11
Eighth	8	1	6	1	0	35
Ninth	34	5	26	3	2	24
Tenth	5	1	4	Nil	0	13
Eleventh	10	2	8	Nil	0	14
Twelfth	20	3	13	4	3	54
Thirteenth	32	9	22	1	2	10
Fourteenth	18	4	11	3	2	57
Total	199	27	160	12	16	37

STATEMENT 46

Matters Raised after 'Question Hour' and before taking up the Listed Business during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Matters raised	No. of Members who spoke	Time Taken	
			Hrs.	Mts.
First	21	26	2	36
Second	218	259	15	02
Third	299	402	21	25
Fourth	350	440	19	05
Fifth	190	245	11	38
Sixth	145	193	8	33
Seventh	304	402	18	35
Eighth	90	161	8	55
Ninth	171	247	16	39
Tenth	58	126	8	25
Eleventh	234	324	15	06
Twelfth	255	515	25	41
Thirteenth	93	172	8	05
Fourteenth	68	93	5	30
Total	2496	3604	185	15

7

PRIVILEGE MATTERS

In parliamentary parlance, the term 'privilege' means certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament and its Committees collectively, and by the members of each House individually without which they cannot discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without an unimpeded use of the services of its members. Each House also enjoys these privileges collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. While privileges are available to individual members only insofar as they are necessary for the House to perform its functions freely, without any let or hindrance, they do not exempt the members from such obligations to the society as apply to other citizens. Parliamentary privileges do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so.

Some of the important privileges of each House of Parliament and of its members and Committees are: freedom of speech in Parliament; immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof; immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings; prohibition on the courts to enquire into proceedings of Parliament, and freedom from arrest of members in civil cases during the continuance of the session of the House and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion. The privilege of freedom from arrest does not, however, extend to preventive arrest or detention under statutory authority by an executive order and in criminal cases.

When any individual or authority disregards or attacks any of the privileges, rights and immunities, either of the members individually or of the House in its collective capacity, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable by the House. Besides, breaches of specific privileges, actions in the nature of offences against the authority or dignity of the House, such as disobedience to its legitimate orders or libels upon itself, its members or officers, are also punishable as contempt of the House.

Contempt of the House may be defined generally as any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results. Some typical cases of the contempt of Parliament are: speeches or writings reflecting on the House, its Committees or members; reflections on the character and impartiality of the Speaker in the discharge of his duty; publication of false or distorted report of the proceedings of the House; molestation of members on account of their conduct in the House or obstructing members while performing their duties as members or while on their way to or from attending the House or a Committee thereof; offering bribes to members to influence them in their parliamentary conduct; and intimidation of members in connection with their parliamentary conduct.

A question of privilege may either be considered and decided by the House itself, or it may be referred by the House, on a motion made by any member, to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The usual practice is, however, to refer the question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges, and the House reserves its judgement until the Report of the Committee has been presented. Besides, the Speaker may also *suo motu* refer any question of privilege to the Committee for examination, investigation and report.

Privilege matters raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

There were 20 privilege cases in all during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as shown below:

(i) eleven privilege matters raised in the House;

(ii) two privilege matters raised in the House and subsequently referred to the Committee of Privileges—one by the Deputy Speaker after taking sense of the House and the other by the Speaker; and

(iii) seven cases referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker/Deputy Speaker acting as Speaker, Lok Sabha (from 3 March 2002 to 10 May 2002).

In addition, two cases, other than privilege matters, were also referred to the Committee—one relating to Constitution of Committee on Ethics in Lok Sabha and

another pertaining to a petition for disqualification against a member. The latter was referred to the Committee of Privileges for preliminary enquiry by the Speaker, Lok Sabha in exercise of his powers *vide* Rule 7(4) of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1985. Out of the eleven cases referred to the Committee of Privileges, Reports on five cases were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha/laid on the Table of the House and Reports on six cases could not be finalised before the dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha on 6 February, 2004.

A brief account of the cases which were either raised in the House or referred to the Committee of Privileges on which reports were presented to the Speaker/laid on the Table of the House is given below:—

1. *Constitution of the Committee on Ethics:* The recommendations made by the Committee of Privileges (Eleventh Lok Sabha) in their Report on 'Ethics, Standards in Public Life, Privileges, Facilities to Members and other related Matters' could not be considered by the Speaker/ House due to premature dissolution of the Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabhas. The Committee of Privileges (Thirteenth Lok Sabha), with the permission of the Speaker, took up the matter for consideration. The Committee in their First Report recommended that a separate Ethics Committee be constituted in Lok Sabha. The Report was presented to the Speaker on 4 April,2000 and was laid on the Table of the House on 18 April, 2000.

2. *Sharing of information with the House:* The case related to an announcement made by the Prime Minister to the press regarding resignation by two ministers without first sharing the information with the House. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, MP, on 8 December, 1999, gave notice of a question of privilege alleging that the Prime Minister did not share with the House the information regarding tendering of resignation by two Ministers namely, Shri L.K. Advani and Shri Murli Manohar Joshi whereas he shared this information with the media after adjournment of the House. Disallowing the notice of question of privilege, the Speaker on 8 December 1999 observed in the House that no privilege of Parliament was involved if statements on matter of public interest were not first made in the House and were made outside. The Speaker also observed that as a matter of fact even making announcements regarding policy decisions of the Government outside the House while the House was in session, did not involve any privilege of the House.

3. *Case regarding 'Misleading of the House' by Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MP:* On 9 December, 1999, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, MP gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MP stating that the latter while speaking in the House on 8 December, 1999 had stated that "in the last 50 years no Minister ever held the post if he was charge-sheeted." Prof. Malhotra contended that this was a deliberate attempt to mislead the House as in 1980, when Smt. Indira Gandhi was sworn in as Prime Minister, she had been accused and charge-sheeted in Jeep Scandal. On 10 December, 1999 the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, while ruling that there was no question of breach of privilege, observed that from Shri S. Jaipal Reddy's statement, it was seen that he had merely put forth a poser to the Prime Minister and did not make any categorical statement as alleged by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, hence his contention that Shri Reddy made an untrue statement in the House and sought to deliberately mislead the House, did not hold good.

4. *Search of the room of a member:* This case was against the District Collector, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan for allegedly ordering search of the room of Shri Sis Ram Ola, MP in Hotel 'Shekhawati Heritage' on 21 November, 1998 with a view to maligning his reputation. This case was referred by the Speaker on 9 May 2000 to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and Report. The Committee after considering the facts on record and after deliberating upon the evidence tendered, recommended that in view of the unconditional apologies tendered by the District Collector, no further action be taken by the House in the matter and the same might be dropped. The Committee, however, lamented that the action of the District Collector led to besmirching the reputation of the member and felt that this episode should not only act as an eye opener but should also prompt the Union Government to issue appropriate instructions/ guidelines to the executive functionaries to obviate recurrence of such incidents. The Report was presented to the Speaker on 16 March, 2001 and was laid on the Table of the House on 21 March, 2001.

5. *Casting aspersions on a member:* This case was regarding the question of privilege raised by Shri Kirit Somaiya, MP against Shri Sandeep Maheshwari, Executive Director, Enbee Plantations for having cast aspersions on him in a press-interview. On 12 May, 2000, the Speaker observed in the House that in view of unqualified apology tendered by the Executive Director, Enbee Plantations to the member, he had decided to treat the matter as closed.

6. *Misconduct by a visitor:* This case related to throwing of papers and attempting to shout slogans by a person from the Visitors' Gallery on 9 August, 2000. On a motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on 9 August, 2000, the House resolved that the said person be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.

7. *Case against railway officials:* This case related to a notice of question of privilege given by Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi, MP on 16 August, 2000 against the railway officials for having cancelled his confirmed 1st class AC railway reservation in 2461 Mandore Express on 11 August, 2000. On 16 August, 2000, the Deputy Speaker, after taking sense of the House, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and Report. The Committee examined the matter and recommended in their report presented to the House on 18 December, 2002 that in view of unconditional apologies tendered by the Chairman, and other senior officials of Railway Board and revised circular issued by them regarding allotment of Emergency Quota to VIPs, no further action be taken and the matter be treated as closed.

8. *Inquiry into a letter quoted by a member:* The brief particulars of the case are that on 30 August, 2001, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Arun Shourie, a member of Rajya Sabha and Minister of State in the Department of Disinvestment for allegedly causing breach of privilege by seeking verification of a letter quoted by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, a member of Lok Sabha, in the House while participating in the discussion on Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings and by ordering CBI inquiry into the matter. On 30 August, 2001 the Speaker observed that Shri Arun Shourie was a member of Rajya Sabha and as per well established practice and convention, he was referring the matter to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for appropriate action. On 9 November, 2001, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha informed that after consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, the Chairman, Rajya Sabha had decided that no breach of privilege was involved in the matter. The Speaker, accordingly decided to treat the matter as closed.

9. *Casting aspersions on the Chair:* This case related to a notice of question of privilege given by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP against the Prime Minister alleging that the latter had cast aspersions on the Chair and on the House on 23 April, 2002 while talking to press at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Dr. Singh had alleged that the Prime Minister had termed the ruling given by the Deputy Speaker (who was officiating as Speaker at that point of time) on admitting the motion under rule 184 on discussion of Gujarat situation, as unfortunate. Dr. Singh had also alleged that the Prime Minister earlier too, on the occasion of 75th birth anniversary of Shri Chandra Shekhar, former Prime Minister, had said that if the entire House had unanimously and unequivocally condemned the killings of Godhra, the very next day, the situation in Gujarat would not have aggravated. On 29 April, 2002, the Deputy Speaker while disallowing the notice of question of privilege observed that he had received a letter from the Prime Minister denying whatever had appeared in the newspapers and he was satisfied with the statement.

10. *Case of "misleading of the House" by the Prime Minister:* A notice of question of privilege was given by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, MP against the Prime Minister for having allegedly misled the House while intervening during discussion under rule 184 on the situation in Gujarat. Shri Dasmunsi in his notice had alleged that the Prime Minister on 1 May, 2002 while intervening in the discussion on the motion regarding situation in Gujarat, sought to clarify misgivings about certain portion of a public speech made by him in Goa and stated on the floor of the House that "Whatever I said about Islam is as follows....Wherever such muslims live, they tend not to live in co-existence with others, not to mingle with others; instead of propagating their ideas in a peaceful manner, they want to spread their faith by resorting to terror and threats". Shri Dasmunsi contended that in the video recording of the speech of the Prime Minister made by him at Goa, the word "such" had not been used before the word "muslims" and by this interpolation an attempt was made to alter the meaning of the sentence. Shri Dasmunsi alleged that this amounted to misleading of the House by the Prime Minister. On 16 May, 2002, the Speaker disallowed the notice of question of privilege and observed that in view of the clarification given by the Prime Minister that the latter had issued a clarificatory statement to this effect on 14 April, 2002 and his Office had also released the entire text of his speech to the media with necessary correction, no question of privilege was involved in the matter.

11. *Case of "misleading of the House" by three Ministers:* On 17 May, 2002 Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP gave notice of a question of privilege against the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Rural Development and the Minister of Planning for allegedly misleading the House regarding financial package to Bihar while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill, 2002; during the discussions on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development on 24 April, 2001; and while replying to his Calling Attention Motion on 23 April, 2002. The Speaker disallowed the notice of question of privilege and observed in the House on 11 December, 2002 that on a perusal of the comments of the concerned Ministers, he was satisfied that there had been no misleading of the House by the Ministers.

12. *Cases of contradictory stand taken by the Ministry and of incomplete reply to Unstarred Question:* This case related to notices of question of privilege given by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MP on 13 & 28 December, 2001, 25 February, 2002 and 16 April, 2002 regarding alleged (i) stand taken before the Central Administrative Tribunal by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding cadre change of a police officer which was contradictory to a reply given to an Unstarred Question in Lok Sabha; and (ii) misleading and incomplete information furnished while answering Unstarred Questions by Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions. On 17 December, 2002, The Speaker, while disallowing the notices of question of privilege, observed that the notices were not specific inasmuch as the notices did not state as to how a breach of privilege or contempt of the House had been occasioned and by whom. The Speaker also observed that matters relating to giving of incomplete information in reply to Unstarred Question could be raised by way of notice under direction 115.

13. *"Misleading statement" to Press by a Minister of State Government:* On 7 and 24 April, 2003, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP gave two notices of question of privilege against Shri Amit Shah, Home Minister of Government of Gujarat for allegedly making a misleading statement to the press about him. Shri Paswan alleged that the Home Minister of Gujarat had stated that a survey was conducted on the Christian Community in Gujarat at local level for furnishing information sought in Lok Sabha which was required in connection with a question raised in the Lok Sabha by Shri Paswan in connection with the Anti-Conversion Bill whereas no such question was asked by him. On 24 April, 2003, when Shri Ram Vilas Paswan

sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker observed that as per well established procedure, he had referred the matter to the Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly for appropriate action. On 24 June, 2003, the In-charge Secretary, Gujarat Legislative Assembly informed that the Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly after considering the explanation of the Home Minister, Government of Gujarat was of the opinion that there was no *prima-facie* case of breach of privilege in the matter. The matter was accordingly, treated as closed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

14. *Alleged Suppression of facts by a Minister:* On 22 July, 2003, Shri G.M. Banatwalla and on 24 July, 2003, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, MPs gave notices of question of privilege against Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Law and Justice for allegedly suppressing facts and misleading the House regarding dilution of charges by the CBI against the accused in the Babri Masjid Demolition case. On 13 August, 2003, when the members sought to raise the matter in the House, the Speaker observed that as Shri Arun Jaitley was a member of Rajya Sabha, he had as per well established practice and procedure, referred the matter to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. On 4 March, 2004, the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha informed that the Chairman, Rajya Sabha after consideration of facts on record was of the opinion that there was no breach of privilege involved in the matter. The matter was, thereafter, treated as closed.

15. *Summons to officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat from CBI Court in Shri Sukh Ram, former MP's case:* This case which was referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker on 21 February, 2003, was regarding the summons issued to an Executive Officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat by the Special Court of Central Bureau of Investigation to depose/produce documents before the Court regarding salary statements of Shri Sukh Ram (former member) for the period 20 June 1991 to 1 July,1992 and May,1996 to August, 1996 (during this period Shri Sukh Ram was member of Tenth Lok Sabha). The Committee of Privileges in their report recommended that the concerned officer may depose before the Court and produce the relevant documents. The report was presented to the Speaker on 4 March, 2003, laid on the Table on 6 March, 2003 and adopted by the House on 7 March, 2003.

16. *Summons to officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat from Special Judge in CBI Court in Shri Lalu Prasad (MP, RS) case:* This case was regarding summons issued to the concerned officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat by the Special Judge, Central Bureau of Investigation to depose/produce documents before the Court in case No. 5/98 against Shri Lalu Prasad, MP, Rajya Sabha. This matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker on 7 April, 2003. In this case the Court desired appearance of an Executive Officer, Lok Sabha Secretariat before the Court with original documents regarding payment of salaries, DA/TA to Shri Lalu Prasad as member of Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1980 and from November, 1989 to 10 March, 1990. The Committee of Privileges in their Report recommended that the relevant papers may be handed over to the competent Court. The report was presented to the Speaker on 8 July, 2003.

Cases referred to the Committee of Privileges which remained inconclusive due to the premature dissolution of the 13th LS on 6 February 2004

17. *Request for documents by police:* This case related to the request from the Special Branch, Delhi Police, for handing over original notices of questions (Starred and Unstarred) given by two members of Parliament for sending the same to the Forensic Science Laboratory and thereafter, for production of the same in the concerned Court of Law. The Speaker referred this matter to the Committee of Privileges on 25 February, 2002.The report of the Committee was presented to the Speaker. The Speaker returned the report to the Committee for reconsideration.

18. *Obstruction and misbehaviour with a member:* This case related to alleged obstruction to and misbehaviour with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, MP by the District Magistrate and Senior Superintendent of Police, Etah, Uttar Pradesh. The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker on 24 August, 2000.

19. *Assault on and misbehaviour with two Ministers:* This case related to alleged assault on and misbehaviour with Shri T.R. Baalu and Shri Murasoli Maran, MPs., by the Police officials of Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The matter was referred to the Committee by the Speaker on 20 December, 2001.

20. *Non-intimation of arrest/release of MP:* This case related to non-intimation of arrest and release of Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, MP by the police officials of Muzaffarpur, Bihar. The matter was referred to the Committee by the Deputy Speaker (who was officiating as Speaker at that point of time) on 7 May, 2002.

21. *Prevention of a member from attending sitting of the House:* This case related to alleged obstruction and prevention of Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, MP from attending the sitting of the House by the SHO and Senior Superintendent of Police, Kaimur, Bihar. The matter was referred to the Committee by the Speaker on 29 April, 2003.

A petition given by Shri Rupchand Pal, MP under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution and the Rules framed thereunder against Prof. R.R. Pramanik, MP was referred to the Committee of Privileges by the Speaker on 13 May, 2003 in terms of provisions of Rule 7 (4) of the Members of Lok Sabha (Disqualification on Ground of Defection) Rules, 1985. This matter too remained inconclusive till the dissolution of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Privilege matters raised during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are detailed in a tabular form in **Statement 47**.

STATEMENT 47

Privileges Matters raised in the House/referred* to the Committee of Privileges during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Name of the member who raised the matter	Date on which matter brought before the House	Time taken Hrs. Mts.	Decision of Chair/House/Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Question of privilege against the Prime Minister for allegedly making an announcement to the press regarding tendering of resignation by two Ministers without first sharing that information with the House on 7 December, 1999.	Shri Santosh Mohan Dev	8.12.1999	0 - 20	On 8.12.1999, the Speaker gave a ruling withholding his consent to the raising of the question of privilege given notice of by the member. The Speaker observed that it is well established that no privilege of Parliament was involved if statements on matters of public interest were not made first in the House and were made outside when the House was in session.
2.	Question of privilege against Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MP for having deliberately misled the House on 8 December, 1999.	Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra	10.12.1999	0 - 03	On 10.12.1999, the Deputy Speaker informed the House about withholding of consent by the Speaker to the raising of question of privilege given notice of by the member. The Deputy Speaker observed that as per records Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MP had merely put a poser to the Prime Minister and did not make any categorical statement as alleged by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.
3.	Question of privilege against the District Collector, Jhunjhunu , Rajasthan for allegedly ordering search of the room of Shri Sis Ram Ola, MP in Hotel 'Shekhawati Heritage' on 21 November, 1998 with a view to maligning his reputation.	Shri Sis Ram Ola		0 – 02	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 9.5.2000 for examination, investigation and report. The Committee presented their Report to the Speaker on 16 March, 2001. The Report was laid on the Table on 21 March, 2001.
4.	Question of privilege against Shri Sundeep Maheshwari, Executive Director, Enbee Plantations for having cast aspersions on him in a press interview as reported in *Lok Satta*.	Shri Kirit Somaiya	12.5.2000	0 - 01	On 12.5.2000, the Speaker made an observation in the House that he had decided to treat the matter as closed in view of unqualified apology tendered by Shri Sundeep Maheshwari to the member.

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Throwing of papers from the Visitors' Gallery and attempt to shout slogan by a visitor from the Visitor's Gallery.		9.8.2000	0 - 02	The House adopted a motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the person who attempted to shout slogans and also threw some leaflets from the Visitor's Gallery and whom the Security Officers took into custody immediately, had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House on that day.
6.	Question of privilege regarding cancellation of confirmed railway reservation of Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi, MP in Mandore Express on 11.8.2000 by railway authorities	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	16.8.2000	0 - 05	The Deputy Speaker who was in Chair, after taking sense of the House referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The Committee presented their Report to the House on 18.12.2002.
7.	Question of privilege regarding alleged causing of obstructions and misbehaviour with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, MP by DM and SSP Etah, UP	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	18.8.2000 & 22.8.2000	0 - 02	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 24 August, 2000 for examination, investigation and report. When the matter was sought to be raised in the House by the Member, the Speaker observed that the matter had been referred to the Committee of Privileges. Before the Committee could present their Report, 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved.
8.	Question of privilege given by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP against Shri Arun Shourie, Minister of State for Disinvestment for allegedly causing breach of privilege and contempt of the House by seeking verification of a letter quoted by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, MP in the House and by ordering CBI inquiry into the matter.	Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal	30.8.2001	0 - 03	The Speaker made an observation in the House on 30.8.2001 informing the members that since Shri Arun Shourie was a member of Rajya Sabha he was referring the matter to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the procedure laid down by Committees of Privileges of Lok Sabha in the Report of their joint sitting in 1954.
9.	Questions of privilege given by Shri T.R. Baalu and Shri Murasoli Maran, MPs regarding alleged assault on and misbehaviour with them by the police officials of Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	—	—	—	The Speaker, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 20 December, 2001 for examination, investigation and report.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Before the Committee could present their Report, 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved.
10.	Request from the Special Branch, Delhi Police, for handing over original notices of questions (Starred and Unstarred) given by two members of Parliament for sending the same to the Forensic Science Laboratory and thereafter, for producing them in the concerned Court of Law.	—	—	—	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 25 February, 2002. The Report of the Committee was presented to the Speaker who returned the report to the Committee for reconsideration. The matter remained inconclusive.
11.	Question of privilege given notice of by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP against the Prime Minister for having allegedly cast aspersions on the Chair and on the House.	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	26.4.2002	0 - 02	The Deputy Speaker, who was officiating as Speaker at that time, observed that the Prime Minister had written to him denying all that appeared in the press and he was satisfied with the denial and had accepted it.
12.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, MP regarding non-intimation of his arrest and release by the SP and DM of Muzaffarpur, Bihar.	—	—	—	The Deputy Speaker who was officiating as Speaker at that time, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 7 May, 2002 for examination, investigation and report. Before the Committee could present their report 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved.
13.	Question of privilege given notice of by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, MP against the Prime Minister for allegedly misleading the House on 1 May, 2002 while intervening during discussion under Rule 184 on the situation of Gujarat.	Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	16.5.2002	0 - 04	The Speaker on 16 May, 2002, observed that he had disallowed the notice of question of privilege after taking into account the clarification given by the Prime Minister.
14.	Question of privilege against the Minister of State for Planning and the then Ministers of Finance and Rural Development for allegedly misleading the House on the issue of Financial Assistance to Bihar.	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	11.12.2002	0 - 03	The Speaker on 11 December, 2002, observed that he had disallowed the notice of question of privilege after taking into account the comments of the concerned Ministries.
15.	Question of privilege given notice of by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MP against Ministers of Personnel, PG & Pensions and Home Affairs for allegedly giving incorrect, incomplete and misleading information of Unstarred Question and also giving false affidavit to CAT, Hyderabad regarding cadre change of IAS/IPS officers.	Smt. Renuka Chowdhury	17.12.2002	0 - 05	While disallowing the notice, the Speaker on 17 December, 2002, observed that as missing of Government records or furnishing of misleading information to Central Administrative Tribunal, by the Government does not amount to any breach of privilege. As regards

1	2	3	4	5	6
					the member's other contention that incomplete information was given to her USQ, the Speaker observed that such matters could appropriately be raised through other parliamentary devices
16.	Summons to an Executive Officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat from the Special Court of Central Bureau of Investigation to depose/ produce documents before the Court regarding salary statements of Shri Sukh Ram (the then MP) for the period 20 June 1991 to 1 July,1992 and May,1996 to August, 1996.	—	—	—	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 21 February, 2003. The Report was presented to the Speaker on 4 March, 2003, laid on the Table on 6 March, 2003 and adopted by the House on 7 March, 2003.
17.	Summons to the concerned officer of Lok Sabha Secretariat from the Special Judge, Central Bureau of Investigation to depose/produce documents before the Court in case No. 5/98 against Shri Lalu Prasad, MP, Rajya Sabha. The Court wanted Sushila Kainth, Executive Officer (Retired), Lok Sabha Secretariat to appear before the Court with original documents regarding payment of salaries, DA/TA to Shri Lalu Prasad drawn by him as member of Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1980 and from November,1989 to 10 March, 1990.	—	—	—	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 7 April, 2003. The Report was presented to the Speaker on 8 July, 2003.
18.	Question of privilege against the Home Minister, Government of Gujarat for his alleged misleading statement to the press about a member of Lok Sabha (Shri Ram Vilas Paswan).	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	7.4.2003 & 24.4.2003	0 - 01	The Speaker on 24 April, 2003, observed that as the matter related to a member of Gujarat Legislative Assembly and since one House cannot exercise jurisdiction over the members of the other House/State Legislatures and as per well established convention he had referred the matter to the Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly for appropriate action in the matter under intimation to him. The Secretary-in-Charge, Gujarat Legislative Assembly informed on 24 June, 2003, that the Speaker, Gujarat Legislative Assembly held that no breach of privilege was involved in the matter. The matter was treated as closed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Question of privilege against SHO, Chainpur, Bihar and Senior Superintendent of Police, Kaimur, Bihar for allegedly causing obstruction to Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, MP due to which he could not attend the sitting of the House.	Shri Lal Muni Chaubey	13.3.2003	0 - 05	The Speaker referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges on 29 April, 2003. Before the Committee could present their Report, 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved.
20.	Question of privilege given notices of by Sarvashri G.M. Banatwalla and Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi against Shri Arun Jaitley for allegedly suppressing facts and misleading the House regarding the status of CBI charge-sheet in Babri Masjid Demolition case.	Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	13.8.2003	0 - 02	The Speaker on 13 August, 2003 observed that as Shri Arun Jaitley was a member of Rajya Sabha, as per well established convention, he had referred the matter to Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 1 August, 2003 for appropriate action under intimation to him. On 4.3.2004. the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha informed that Chairman, Rajya Sabha after consideration of facts on record held that there was no breach of privilege in the matter. The matter was treated as closed.

*Does not include two non-privilege cases referred to the Committee of Privileges.

8

SUO MOTU STATEMENTS/PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Suo Motu Statements made by Ministers

In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy in regard to a matter of topical interest, Ministers make statements in the House, from time to time, under rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure, with the consent of the Speaker.

As a rule, questions are not permitted after a statement is made by a Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place.

In order that Parliament may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences in the country, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences ***suo motu***. As a general convention, policy statements, are first made on the floor of the House, when it is in session, before releasing them to the Press or to the public.

Statement 48 gives details of the 180 statements made by Ministers during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Papers Laid on the Table

In parliamentary parlance, 'Papers Laid on the Table' signify any document, statement, report, rules and regulations, Government notifications, etc., which are laid on the Table of the House in order to bring them on record. The purpose is to make available to Parliament authoritative facts and information with a view to preparing ground for discussion on various matters in the House.

The Lok Sabha is vested with the power of ordering all papers to be laid before it as are necessary for its information. Papers are, however, generally laid in compliance with specific provisions contained in the Constitution, various Central Statutes, Rules of Procedure of the House, Directions issued by the Speaker from time to time and the settled practices and conventions in regard thereto and the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees.

Papers laid under the Constitution

The following papers are laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of various constitutional provisions:

(i) Budget and other documents connected therewith (Article 112);

(ii) Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants (Article 115);

(iii) Ordinances promulgated by the President (Article 123);

(iv) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Article 151);

(v) Reports of the Finance Commission (Article 281);

(vi) Reports of the Union Public Service Commission (Article 323);

(vii) Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Article 338);

(viii) Reports of the Backward Classes Commission (Article 340);

(ix) Reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Article 350B);

(x) Proclamations regarding President's rule in a State (Article 356); and related document *i.e.* of Governor's Report

(xi) Presidential Orders issued under Article 359;

(xii) Proclamations of Emergency (Article 352); and

(xiii) Proclamations regarding Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Papers laid under Statutes

The following papers are laid under various Statutes:

(i) Annual reports and audited accounts in respect of public undertakings incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, or created under specific Acts of Parliament;

(ii) Reports on statutory bodies, other than public undertakings, created under specific Acts of Parliament;

(iii) Rules, sub-rules, regulations, bye-laws framed by the Government in exercise of the power of delegated legislation; and

(iv) Government resolutions, statutory or executive orders or any other papers issued under various Central statutes.

Papers laid under the Rules of Procedure

The following categories of papers are laid on the Table under various provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:

(i) Reports of Select and Joint Committee on Bills;

(ii) Reports of Standing Parliamentary Committees;

(iii) Petitions;

(iv) Statements regarding Ordinances;

(v) Rules, regulations, etc., as modified in accordance with amendments adopted by both Houses;

(vi) Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha, including Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments;

(vii) Bills returned by the President for reconsideration; and

(viii) Replies to Unstarred Questions or Questions not reached for oral answer.

Papers laid under Directions by the Speaker

In pursuance of the Directions issued by the Speaker, the following papers are required to be laid on the Table:

(i) Statements by Ministers in reply to half-an-hour discussions when a full reply could not be given at the allotted time for the purpose;

(ii) Opinions on Bills circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;

(iii) Bills assented to by the President;

(iv) Statements in response to Calling Attention notices in case more than one notice is admitted for a day;

(v) Minutes of Standing Parliamentary Committees; and

(vi) Documents connected with the report of a Select or Joint Committee.

Papers laid on the Recommendations of a Parliamentary Committee

Parliamentary Committees may sometimes make recommendations in their reports presented to the House requiring certain documents, reports, explanatory memoranda, etc. to be placed before the House. In pursuance of such recommendations, the relevant papers are laid on the Table of the House.

A Private Member can also lay a paper on the Table of the House with the permission of the Speaker. Thus, when a Private Member quotes from a document, he may lay it on the Table of the House either of his own accord or in pursuance of a demand made in the House. A Private Member may also be required to lay on the Table documents to substantiate allegations made by him.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha a total of 18,904 papers were laid on the Table of the House as per details given in Statement 48.

STATEMENT 48

***Suo Motu* Statements Made/Laid by Ministers under Rule 372 during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha**

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of Minister	Date	Time Taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	
First Session					
1.	Award of Swarnjayanti fellowships for young scientists for the year 1999-2000	Dr. Murii Manohar Joshi	26.10.1999	0	02
2.	Signing of three agreements including the Extradition Treaty between India and the UAE	Shri Jaswant Singh	27.10.1999	0	03
3.	Recent visit of US Secretary of Energy	Shri Jaswant Singh	28.10.1999	0	02
4.	Super cyclonic Storm which hit the coast of Orissa on 29 October, 1999	Shri L.K. Advani	29.10.1999	0	07
Second Session					
5.	Investigations in the Bofors Case	Shri L.K. Advani	29.11.1999	0	05
6.	Imposition of Customs duty on Wheat	Shri Yashwant Sinha	1.12.1999	0	12
7.	Statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing 6 December, 1999	Shri Pramod Mahajan	03.12.1999	0	03

1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Third Ministerial Conference of WTO at Seattle	Shri Murasoli Maran	08.12.1999	0	03
9.	Statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing the 13 December, 1999	Shri Pramod Mahajan	10.12.1999	0	03
10.	Priyadarshini Mattoo's case	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	14.12.1999	0	05
11.	An accident that occurred on 13 December, 1999 at IGI Airport, New Delhi	Shri Chaman Lal Gupta	15.12.1999	0	06
12.	Statement regarding Government Business for the remaining part of the current Session	Shri Pramod Mahajan	17.12.1999	0	06
13.	Y2K Problem in Computers and computer based systems	Shri Pramod Mahajan	17.12.1999	0	06
14.	Tentative proposals for revision of wages in respect of working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper and News agency Employees	Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	22.12.1999	0	02
Third Session					
15.	Government Business for the week commencing 28 February, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	25.2.2000	0	02
16.	Situation arising out for Lawyers' Strike on 24 February, 2000	Shri Ram Jethmalani	25.2.2000	0	05
17.	Government Business for the week commencing 6 March, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	03.03.2000	0	02
18.	Government Business for the week commencing 13 March, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	10.3.2000	0	02
19.	Hijacking of IC-814	Shri Ajit Panja	13.3.2000	0	03
20.	Suspension of operations against Bodo Liberation Tigers	Shri L.K. Advani	15.3.2000	0	03
21.	Prime Minister's recent visit to Mauritius	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	16.3.2000	0	04
22.	Incident of Caste violence in Kolar District (Karnataka) on 11 March 2000	Shri L.K. Advani	16.3.2000	0	02

1	2	3	4	5	
23.	Increase in prices of certain petroleum products with effect from the mid-night of 22-23 March, 2000	Shri Ram Naik	17.4.2000	0	48
24.	Successful launching of INSAT-3B	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	19.4.2000	0	03
25.	Match fixing in cricket	Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	20.4.2000	0	51
26.	Government Business for the week commencing 24 April, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	20.4.2000	0	02
27.	Price policy for Copra for 2000 season and Raw Jute for 2000-2001 season	Shri Sundar Lal Patwa	25.4.2000	0	02
28.	Match fixing in cricket	Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	28.4.2000	0	02
29.	Government business for the week commencing 2 May, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	28.4.2000	0	02
30.	Fire accident at Ammunition Depot, Bharatpur on 28 April, 2000	Shri George Fernandes	02.05.2000	0	02
31.	Situation in Sri Lanka	Shri Jaswant Singh	04.05.2000	0	04
32.	Government Business for the week commencing 8 May, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	05.05.2000	0	02
33.	Incident involving death of members of the Scheduled Caste in two districts of Uttar Pradesh	Shri L.K. Advani	09.05.2000	0	08
34.	Non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference	Shri Jaswant Singh	09.05.2000	0	04
35.	Government business of the remaining part of the current session	Shri Pramod Mahajan	12.5.2000	0	02
36.	Setting up of an Additional Principal Bench of Company Law Board at Chennai	Shri Ram Jethmalani	16.5.2000	0	03
37.	Company Law Settlement Scheme, 2000	Shri Ram Jethmalani	16.5.2000	0	04
Fourth Session					
38.	Air crash of Alliance Air Craft (B-737) at Patna on 17 July, 2000	Shri Sharad Yadav	25.7.2000	0	03
39.	New Uplinking Policy	Shri Arun Jaitley	26.7.2000	0	08

1	2	3	4	5	
40.	Visit of Minister of Defence to the Russian Federation from 26 June to 30 June, 2000	Shri George Fernandes	27.7.2000	0	02
41.	Certain statements made by Shri Ram Jethmalani, former Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs with regard to the Chief Justice of India and Attorney General	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	28.7.2000	0	07
42.	Government Business for the week commencing 31 July, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	28.7.2000	0	03
43.	Incidents of Killings in Jammu and Kashmir on the intervening night of 1 and 2 August, 2000*	Shri L.K. Advani	2.8.2000	1	00
44.	Reported outbreak of Leptospirosis in Maharashtra and Gujarat	Dr. C.P. Thakur	3.8.2000	0	03
45.	Recent massacre in various places in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	4.8.2000	0	17
46.	Government Business for the week commencing 7 August, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	4.8.2000	0	03
47.	Situation in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri L.K. Advani	9.8.2000	0	07
48.	Bomb Blasts in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri I.D. Swami	10.8.2000	0	04
49.	Government Business for the week commencing 16 August, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	11.8.2000	0	03
50.	Correcting reply given on 12 May, 2000 to Starred Question No. 671 by Shri Amar Roypradhan regarding tax evasion by MNCs; and giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri Yashwant Sinha	11.8.2000	0	03
51.	Government Business for the remaining part of the Session	Shri Pramod Mahajan	18.8.2000	0	03
52.	Vacation of the Government building in Etah, Uttar Pradesh on 20 August, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	21.8.2000	0	02
Fifth Session					
53.	Revision in prices of petroleum products	Shri Ram Naik	21.11.2000	0	01

*Clarificatory questions were raised.

1	2	3	4	5	
54.	Government Business for the week commencing 27 November, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	24.11.2000	0	02
55.	Government Business for the week commencing 4 December, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	1.12.2000	0	02
56.	Collision of 3005 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail with derailed wagons of Down Foodgrain Special infringing the up line on Ambala-Ludhiana section of Northern Railway's Ambala Division on 2 December, 2000	Km. Mamata Banerjee	4.12.2000	0	03
57.	Government Business for the week commencing 18 December, 2000	Shri Pramod Mahajan	15.12.2000	0	02
58.	Correcting the reply given on 21.11.2000 to Starred Question No. 21 by Shri Rajo Singh, M.P. and Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, M.P. regarding Employment Oriented Vocational Schemes and reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	19.12.2000	0	02
59.	Government's peace initiative in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	20.12.2000	0	02
60.	Development of Prithviraj's Quila Rai Pithora/Lal Kot in South Delhi	Shri Jagmohan	22.12.2000	0	02
Sixth Session					
61.	Inundation of Bagdigi Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. on 2 February, 2001	Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	22.2.2001	0	05
62.	Situation in Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	22.2.2001	0	05
63.	Government Business for the week commencing 26 February, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	23.2.2001	0	02
64.	Devastation caused by severe earthquake of 26 January, 2001 in Gujarat	Shri Nitish Kumar	26.2.2001	0	10
65.	Outbreak of fever in Siliguri (West Bengal)	Dr. C.P. Thakur	26.2.2001	0	05

1	2	3	4	5	
66.	Government Business for the week commencing 7 March, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	2.3.2001	0	02
67.	Taliban move to destroy Buddhist relics in Afghanistan	Shri Jaswant Singh	2.3.2001	0	01
68.	Government Business for the week commencing 12 March, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	8.3.2001	0	02
69.	Price policy for copra for 2001 season	Shri Pramod Mahajan	21.3.2001	0	01
70.	Launch of GSLV	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	19.4.2001	0	05
71.	Government Business for the week commencing 23 April, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	20.4.2001	0	02
72.	Correcting the reply given on 26.2.2001 to Starred Question No.65 by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, MP and Shri Shankar Prasad Jaiswal, MP regarding Cellular Telephone Service and reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	23.4.2001	0	01
73.	Correcting the reply given on 12.3.2001 to Starred Question No. 210 by Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, M.P. and Shri R.S. Patil, M.P. regarding Development and Upgradation of Airports and correcting reply given on 12.3.2001 to Starred Question No. 220 by Shri G.S. Basavaraj, M.P. and Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi, M.P. regarding Exodus of Pilots	Shri Sharad Yadav	23.4.2001	0	01
74.	Recent incidents at India-Bangladesh border	Shri Jaswant Singh	23.4.2001	0	16
75.	Raids on Custom officials	Shri Yashwant Sinha	26.4.2001	0	04
Seventh Session					
76.	Recent Summit-level talks held between India and Pakistan in Agra	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	24.7.2001	0	10
77.	CNG supply in Delhi	Shri Ram Naik	25.7.2001	0	01
78.	Government Business for the week commencing 30 July, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	27.7.2001	0	01

1	2	3	4	5	
79.	CBI raids on retired Air Force Officers' premises	Shri Jaswant Singh	30.7.2001	0	03
80.	Killing of Smt. Phoolan Devi, Member of Parliament	Shri L.K. Advani	31.7.2001	0	02
81.	Recent incident of killings in village Sirsawan, District Moradabad	Shri L.K.Advani	2.8.2001	0	03
82.	Government Business for the week commencing 6 August, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	3.8.2001	0	01
83.	Management of floods	Shri Arjun Sethi	6.8.2001	0	01
84.	Ammunition accident at Central Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur on 6 August, 2001	Shri Jaswant Singh	7.8.2001	0	01
85.	Remote Sensing Data Policy	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	8.8.2001	0	02
86.	Government Business for the week commencing 13 August, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	10.8.2001	0	02
87.	No purchase-no sale of Petroleum Products Campaign announced by the Federation of All India Petroleum Traders	Shri Ram Naik	17.8.2001	0	04
88.	Government Business for the week commencing 28 August, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	17.8.2001	0	01
89.	Collision of 132 Dn Muzaffarpur Sealdah Passenger with rolled down Wagons at Jamui Station on Danapur Division of Eastern Railway on 16 August, 2001	Shri Nitish Kumar	17.8.2001	0	04
90.	External Affairs Minister's recent visit to Nepal	Shri Jaswant Singh	21.8.2001	0	05
91.	Patent on Basmati Rice lines and Grains to Ricetec Inc. USA	Dr. Raman Singh	23.8.2001	0	05
92.	Government Business for the remaining part of the session	Shri Pramod Mahajan	24.8.2001	0	02
93.	Situation in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	Dr. C.P. Thakur	28.8.2001	0	01
94.	Setting up of a non-lapsable Special Railway Safety Fund for Indian Railways	Shri Nitish Kumar	29.8.2001	0	05

1	2	3	4	5	
95.	Promotion of India-Pakistan Relations	Shri Jaswant Singh	31.8.2001	0	02
Eighth Session					
96.	PM's recent visit to Russia, US, UN and UK	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	20.11.2001	0	11
97.	Reported deaths of children in Assam after administration of Vitamin 'A'	Dr. C.P. Thakur	22.11.2001	0	04
98.	Collision of 214 Dn. Mokama Howrah Passenger Train with Relief Light Engine on Mokama-Kiul section of Eastern Railway's Danapur Division on 20 November, 2001	Shri Nitish Kumar	22.11.2001	0	04
99.	Deliberations and Developments that took place in the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha from 9-14 November, 2001	Shri Murasoli Maran	22.11.2001	0	07
100.	Government Business for the week commencing 26 November, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	23.11.2001	0	01
101.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 December, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	29.11.2001	0	01
102.	Air-violation by US helicopter in Chennai on the 26 November, 2001	Shri George Fernandes	29.11.2001	0	04
103.	Government Business for the week commencing 10 December, 2001	Shri Pramod Mahajan	7.12.2001	0	01
104.	Supply of Gasohol in the country	Shri Ram Naik	10.12.2001	0	06
105.	Correcting the reply given on 14.8.2001 to Starred Question No. 328 by Late Shri Madhavrao Scindia and Shri Kirit Somaiya, M.P. regarding report of NHRC and reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri Vidyasagar Rao	11.12.2001	0	01
106.	Terrorist attack on Parliament House	Shri L.K. Advani	18.12.2001	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	
Ninth Session					
107.	Guidelines for granting authorization to market transportation fuels	Shri Ram Naik	8.3.2002	0	01
108.	Government Business for the week commencing 11 March, 2002	Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	8.3.2002	0	01
109.	Outbreak of Pneumonic plague in Himachal Pradesh	Dr. C.P. Thakur	13.3.2002	0	01
110.	Current situation in Ayodhya in the wake of Supreme Court Judgement	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	14.3.2002	0	05
111.	Incident at the Army Recruitment Rally, Lucknow	Shri Geroge Fernandes	15.3.2002	0	03
112.	Petroleum products prices	Shri Ram Naik	16.3.2002	0	04
113.	Approval for use of Ethanol in petrol as Oxygenate in place of ETBE	Shri Ram Naik	20.3.2002	0	05
114.	Commonwealth Summit in Australia	Shri Jaswant Singh	22.3.2002	0	04
115.	Extension of ceasefire agreement with NSCN (K) by a period of one year *w.e.f.* 28th April, 2002	Shri L.K. Advani	26.4.2002	0	02
116.	Government Business for the week commencing 29 April, 2002.	Shri Pramod Mahajan	26.4.2002	0	02
117.	Government Business for the week commencing 6 May, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	3.5.2002	0	04
118.	National Tourism Policy 2002	Shri Jagmohan	6.5.2002	0	02
119.	Government Business for the week commencing 13 May, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	10.5.2002	0	06
120.	Derailment of 2402 DN Shramjeevi Express on Faizabad-Zafrabad Section of Lucknow Division, Northern Railway on 12 May, 2002	Shri Nitish Kumar	13.5.2002	0	06
121.	Terrorist attack on bus passengers and at army camp at Kaluchak near Jammu	Shri L.K. Advani	14.5.2002	0	04
122.	Clarification by Finance Minister in response to the issue raised by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP in the House on 13 May, 2002	Shri Yashwant Sinha	15.5.2002	0	03

1	2	3	4	5	
Tenth Session					
123.	Government Business for the week commencing 22 July, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	19.7.2002	0	09
124.	Government Business for the week commencing 29 July, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	26.7.2002	0	12
125.	Situation prevailing in the State of Jharkhand	Shri I.D. Swami	31.7.2002	0	03
126.	Government Business for the week commencing 5 August, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	2.8.2002	0	10
Eleventh Session					
127.	Government Business for the week commencing 25 November, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	22.11.2002	0	03
128.	Attack on Raghunath Mandir in Jammu on 24 November, 2002	Shri L.K. Advani	25.11.2002	2	40
129.	Creation of 20 lakh tonnes of buffer stock of sugar for one year	Shri Sharad Yadav	26.11.2002	0	06
130.	Government Business for the week commencing 2 December, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	29.12.2002	0	08
131.	Government Business for the week commencing from 9 December, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	5.12.2002	0	07
132.	Atrocities against dalits in Haryana, Bihar and other parts of the country	Shri I.D. Swami	9.12.2002	0	08
133.	Disinvestment Policy	Shri Arun Shourie	9.12.2002	0	01
134.	Regarding correcting the reply given on 11.7.2002 to S.Q. No. 27 and reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri I.D. Swami	10.12.2002	0	01
135.	Recent Visit of Hon'ble President of Russia, Shri Vladimir Putin to India	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	11.12.2002	0	10
136.	Agitation of sugarcane farmers in UP	Shri Sharad Yadav	12.12.2002	0	27
137.	Government Business for the week commencing 16 December, 2002	Shri Pramod Mahajan	13.12.2002	0	11
138.	Regarding relief to the drought affected States	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	18.12.2002	0	05
139.	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	Shri Vijay Goel	20.12.2002	0	08

1	2	3	4	5	
Twelfth Session					
140.	Government Business for the week commencing 24 February, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	21.2.2003	0	05
141.	Rally organized by Samajwadi Party and its Associate Organisations at Lucknow on 21 February, 2003	Shri L.K. Advani	24.2.2003	0	10
142.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 March, 2002	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	27.2.2003	0	08
143.	Visit to Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) to attend NAM Summit from 24 to 25 February, 2003	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	3.3.2003	0	01
144.	Government Business for the week commencing 10 March, 2003	Shri Vijay Goel	7.3.2003	0	10
145.	Iraq Situation	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	12.3.2003	0	20
146.	Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2003 (POTA)	Shri L.K. Advani	13.3.2003	0	04
147.	Police firing on Adivasis in Kerala on 19 February, 2003	Shri L.K. Advani	13.3.2003	0	13
148.	Situation arising out of the reported Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) cases in some East Asian and other countries	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	9.4.2003	0	32
149.	Government Business for the week commencing 21 April, 2003	Smt. Bhavanaben Chikhalia	10.4.2003	0	05
150.	Launch of INSAT-3A Satellite	Shri Satya Brata Mookherjee	10.4.2003	0	03
151.	Potato prices in the country	Shri Ajit Singh	10.4.2003	0	16
152.	Prime Minister's recent visit to Jammu & Kashmir	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	23.4.2003	0	03
153.	Government Business for the week commencing 28 April, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	25.4.2003	0	09
154.	Government Business for the week commencing 5 May, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	2.5.2003	0	05
155.	Recent developments regarding Indo-Pak relations	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	2.5.2003	0	09
156.	Successful second test flight of Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) From Sriharikota	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	8.5.2003	0	02

1	2	3	4	5	
157.	Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto	Shri Jaswant Singh	9.5.2003	0	05
158.	Successful launch of Second Test Flight of Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle D-2 from Sriharikota on 8 May, 2003	Shri Satya Brata Mookherjee	9.5.2003	0	03
Thirteenth Session					
159.	Major accidents occurred recently on Northern, South Central, East Central Railways and Konkan Railway (KRCL)	Shri Nitish Kumar	22.7.2003	0	04
160.	Prime Minister's visit to Germany, St. Petersburg, Evian and China	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	23.7.2003	0	15
161.	Government Business for the week commencing 28 July, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	25.7.2003	0	08
162.	Attack by terrorists on the army camp at Akhnoor	Shri George Fernandes	29.7.2003	0	06
163.	Price Policy for Kharif crops of 2003-04	Shri Rajnath Singh	30.7.2003	0	04
164.	Bomb explosion in a Bus at Ghatkopar (West) Mumbai on 28 July, 2003 and an explosion in Jogeshwari West Mumbai on 31 July, 2003	Shri L.K. Advani	31.7.2003	0	06
165.	Government Business for the week commencing 4 August, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	1.8.2003	0	07
166.	Government Business for the week commencing 13 August, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	8.8.2003	0	07
167.	Crash of helicopter on 11th August, 2003 engaged by ONGC in Mumbai High Offshore	Shri Ram Naik	13.8.2003	0	01
168.	Government Business for the week commencing 18 August, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	14.8.2003	0	05
169.	Restructuring Package of SIDBI for State Financial Corporations	Shri Anandrao V. Adsul	19.8.2003	0	01
170.	Reported detection of pesticides in Soft Drinks	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	21.8.2003	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	
Fourteenth Session					
Part–I					
171.	Government Business for the week commencing 8 December, 2003	Shri Santosh Gangwar	5.12.2003	0	06
172.	Resignation of Shri Dilip Singh Judev, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment & Forests from the Council of Ministers	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	10.12.2003	0	05
173.	Government Business for the week commencing 15 December, 2003	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	12.12.2003	0	10
174.	Progress on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam	Shri Jaswant Singh	12.12.2003	0	05
175.	Action against Indian insurgent groups operating from Bhutan	Shri Yashwant Sinha	15.12.2003	0	02
176.	Fifth Ministerial Conference of WTO held at Cancun, Mexico, during 10-14 September, 2003	Shri Arun Jaitley	19.12.2003	0	08
177.	Correcting the reply given on 26.11.2002 to Starred Question No. 103 by Shri Sheesh Ram Ravi and Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, M.Ps. regarding Crime against Women and giving the reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri I.D. Swami	23.12.2003	0	01
178.	Situation arising out of alleged interference of UGC in the affairs of the Aligarh Muslim University	Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria	23.12.2003	0	10
Part–II					
179.	Government Business for the week commencing 3 February, 2004	Smt. Sushma Swaraj	30.1.2004	0	06
180.	Incident of rape and killing of a girl in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh on 11 January, 2004	Shri L.K. Advani	4.2.2004	0	01

STATEMENT 49

Statistics of Papers Laid on the Table during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha by the Government and Private Members

Sl. No.	Session	Papers Laid by the Government	Papers Laid by Private Members	Total
1.	First	269	Nil	269
2.	Second	2500	Nil	2500
3.	Third	1627	Nil	1627
4.	Fourth	689	Nil	689
5.	Fifth	1559	Nil	1559
6.	Sixth	983	Nil	983
7.	Seventh	979	Nil	979
8.	Eighth	1337	Nil	1337
9.	Ninth	2110	Nil	2110
10.	Tenth	362	Nil	362
11.	Eleventh	1932	Nil	1932
12.	Twelfth	1715	Nil	1715
13.	Thirteenth	942	Nil	942
14.	Fourteenth			
	Part I	1558	Nil	1558
	Part II	342	Nil	342
	Total	**18904**	**Nil**	**18904**

9

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

The work done by the Parliament in modern times is both varied and considerable in volume. But often the time available at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A substantial part of parliamentary work is, therefore, done by Parliamentary Committees. Both Houses of Parliament have a similar Committee structure, with marginal variations. Their appointment, terms of office, functions and procedure for conducting business are also more or less similar and are regulated as per rules made under Article 118(1) of the Constitution and Directions issued under rule 389 of the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.*

Broadly, Parliamentary Committees are of two types—Standing Committees and *ad hoc* Committees. The former are elected or appointed every year or periodically and their work goes on more or less on a continuous basis. The latter are appointed on an *ad hoc* basis as need arises and they cease to exist as soon as they complete the task assigned to them.

Standing Committees

Financial Committees: Among the Standing Committtees, the three Financial Committees – *Committee on Estimates, Public Accounts and Public Undertakings* – constitute a distinct group as they keep an unremitting vigil over Governmental spending and performance. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with the Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, the members of the Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from the Lok Sabha. The control exercised by these Committees is of a continuous nature. They gather information through questionnaires, memoranda from representative non-official organizations and knowledgeable individuals, on-the-spot studies of organizations and oral examination of official and non-official witnesses. Between them, the Financial Committees examine and report on a fairly large area of the activities of the Union Government.

These Committees have adequate procedures to ensure that their recommendations are given due consideration by the Government. The progress in the implementation of the recommendations as well as any unresolved differences between the Committees and the Government are set out in 'Action Taken Reports' which are presented to the House from time to time.

Other Standing Committees: Other Standing Committees, in each House, divided in terms of their functions, are:

(I) Committees to inquire

(a) *The Committee on Petitions* examines petitions on bills and on matters of general public interest and also entertains representations on matters concerning subjects in the Union List; and

(b) *The Committee of Privileges* examines any questions of privilege referred to it by the House or the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

(II) Committees to scrutinize

(a) *The Committee on Government Assurances* keeps track of all the assurances, promises, undertakings etc. given by Ministers in the House and pursues them till they are implemented;

(b) *The Committee on Subordinate Legislation* scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, bye-laws, etc., conferred by the Constitution or statutes are being properly exercised by the authorities so authorised; and

(c) *The Committee on Papers Laid on the Table* examines all papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers, other than statutory notifications and orders which come within the purview of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, to see whether there has been full compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the paper has been laid.

(III) Committees relating to the day-to-day Business of the House

(a) *The Business Advisory Committee* recommends the allocation of time for items of Government and other business to be brought before the House;

(b) *The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions* of the Lok Sabha classifies and allocates time to bills introduced by private members, recommends allocation of time for discussion of private members' resolutions and examines Constitution amendment bills before

their introduction by private members in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha does not have such a Committee. It is the Business Advisory Committee of that House which recommends the allocation of time for the discussion of stage or stages of private members' bills and resolutions;

(c) *The Rules Committee* considers matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and recommends amendments or additions to the rules; and

(d) *The Committee of Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House* of the Lok Sabha considers all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House. There is no such Committee in the Rajya Sabha. As such, applications from its members for leave of absence are considered by the House itself.

(iv) Committees concerned with the provision of facilities to members

(a) *The General Purposes Committee* considers and advises the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha on matters concerning the affairs of the House which do not appropriately fall within the purview of any other Parliamentary Committee; and

(b) *The House Committee* deals with the residential accommodation and other amenities for members.

(v) Joint Committees

(a) *The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes* on which members from both Houses serve, considers all matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which come within the purview of the Union Government and keeps a watch whether the constitutional safeguards in respect of these classes are properly implemented;

(b) *The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament,* constituted under the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, apart from framing rules for regulating payment of salary, allowances and pension of members of Parliament also frames rules in respect of amenities like medical, housing, telephone, postal, constituency and secretarial facilities;

(c) *The Joint Committee on Offices of Profit* examines the composition and character of the committees and other bodies appointed by the Union and State Governments and Union Territories' Administrations and recommends what offices ought to or ought not to disqualify a person from being a member of either House of Parliament; and

(d) *The Library Committee* consisting of members from both Houses, considers matters concerning the Library of Parliament.

Besides, in April 1997, a Standing Joint Parliamentary Committee called the Committee on the Empowerment of Women was constituted with a view to securing among other things, status, dignity and equality for women in all fields.

Departmentally Related Standing Committees

The work done by Parliamentary Committees in improving Executive accountability is now well-recognised. However, the existing system was found inadequate to cope with the demands on it as a result of the complexity of Governmental functions, especially in the context of the multifarious roles performed both by the Union and the States. This situation led to a search for better methods, tools and techniques for the discharge of legislative responsibility by bringing about urgent reforms in the existing Committee System.

The first step in this direction was taken in the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India held in Bhubaneswar on 21 January 1978, when it was proposed to set up *ad hoc* Budget Committees for pre-voting scrutiny of Demands for Grants of all Ministries and Departments.

The question of introducing a Subject Committee System was discussed in detail during the Third Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Seminar held in New Delhi in January 1984 and again, at the meeting of the Committee of Presiding Officers held in Thiruvananthapuram in June 1985. At the Presiding Officers Conference in Lucknow on 27 October 1985, the Report on the setting up of *ad hoc* Budget Committees on pre-voting scrutiny of Demands for Grants of all Ministries was considered and adopted.

Far-reaching proposals were made by the Rules Committee of the Eighth Lok Sabha at its sittings held on 30 March and 9 May 1989. To start with, it recommended the setting up of three Subject Committees, namely the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Environment and Forests. These Committees were constituted by the House with effect from 18 August, 1989.

Encouraged by the performance of these three Committees, a comprehensive system of Departmentally Related Standing Committee was set up in 1993 by the then Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri K.R. Narayanan and the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

The 17 Departmentally Related Standing Committees (6 serviced by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and 11 by the Lok Sabha Secretariat as mentioned below in Parts I and II, respectively) and the Ministries/Departments covered under the jurisdiction of each of them are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	Ministries/Departments
		PART I
1.	Committee on Commerce	(1) Commerce and Industry (2) Textiles
2.	Committee on Home Affairs	(1) Home Affairs (2) Law, Justice & Company Affairs (3) Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
3.	Committee on Human Resource Development	(1) Human Resource Development (2) Youth Affairs and Sports (3) Health and Family Welfare
4.	Committee on Industry	(1) Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises (2) Steel (3) Mines (4) Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries
5.	Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	(1) Science and Technology (2) Space (3) Ocean Development (4) Environment & Forests
6.	Committee on Transport & Tourism	(1) Civil Aviation (2) Road Transport and Highways (3) Shipping (4) Tourism and Culture
		PART II
7.	Committee on Agriculture	(1) Agriculture (2) Water Resources
8.	Committee on Defence	Defence
9.	Committee on Energy	(1) Coal (2) Non-Conventional Energy Sources (3) Power
10.	Committee on External Affairs	External Affairs
11.	Committee on Finance	(1) Finance (2) Planning (3) Statistics and Programme Implementation (4) Disinvestment
12.	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
13.	Committee on Information Technology	(1) Information Technology (2) Information & Broadcasting (3) Communications
14.	Committee on Labour and Welfare	(1) Labour (2) Social Justice & Empowerment (3) Tribal Affairs
15.	Committee on Petroleum & Chemicals	(1) Petroleum & Natural Gas (2) Chemicals & Fertilisers
16.	Committee on Railways	Railways
17.	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	(1) Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (2) Rural Development

The functions of each of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees are:

(a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions;

(b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, Lok Sabha, as the case may be and make report thereon;

(c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/ Departments and make reports thereon; and

(d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, Lok Sabha, as the case may be, and make reports thereon.

These Standing Committees, however, shall not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Ad hoc Committees

Ad hoc Committees may be broadly classified under two heads: (a) Committees which are constituted from time to time, either by the two Houses on a motion adopted in that behalf, or by the Speaker, Lok Sabha/Chairman, Rajya Sabha to inquire into and report on specific subjects (*e.g.* Committee on the Conduct of certain Members during the President's Address, Committees on Draft Five Year Plans, Joint Committee to suggest Facilities and Remuneration to Members of Parliament, Committee on Installation of Portraits/Statues of National Leaders in Parliament Complex, Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, etc.); and (b) the Select or Joint Committees on Bills which are appointed to consider and report on particular Bills. These Committees are distinguishable from the other *ad hoc* Committees inasmuch as they are concerned with Bills and the procedure to be followed by them is laid down in the Rules of Procedure and the Directions by the Speaker/ Chairman.

Work done by the Committees during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the three Financial Committees held as many as 249 sittings and submitted 94 reports. The various Departmentally Related Standing Committees held as many as 1126 sittings and presented 443 reports. Statement 48 gives a brief account of the work done by the various Parliamentary Committees during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, two Joint Committees appointed to consider and report on bills were *(a) Joint Committee on the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Bill, 1999 and (b) Joint Committee on Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999. Besides these two Joint Committees on Bills, the other three Joint Committees appointed to enquire into and report on specific subjects were (a) Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters related thereto, (b) Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drink, Fruit Juice and other Beverages and (c) Joint Committee on Security in Parliament House Complex.* The Speaker, Lok Sabha also appointed an *Ethics Committee* during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. A brief account of these Committees is given below:

Joint Committee on Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999: The Central Vigilance Commission Bill, 1999 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 20 December 1999. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament was moved in Lok Sabha by Smt. Vasundhara Raje, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on 21 December 1999. The Rajya Sabha concurred in the said motion on 23 December 1999. A Committee consisting of twenty Members from Lok Sabha and ten Members from Rajya Sabha was constituted. Shri Sharad Pawar, Member, Lok Sabha was appointed the Chairman of the Committee on 28 December, 1999.

The Committee held 12 sittings. As many as 42 Memoranda containing comments/suggestions on the provisions of the Bill were received by the Committee from various organizations/individuals. The Committee was to submit its Report by the last day of the first week of the next Session *i.e.* Budget Session of 2000. The Committee, however, sought two extensions. The Committee considered and adopted its Draft Report at its twelfth sitting held on 31 October 2000. The Committee presented its Report to the Lok Sabha on 22 November 2000.

Joint Committee on the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Bill, 1999: The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Bill, 1999 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14 December 1999. The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament was moved in Lok Sabha on 21 December 1999 by Shri Nitish Kumar, the then Minister of Agriculture and adopted by the House. The Rajya Sabha concurred in the said motion on 22 December 1999. A Joint Committee with 20 Members from the Lok Sabha and 10 Members from the Rajya Sabha was constituted. Shri Sahib Singh Verma, Member Lok Sabha was appointed as Chairman of the Joint Committee on 29 December 1999.

The Committee held 12 sittings in all. As many as 132 memoranda containing comments/suggestions on the various provisions of the Bill were received by the Committee from various associations/organizations and individuals. The Committee undertook study visit to 15 places.

The Report of the Committee was to be presented to the House by 25 February 2000. But the Committee sought an extension of time for representation of its Report till last day of the last week of Budget Session of 2000. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at its sitting held on 22 August 2000. The Report was presented to the Lok Sabha on 25 August 2000.

The Joint Committee on 'Stock Market Scam and Matters Related Thereto': The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Index which was ruling at 4000 in the beginning of January 2001 peaked at 4437 on 15 February 2001. It, however, declined to 3767 by 12 March 2001. The matter of the sudden fall in the Sensex of the BSE, within a few days of the presentation of the Budget of 2001-2002 was raised in the Lok Sabha during Zero Hour on 7 March 2001. On 3 March 2001, the leader of the principal opposition party in the Rajya Sabha moved a motion calling attention to the extreme volatility in the stock markets. Members drew attention to the volatility in the stock markets and unhealthy practices like insider trading and rampant speculation. Some members were of the view that the damage caused to the share market was of such magnitude, that it needed a thorough inquiry and it was, therefore, suggested that a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) should be constituted and report be submitted to Parliament within a proper time frame.

Taking note of the concern of the Members in both Houses of Parliament and after due deliberation and discussion, the Government moved a motion in the Lok Sabha, proposing to constitute a Joint Committee to inquire into the Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto. The motion was moved and adopted in the Lok Sabha on 26 April 2001.

The Committee was constituted on 27 April 2001 under the Chairmanship of Shri Prakash Mani Tripathy, Member, Lok Sabha. It consisted 20 Members from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha. The Committee was instructed to make a Report to Parliament by the end of the Monsoon Session, 2001. As the Committee could not complete its work by the scheduled date, it sought for extensions; the last extension being upto the last day of the Winter Session, 2002.

A Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee consisting of the Chairman, JPC and eight other members was appointed on 11 October 2002 to draft the Report of the Joint Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

(i) To go into the irregularities and manipulations in all their ramifications in all transactions, including insiders trading, relating to shares and other financial instruments and the role of banks, brokers and promoters, stock exchanges, financial institutions, corporate entities and regulatory authorities.

(ii) To fix the responsibility of the persons, institutions or authorities in respect of such transactions.

(iii) To identify the misuse, if any, of and failures/ inadequacies in the control and the supervisory mechanisms.

(iv) To make recommendations for safeguards and improvements in the system to prevent recurrence of such failures.

(v) To suggest measures to protect small investors.

(vi) To suggest deterrent measures against those found guilty of violating the regulations.

The Committee/Sub-Committee held 105 sittings in all. Of these, 7 sittings were held for technical briefing, 2 sittings were held for taking stock of the implementation of the previous Action Taken Report, 59 sittings were devoted for recording of evidence of various Agencies/ Ministries/Departments and individuals, 17 sittings for in-house deliberations and 20 sittings by the drafting Sub-Committee. The total duration of the sittings of the Committee was 357 hours and 45 minutes. A verbatim record of the oral evidence before the Committee running into more than 4100 pages, was kept.

The Committee considered the final draft of the Report at its sittings held from 3 to 5 and on 10 December 2002 and adopted the same unanimously. The Report was placed on the Table of the House on 19 December 2002.

The Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drinks, Fruit Juice and other Beverages : A report of analysis of pesticide residues in soft drinks conducted by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), an NGO based in Delhi, was made public on 5 August 2003. In the Report, which was prominently covered by media, it was stated that CSE found pesticide residues in the samples of 12 soft drink brands procured by it from open market in Delhi. The issue was also discussed in the Lok Sabha on 6 August 2003. The members expressed serious concern over the finding of pesticide residues in soft drinks and requested the Government to come with an explanation after finding out all the facts.

Subsequently the Minister of Health and Family Welfare Smt. Sushma Swaraj made a statement on this matter in the Lok Sabha and laid the same on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 21 August 2003. After the Minister laid her statement in the House, the members demanded a JPC probe in the matter. At the end of the discussion, the Speaker ruled that a JPC would be formed and requested the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to bring a Motion in that regard. Accordingly, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare moved a Motion in the Lok Sabha on 22 August 2003 for the constitution of a Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drinks, Fruit Juice and other Beverages and the motion was adopted in the Lok Sabha the same day *i.e* 22 August 2003. Similar motion regarding appointment of the Committee concurred in by the Rajya Sabha on the same day.

The Joint Committee was constituted on 22 August 2003, with Speaker, Lok Sabha appointing Shri Sharad Pawar from amongst the members as Chairman of the Joint Committee. Thus, a Committee of 15 members (10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha) of Parliament was constituted as Joint Committee on Pesticide Residues in and Safety Standards for Soft Drinks, Fruit Juice and other Beverages.

The term of reference of the Committee were as follows:

(i) whether the recent findings for Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) regarding pesticide residues in soft drinks are correct or not; and

(ii) to suggest criteria for evolving suitable safety standards for soft drinks, fruit juice and other beverages where water is the main constituent.

The Committee was mandated to submit its report to Parliament by the beginning of winter session (November, 2003). Since the subject-matter was of scientific and technical nature, the Committees required some more time to formulate its views on the subject-matter under its examination and hence it sought an extension of time for presentation of the Report upto the beginning of the budget session (February 2004).

The Committee held 17 sittings in all. It studied 15,000 pages of material including 144 pages of study material received from various organizations. The Committee considered the final draft of the Report at its sitting held on 27 January 2004 and adopted the same unanimously. The Report was tabled in the Lok Sabha on 4 February 2004.

Joint Parliamentary Committee on 'Security in Parliament House Complex': After the terrorist attack on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Speaker Shri P.M. Sayeed was constituted on 21 December 2001 to review the security in Parliament House Complex.

Ethics Committee: The Committee of Privileges (Eleventh Lok Sabha) had presented a Report on 'Ethics, Standards in Public Life, Privileges, Facilities to members and other related matters' in November 1977. The follow up action on the recommendations contained in the said Report, however, remained inconclusive due to the premature dissolution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha as well as the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

The Committee of Privileges (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) took up the matter for consideration. The Committee, in their First Report, recommended the constitution of a separate Ethics Committee in Lok Sabha. The then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, constituted a 15 members Ethics Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Chandra Shekhar, former Prime Minister and member, Lok Sabha on 16 May 2000 to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and examine the cases referred to it in respect of their ethical or other misconduct.

The First Report of the Committee on 'Ethics related matter' was presented to the then Speaker Shri Balayogi by its Chairman Shri Chandra Shekhar on 31 August 2001. Later the Report was laid on the Table of the House by Shri Somnath Chatterjee on 22 November 2001.

A copy of the Second Report of the Committee on 'Ethics related matters' was presented to the House by Shri V.M.Sudheeran, a member of the Ethics Committee on 20 November 2002.

STATEMENT 50

Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Committee	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(I) FINANCIAL COMMITTEES			
Committee on Estimates					
No. of Reports presented	4 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 3)	3 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 2)	3 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 2)	7 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 2)	2 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 1)
No. of sittings held	6	11	12	16	5
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	5.50	15.30	16.50	24.50	4.50
No. of pages of material studied	595	1,050	3,000	2,265	4,295
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	22	123	118	132	102

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Public Accounts					
No. of Reports Presented	6 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 3)	15 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 8)	16 (Original: 12; Action Taken: 4)	11 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 7)	15 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 8)
No. of sittings held	13	43	33	27	26
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	33.05	63.15	55.45	40.05	33.50
No. of pages of material studied	21,876	24,759	24,548	26,310	14,800
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Group constituted	Nil	10	10	9	8
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	1	37	39	82	62
Committee on Public Undertakings					
No. of Reports presented	3 (Original: Nil; Action Taken: 3)	1 (Original: 1; Action Taken: Nil)	2 (Original: 2; Action Taken: Nil)	4 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 2)	2 (Original: 2; Action Taken: Nil)
No. of sittings held	6	15	13	13	10
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	6.25	17.45	11.20	11.00	10.40
No. of pages of material studied	4,000	7,500	8,500	8,000	7,500
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	7	29	36	21	14
	(II) DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES				
Committee on Agriculture					
No. of Reports presented	11 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 5)	13 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 6)	15 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 10)	9 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 3)	2 (Original: Nil Action Taken: 2)
No. of sittings held	22	24	23	24	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	32.00	38.00	34.00	32.00	2.00
No. of pages of material studied	8,700	9,455	8,775	10,020	300
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted*	Nil/5	Nil/5	Nil/4	Nil/5	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	25	34	25	33	Nil

*For tour purpose.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Defence					
No. of Reports Presented	9 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 5)	5 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 3)	4 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 3)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	Nil
No. of sittings held	15	11	14	18	—
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	32.30	18.45	39.15	34.55	—
No. of pages of material studied	1,085	1,005	1,601	1,570	—
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	2	3	Nil	3	—
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	28	23	18	14	—
Committee on Energy					
No. of Reports presented	9 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 4)	9 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 4)	13 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 6)	11 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 6)	5 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 4)
No. of sittings held	31	34	21	23	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	49.55	48.35	38.15	36.50	1.15
No. of pages of material studied	4200	5000	8500	6500	250
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	6	6	6	6	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	14	26	10	7	Nil
Committee on External Affairs					
No. of Reports presented	4 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 2)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	3 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 2)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	Nil
No. of sittings held	28	25	16	16	1
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	42.00	36.00	26.00	26.00	1.30
No. of pages of material studied	3,000	2,900	2,800	4,000	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	10	14	8	8	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Finance					
No. of Reports presented	9 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 4)	15 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 8)	14 (Original: 8; Action Taken: 6)	17 (Original: 11; Action Taken: 6)	Nil
No. of sittings held	27	30	23	26	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	73.30	55.55	41.18	43.15	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	6,400	2,260	2,230	5,260	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	10	—	38	14	Nil
Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution					
No. of Reports presented	9 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 6)	5 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 2)	6 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 2)	7 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 3)	Nil
No. of sittings held	15	14	10	12	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	30.20	34.33	12.45	18.30	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	3,861	2,284	3,480	3,515	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	1	1	1	1	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	39	31	43	31	Nil
Committee on Information Technology					
No. of Reports presented	16 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 12)	11 (Original: 9; Action Taken: 2)	13 (Original: 8; Action Taken: 5)	24 (Original: 11; Action Taken: 13)	Nil
No. of sittings held	74	59	45	35	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	124.00	102.00	72.00	58.11	3.20
No. of pages of material studied	3,950	4,600	9,000	13,000	550
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	6	4	1	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	11	10	13	13	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Labour and Welfare					
No. of Reports presented	9 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 5)	10 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 3)	9 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 3)	10 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 3)	Nil
No. of sittings held	14	15	15	14	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	21.50	25.55	24.10	23.10	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	3,915	3,915	4,005	4,350	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	1	1	1	1	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	24	29	20	17	Nil
Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals					
No. of Reports presented	11 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 6)	13 (Original: 8; Action Taken: 5)	14 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 8)	16 (Original: 8; Action Taken: 8)	Nil
No. of sittings held	36	40	39	25	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	47.45	44.30	43.45	29.00	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	2,444	6,700	4,500	5,350	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	3	4	4	3	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	13	30	42	9	Nil
Committee on Railways					
No. of Reports presented	4 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 3)	5 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 4)	3 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 2)	3 (Original: 3) Action Taken: 1)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)
No. of sittings held	27	20	21	20	3
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	44.45	31.10	30.30	38.30	03.15
No. of pages of material studied	2,944	2,666	4,395	7,088	2,350
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	4	2	2	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	35	22	15	16	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Urban and Rural Development					
No. of Reports presented	15 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 8)	11 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 5)	12 (Original: 7; Action Taken: 5)	13 (Original: 6; Action Taken: 7)	5 (Original: Nil; Action Taken: 5)
No. of sittings held	27	29	24	31	4
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	33.25	49.45	34.35	54.16	3.45
No. of pages of material studied	17,374	18,322	18,240	32,452	4,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	4	5	6	6	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	17	13	15	14	2
(III) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES					
No. of Reports presented	5 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 1)	8 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 7)	8 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 3)	3 (Original: 3; Action Taken: Nil)	4 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 3)
No. of sittings held	6	15	16	9	10
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	9.00	22.00	24.00	15.00	16.00
No. of pages of material studied	3,400	1,900	2,050	2,000	450
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	12	34	23	24	23
(IV) OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES					
Committee on Petitions					
No. of Reports presented	5	7	11	15	3
No. of sittings held	21	19	23	23	3
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	15.30	19.10	20.40	19.05	2.00
No. of pages of material studied	2,990	2,854	4,115	4,070	561
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	2	3	7	4	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Privileges					
No. of Reports presented	1	1	1	2	—
No. of sittings held	8	8	9	13	1
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	12.55	11.20	13.25	21.05	1.40
Committee on Ethics					
No. of Reports presented	—	1	1	—	—
No. of sittings held	4	4	3	—	—
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	3.25	2.05	2.35	—	—
Rules Committee					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of sittings held	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	Nil	1.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
General Purposes Committee					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of sittings held	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	Nil	2.30	Nil	Nil	Nil
Committee on Subordinate Legislation					
No. of Reports presented	2 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 1)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	4 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 1)	6 (Original: 5; Action Taken: 1)	Nil
No. of sittings held	5	3	5	12	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	5.45	3.00	3.45	12.30	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	@	@	@	@	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	Nil	10	10	12	Nil
Committee on Government Assurances					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	4	2	5	4
No. of sittings held	Nil	13	13	11	14
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	Nil	15.00	13.00	10.00	16.00

@ Gazette Notifications pertaining to a year contain approximately 2500 pages. In order to examine rules/regulations relevant Acts and original rules have been gone through. Further for tour purposes materials received from the concerned organisations in addition to relevant Acts were studied.

1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of pages of material studied	1,200	11,000	11,650	11,500	12,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	12	17	25	20	22
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions					
No. of Reports presented	11 (Original: 11)	11 (Original: 11)	7 (Original: 7)	9 (Original: 9)	1 (Original: 1)
No. of sittings held	11	11	7	9	1
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	7.35	9.00	4.25	4.40	0.30
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table					
No. of Reports Presented	4 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 2)	4 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 1)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	5 (Original: 4; Action Taken: 1)	Nil
No. of sittings held	9	8	8	7	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	7.15	8.15	6.40	7.30	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	3,071	2,378	3,046	2,712	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	12	23	11	13	Nil
Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House					
No. of Reports presented	5	3	3	4	Nil
No. of sittings held	5	3	3	4	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	3.15	3.00	2.20	1.20	Nil
Business Advisory Committee					
No. of Reports presented	17	13	14	14	01
No. of sittings held	19	15	16	15	01
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	13.41	8.35	8.00	10.50	0.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
Railway Convention Committee					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	2 (Original: 2)	3 (Original: 3)	1 (Original: Nil; Action Taken: 1)	2 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 1)
No. of sittings held	2	11	12	5	7
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	2.00	11.30	11.50	5.05	8.10
No. of pages of material studied	430	1,030	1,230	1,050	1,200
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	9	9	9	9	9
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit					
No. of Reports presented	2 (Original: 2)	1 (Original: 1)	2 (Original: 2)	3 (Original: 3)	Nil
No. of sittings held	7	6	8	7	Nil
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	5.25	4.00	4.20	3.50	Nil
No. of pages of material studied	190	182	224	164	Nil
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Committee on Empowerment of Women					
No. of Reports presented	Nil	1 (Original: Nil; Action Taken: 1)	5 (Original: 5)	7 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 4)	5 (Original: 1; Action Taken: 4)
No. of sittings held	Nil	27	18	26	8
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	Nil	31.15	25.35	38.40	9.45
No. of pages of material studied	560	1,696	1,965	1,845	2,700
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	4	1	5	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	*	*	*	*	*

* During Study Tours, the Committee visited Family Courts, Cells in Jails where women are confined, Rehabilitation Centres/Half-Way Homes for Women,Tea/Coffee/Cashewnut plantations and industrial units, regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women, Panchayats, Central Silk Board, Primary Health Centres, as well as some Banks and Organisations. The Committee interacted with the women employees of establishments/ organizations, NGOs and women members of Self-Help Groups. The Committee also held informal discussion with representatives of concerned State and Central Government Ministries/Departments.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme					
No. of Reports presented	—	3 (Original: 3)	4 (Original: 3; Action Taken: 1)	3 (Original: 2; Action Taken: 1)	1 (Original: 1)
No. of sittings held	2	12	14	10	7
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	3.00	17.45	16.10	10.45	9.25
No. of pages of material studied	200	300	350	400	350
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—	1	1	—
No. of Establishments/ Organisations/places visited by the Committee	—	—	—	—	—

10

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA, ETC.

This Chapter provides a brief resume of some of the important Parliamentary Conferences, Seminars, Symposia and Meetings held in India and abroad including those held under the auspices of the Inter Parliamentary Union(IPU) and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha along with a brief outline of their nature and purpose.

I. CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, ETC. AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India

The practice of having a Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was a necessary adjunct to the birth of the Central Legislative Assembly under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. The first such Conference was held at Delhi on 14 September 1921 under the chairmanship of the President of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte. The Third Presiding Officers Conference held at Delhi in December 1923, adopted a resolution defining the object of such Conferences 'as to secure the appropriate coordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India'.

The Conferences of Presiding Officers have generally been convened annually since 1946. However since 1950, these are being held in different State capitals by rotation. Earlier, these were used to be held either in Delhi or at Shimla. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is usually Chairman of the Presiding Officers' Conference. The agenda for the Conference is decided by a Standing Committee of Presiding Officers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference on the basis of topics suggested for discussion by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides, the issues relating to parliamentary procedure, other matters of common interest to Legislatures are also discussed at such Conferences.

The Conference of Secretaries of Legislative bodies in India generally precedes the Presiding Officers' Conference. However, unlike the Presiding Officers' Conference which began its annual sessions in 1946, the first Conference of Secretaries was held in 1953.

The Secretaries-General of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha generally decide upon the agenda for Conferences on the basis of topics suggested by the Secretaries of the State Legislatures.

As many as 66 such Conferences have been held so far. Four Presiding Officers Conferences *viz.* 63rd, 64th, 65th and 66th were held during the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha. A brief description of each of the four Presiding Officers' Conferences held during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha is given below :

63rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India : The 63rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Hyderabad on 30-31 May, 2000. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided over the Conference. The Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Smt. K. Prathibha Bharathi, was elected as the co-Chairperson of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda:—

(i) Issues arising out of the so-called Dual Membership of Parliament—and/or State Legislatures.

(ii) Relationship between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

(iii) Office of the Speaker in Multi-party system.

(iv) Proposals regarding future pattern of Presiding Officers' Conference.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on **Coalition Governance and Political Stability** on 1 June, 2000 which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, who also made a presentation on the subject.

The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-third Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 29th May, 2000.

64th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India : The 64th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Chandigarh on 28-29 June, 2001. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided over the Conference. The Speaker of Punjab Legislative Assembly, Sardar Charanjit Singh Atwal, was elected as Co-Chairman of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by the Punjab Legislative Assembly, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda:—

(i) Need to evolve a Code of Conduct for Legislators and steps to contain frequent adjournment of the Legislatures on account of interruptions/ disturbances.

(ii) Harnessing information and communication technologies in the Legislatures and need for strengthening of the Libraries *inter alia* with computer connectivity.

The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference and initiated discussion on both the subjects on the Agenda of the Conference.

Besides, the Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies on "Procedural Uniformity and Better Management of the Time of the House" was also presented by the Chairman of the Committee *i.e.* Prof. N.S. Pharande, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council at the Conference. The report was considered and unanimously adopted at the Conference.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on **"Indian Legislatures—vision for 21st Century"** on 30 June, 2001 which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Prakash Singh Badal.

The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-fourth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 27th June, 2001.

65th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India : The 65th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Bangalore on 20-21 June, 2002. Shri Manohar Joshi, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided over the Conference. The Speaker of Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Shri M.V. Venkatappa, was elected as the Co-Chairman of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by Karnataka Legislature, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. A Monograph on "Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India", brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, which contained an insight into the evolution and working of the Presiding Officers' Conferences through its journey from 1921 till 2001 was also released by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the occasion.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda :—

(i) Role of Legislatures in strengthening accountability of Executive and need for independent Secretariat for Legislatures.

(ii) Electoral Reforms.

The Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference and initiated discussion on "Role of Legislatures in strengthening accountability of Executive and need for independent Secretariat for Legislatures."

The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-fifth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies on 19 June, 2002.

66th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India : The 66th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held at Mumbai on 4-5 February, 2003. Shri Manohar Joshi, Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, presided over the Conference. The Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri Arunlal Govardhandas Gujarathi, was elected as Co-Chairman of the Conference. The Conference, hosted by the Maharashtra Legislature, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India.

The Conference discussed the following items on the Agenda :—

(i) Changing dimensions of Zero Hour – How to make it more productive?

(ii) Parliamentary Privileges and the publication of proceedings of the Legislatures by the media.

The Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha, Dr. Najma Heptulla and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri P.M. Sayeed also attended the Conference. The Report of the Committee of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies to review the Anti Defection Law was also presented by the Chairman of the Committee *i.e.* Shri Hashim Abdul Halim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly at the Conference. The Report was consideration and adopted at the Conference.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on **"Golden Jubilee of Indian Legislatures – Role of Legislators and Media in Enhancing Good Governance and Development"** on 6th February, 2003.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on "Terrorism threat to civil society and security of democratic institutions" on 22 June, 2002, which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri S.M. Krishna.

The Conference of the Presiding Officers was preceded by the Forty-sixth Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India on 3 February, 2003.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament and State Legislatures

A conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament and State Legislatures was held at New Delhi on 15 December and 16 December, 2000. The Conference was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 15 December, 2000 in the "Main Committee Room", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Chairman, Committee on Public Undertakings of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. The Chairmen of the Committees on Public Undertakings of almost all the State Legislatures participated in the conference. Topics which came out for discussion at the Conference included 'need to select comprehensive appraisal of various Public Undertakings contained in the Special Reports of C&AG, role of the Committee on Public Undertakings to ensure the accountability, financial discipline and need to evolving realistic and effective policies to make PSUs economically viable.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and State Legislatures

A Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and State Legislatures was held at New Delhi on 17 and 18 January, 2001. The Conference was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 17 January, 2001, in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, Chairman, Committee on Public Accounts of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. The Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of almost all the State Legislatures participated in the Conference. Subjects discussed at the Conference included the need for more effective functioning of PACs, implementation of PACs recommendations, the scope for *suo-motu* examination by PACs, regularisation of excess expenditure and tenure of the PAC.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures

A Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi on 7 and 8 December, 2001. The Conference was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 7 December, 2001 in the Main Committee Room of Parliament House Annexe of New Delhi. Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. The Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of almost all the State Legislatures participated in the Conference. The two-day Conference dwelt upon the need to enlarge the scope of functions of the Committee to make it more effective, the need for having a time-bound programme to implement the recommendations of the Committee, and the need to provide reservation to SCs/STs in private companies, etc.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of Parliament and State Legislatures

A Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi on 16 and 17 November, 2002. It was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi on 16 November, 2002 in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe in New Delhi. Shri Basudeb Acharia, Chairman, Committee on Petitions, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. Shri P.G. Narayanan, Chairman, Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha was Co-Chairman of the Conference. The Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of almost all the State Legislatures participated in the Conference. Among the subjects discussed at the Conference, to mention a few, were : making open the proceedings of the Committees, making the directions, observations or recommendations of the Committees mandatory and encouraging the common people to bring Petition on the subjects related to general public interest before the Legislative Assemblies for redressal.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of Parliament and State Legislatures

A Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi on 14 and 15 December, 2002. It was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, on 14 December, 2002, in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Chairman, Committee on Estimates Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. The Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of various State Legislatures participated in the Conference. Of the fifteen subjects discussed during the Conference a few important were, strengthening the functioning of the Committee to enhance its effectiveness, need for pre-sanction scrutiny of the estimates, strengthening the present system to make effective accountability of executive to the Committee, and implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

All India Conference on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of State and Union Territories"

An All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties, on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories" was held on the 25 November, 2001 at the Central Hall of Parliament House New Delhi. Besides several Chief Ministers and Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties from Parliament and State Legislatures, Presiding Officers of almost all the State and Union Territory Legislatures attended the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Krishan Kant, the Vice-President of India and Chairman Rajya Sabha. Shri G.M.C Balayogi, the Speaker, Lok Sabha delivered the Welcome Address. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prime Minister of India also addressed the delegates on the occasion.

A Drafting Committee, consisting of Presiding Officers of various State Legislatures and Leaders of prominent parties in Parliament, was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha to draft a Resolution and a Code of Conduct to be passed at the Conference. At the Closing Session of the Conference, Shri Sayeed moved the resolution which was unanimously adopted at the Conference.

II. CONFERENCES, SEMINARS ETC. AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India

An International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India was held at New Delhi from 22 to 26 January, 2003. It was a part of

the series of events and programmes organised to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over a year.

The objective of the Conference was to bring together parliamentarians from all over the world to share their experiences, views and ideas in meeting the challenges being faced by democracies and to rededicate themselves to the cause of good governance and welfare of the people.

8th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)

The Conference was held at Hyderabad (India) from 14 to 16 November, 2000. A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the General Assembly.

The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha Shri Krishan Kant inaugurated the Conference in the Chamber of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

The general theme of the Assembly was "Environmental Ethics and Public Education". Based on the general theme, the Assembly held Plenary Session on the following topics:—

(i) Environmental Ethics and Sustainable Development;

(ii) Creation of Public Awareness; and

(iii) Role of Parliament.

About 105 delegates from 45 member countries of the APPCED and accompanying officials from 18 member countries and two International Organisations participated in the Conference.

Conference on 'Parliament and the Media : Building an Effective Relationship'

A Conference on "Parliament and the Media : Building an Effective Relationship" was organised under the joint auspices of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) Commonwealth Journalists Association (CJA) and the Commonwealth Broadcasters Association (CBA) in conjunction with the World Bank Institute, the United Kingdom Foreign & Commonwealth Office and the Parliament of India, in Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi from 14 to 18 February, 2000.

The aim of the Conference was to examine the relationship between the media and the political process for advancement of democratic values, enhanced media coverage of political issues, the effects of new technologies such as satellite/Digital/Cable and Internet.

The Conference was inaugurated by hon'ble Vice-President of India Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat on 15 February, 2000 in the Main Committee Room of Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. The hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Speaker of the House of Assembly of St. Lucia, Mr. Matthew Roberts; the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arun Jaitley and Mr. Rick Stapenhurst of the World Bank addressed the delegates during the inaugural function.

In all, 54 delegates from 18 countries including representatives of the seven Organisations (CPA, CPU, CJA, CBA, World Bank Institute) associated with the Conference and 3 Observers (one each from Bangladesh, India and Parliament of Namibia) attended the Conference.

III. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS ABROAD

Regional Conference of Parliamentarians on "Health of the Vulnerable Populations"

The Conference was held in Kathmandu (Nepal) from 1 to 3 November, 1999. An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr.(Ms.) Girija Vyas, MP attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed the following subjects :—

(i) Health & Development: Poverty and Health;

(ii) Identification of Vulnerable Population Groups;

(iii) Priority Health needs of the Vulnerable Population Groups;

(iv) Mobilisation of Resources for the Health of Vulnerable Population; and

(v) Role of Parliamentarians in improving the Health Status of the Vulnerable Populations.

7th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Disinvest (APPCED)

The 7th APPCED was held in Chiang Mai (Thailand) from 20 to 23 November, 1999. A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the General Assembly. The General Assembly deliberated on the theme "Waste Treatment and Garbage Disposal in the City".

Workshop on North-South Relations in the Era of Globalisation

The Workshop was held in Cuba (Havana) from 9 to 10 March, 2000. A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri N.D. Tiwari, MP and Chairman, Public Accounts Committee attended the Workshop. The Workshop mainly discussed the following subjects:

(i) Trade Relations & Globalisation;

(ii) South-South & North-South Cooperation; and

(iii) International Finance System & Impact of Foreign Debt.

Asia-Pacific Women Parliamentarians Conference on Transformative Leadership for Good Governance in 21st Century

The Conference was held in Bangkok (Thailand) from 24 to 25 March, 2000. A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MP attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed the following subjects on the Agenda:—

(i) Transformative Leadership in the 21st Century;

(ii) Reforming Development Policies – Managing Globalisation; and

(iii) Reframing Development Policies – Transforming approaches to Conflict Resolution.

European Parliamentary Seminar on Trade, Development and Democracy

The Seminar was held in Brussels (Belgium) from 10 to 11 April, 2001. A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the Seminar. The Seminar mainly discussed the following subjects:

(i) Internal transparency and accountability : Towards a WTO equally open to all its members; and

(ii) External transparency and accountability: Strengthening the public legitimacy of the multilateral trading system.

9th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)

The 9th APPCED was held in Seoul Republic of Korea from 10 to 13 July, 2002. A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. A.K. Patel, MP, attended the Assembly. The Assembly mainly discussed the following subjects:

(i) National decision making structure for implementation of Sustainable Development;

(ii) Examining the current Regional cooperation mechanism for Sustainable Development; and

(iii) Next 10 years of APPCED: its work programme and development strategy.

4th General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP)

The 4th General Association of the AAPP was held in Manila (Philippines) from 31 August to 4 September, 2003. A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Vijay Kumar Khandelwal, MP, attended the Assembly. The General Assembly met on the theme "Towards a hundered years of Peace in Asia."

10th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)

The 10th APPCED was held in Cozumel Island (Mexico) from 13 to 15 November, 2003. A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. Saifud-Din Soz, MP, attended the General Assembly. The General Assembly deliberated on the question of "Working together towards sustainable development : What is next after Johannesburg Summit".

IV. THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

Established in the year 1989, the Inter-Parliamentary Union is an Association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within the various National Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between Members of different Parliaments (constituting various National Groups) and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain full participation of their respective countries in the establishment and development of democratic institutions. It is the sole organisation that represents the legislative Branches of the States on a global scale. Through parliamentary dialogue, the IPU has been working for peace and cooperation among peoples for firm establishment of representative institutions. The membership of the IPU stood at 138 National Parliaments. There are 5 main organs of the Inter-Parliamentary Union *viz.* The Assembly, the Governing Council; the Executive Committee; the Meeting of Women Parliamentarians; and the Secretariat.

The activities of the IPU are determined and guided by the Governing Council which is the plenary policy making body. Each National Group is represented on the Council by these delegates. The Executive Committee is the chief administrative organ of the Union and prepares recommendations for action by the Governing Council. It is chaired by the Council President and is composed of 15 Members.

The IPU year revolves around the bi-annual Assemblies. These are large Conferences that bring together hundreds of MPs to discuss the most salient issues on the International agenda. The Members express the Parliamentary view on the questions of the day in the form of resolutions.

The IPU sessions are generally held twice a year. The first session (Assembly) of five days duration is usually held in the capital of one of the member countries. The second session (Assembly) is now being held at the IPU Headquarters in Geneva. The National Group hosting the Conference usually bears the responsibility of organising the Conference.

The delegations to the IPU Conferences comprise Members of various political parties or groups in the National Parliaments. Thus both the Government and the Opposition members from member countries get representation at the conference. India joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the year 1949 and since then it has been an active member of the Union and has participated in all its meetings and events.

Conferences of Inter-Parliamentary Union

102nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference* was held in Berlin (Germany) from 11 to 16 October, 1999. A 13-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha and consisting of Rajya Sabha members attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:—

(i) Contribution of Parliaments to ensuring respect for and promoting international humanitarian law on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Geneva Conventions;

(ii) The need to revise the current Global, Financial and Economic model;

(iii) The contribution of Parliaments to the peaceful coexistence of ethnic, cultural and religious minorities, including migrant populations, within one State, marked by tolerance and the full respect for their human rights.

* As the Conference was held before the constitution of the 13th Lok Sabha, the delegation consisted of Rajya Sabha members only and there was no representation from Lok Sabha.

103rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Amman (Jordan) from 30 April to 5 May, 2000. A 16-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) Achieving peace, stability and comprehensive development in the world and forging closer political, economic and cultural ties among peoples;

(ii) Dialogue among Civilisations and Culture; and

(iii) Support of Parliaments for the rights of refugees and persons displaced by War and occupation, and assistance with a view to their repatriation, and for International Cooperation to develop and implement strategies to combat the criminal activities of people smuggling.

104th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Jakarta (Indonesia) from 15 to 21 October, 2000. A 16-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) The prevention of military and other coups against democratically elected governments and against the free will of the peoples expressed through direct suffrage, and action to address grave violations of the Human rights of Parliaments;

(ii) Financing for Development and a new paradigm of economic and social development designed to eradicate poverty;

(iii) Are embargoes and economic sanctions still ethically acceptable, do they still work, and are they suited to achieving their purpose in an ever more globalised world? And

(iv) Bringing an end to the tension and violence in the Middle East, protecting civilians in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention, and action to save the peace process in accordance with the relevant United Nations Resolutions.

105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Havana (Cuba) from 1 to 7 April, 2001. An 18-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/ Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) Securing observance of the principles of International law in the interests of world peace and security;

(ii) Education and Culture as essential factors in promoting the participation of men and women in political life and as prerequisites for the development of peoples;

(iii) Contribution of the World's Parliaments to the struggle against terrorism, in confirmity with resolution 55/158 of the UN General Assembly; and

(iv) International action to meet the emergency situation in Afghanistan compounded by the recent destruction of cultural heritage by the Taliban.

106th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) from 9 to 14 September, 2001. A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) Protecting and caring for children, the driving force of future society;

(ii) Urgent action to combat HIV/AIDS and other pandemics which seriously endanger public health, and economic, social and political development and threaten the very survival of many nations;

(iii) Contribution of Parliamentarians to dealing with continuing tragic situation in the occupied Arab territories, to the provision of International Observers, and to the Protection of the Arab Palestinian People, specially Unarmed Civilians; and

(iv) Condemnation of the terrorist attacks of 11 September, 2001 in the USA.

107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Marrakech (Morocco) from 13 to 21 March, 2002. A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Margaret Alva, MP, attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/ Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) The role of Parliaments in developing public policy in an era of globalisation, multilateral institutions and international trade agreements;

(ii) Ten years after Rio: global degradation of the environment and parliamentary support for the Kyoto Protocol; and

(iii) Terrorism – the threat to democracy, human rights and civil society; the contributions of Parliaments in combating international terrorism and addressing its causes in order to maintain international peace and security.

108th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Santiago (Chile) from 7 to 12 April, 2003. A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, participated in the conference. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) Parliaments' role in strengthening democratic institutions and human development in a fragmented world;

(ii) International cooperation for the prevention and management of trans-border natural disasters and their impact on the regions concerned;

(iii) Importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and of missiles, including the prevention of their use by terrorists; and

(iv) The need to put an urgent end to the war in Iraq and to re-establish Peace: the Role of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

109th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 1 to 3 October, 2003. A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the same. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) The role of Parliaments in assisting multilateral organisations in ensuring peace and security and in building an international coalition for peace;

(ii) Global public goods: a new challenge for Parliaments;

(iii) The contribution of new information and communication technologies to good governance, the improvement of parliamentary democracy and the management of globalisation; and

(iv) Parliamentary support for the implementation of the road map for peace in putting an end to the Palestine-Israel conflict and achieving a comprehensive peace process and justice in the middle East.

Round Table of Parliamentarians during the 3rd Conference of Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification was held from 22 to 23 November, 1999 in Recife (Brazil). The meeting was organised and sponsored by the Secretariat of the UN Convention to combat Desertification. Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, MP attended the Round Table.

3rd Meeting of Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments was held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 31 January to 1 February, 2000. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the Meeting.

3rd International Forum of Parliaments and Local Authorities: Tourism Policy Makers in the 21st Century (WTO) was held in Rio De Janeiro (Brazil) from 14 to 16 May, 2000. A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Forum.

'Beijing + 5' Special Session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) was held in New York (USA) from 5 to 9 June, 2000. A 10-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the Special Session. A meeting was organised by the IPU on this occasion on the theme "Democracy through Partnership between Men and Women" which was also attended by the Indian Delegation.

'Copenhagen + 5' Special Session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on World Summit on Social Development was held in Geneva (Switzerland) in June, 2000. During the Meeting the IPU Secretariat also organised a Parliamentarians Day on 27 June to discuss role of Parliamentarians. A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the Session.

Conference of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments at the United Nations General Assembly was held in New York (USA) from 30 August to 1 September, 2000. An 18-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declaration on the subject "The Parliamentary vision for international cooperation at the dawn of the third millennium".

Parliamentary Meeting on International Trade for a Free, Just, Equitable and Multilateral Trading System: Providing a Parliamentary Dimension was held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 8 to 9 June, 2001. A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Sharad Pawar, MP attended the Meeting. The Meeting mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects :—

(i) Globalisation from a trade perspective : the role and action of Parliament as a relay between government and the people;

(ii) WTO and the current International trading system: the role of Parliaments in the field of legislation; and

(iii) Parliamentary oversight with respect to future trade negotiations, particularly from the development perspective.

Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of the 3rd UN Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in Durban (South Africa) on 2 September, 2001. A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP attended the Meeting.

4th Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification was held in Geneva (Switzerland) on 4 and 5 October, 2001. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP represented India in the Round Table.

The Fourth International Forum of Parliaments and Local Authorities : Tourism Policy-Makers in 21st Century was held in Panama City (Panama) from 24 to 29 November, 2002. A 13-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Anil Basu, MP attended the Meeting. The subjects discussed in the forum were (i) Key Strategies for the good governance of tourism; (ii) manage tourism through partnerships; (iii) reducing poverty through tourism; (iv) and sustainable tourism development after the Johannesburg Summit.

Parliamentary Conference on WTO was held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 16 to 18 February, 2003. A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargav, MP attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed the (i) Access to markets; (ii) Development dimension of the multilateral trading system; and (iii) Options for a Parliamentary dimension of the WTO.

Regional Seminar on "Parliament and the Budgetary Process, including from a Gender Perspective" was held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 26 to 29 May, 2003. A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha attended the Seminar.

First, Second, Third and Fourth Meeting of the Post-Doha Steering Committee was held in Brussels in May, 2002 and in Geneva in October, 2002;

February 2003 and in June, 2003. To decide the agenda and other logisticals of the Parliamentary Conference on Trade, as also to prepare for Cancun Session of Parliamentary Conference on WTO. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP attended all the Meetings of the Steering Committee in the capacity as a member of Steering Committee.

Fifth Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification Organised by UNCCD was held in Havana (Cuba) from 3 to 4 September, 2003. Shri Madhusudan Mistry, MP attended the Round Table. The Meeting focused on the general theme "The role of members of Parliament in promoting sustainable development at the national level within the framework of the implementation of the UN Convention to combat Desertification" (UNCCD).

Cancun Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO was held on the occasion of the fifth WTO Ministerial Conference at Cancun on 9 and 12 September, 2003. Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP and a member of the Steering Committee attended the session. The Parliamentary session adopted a Declaration, which was subsequently transmitted to the Chairman of the fifth WTO Ministerial Conference.

V. COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (CPA)

The CPA is an association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of gender, race, religion or culture, are united by community of interest, respect for the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy. These objectives are pursued by means of conferences, plenary and regional, inter-Parliamentary visits, holding of seminars and workshops, issue of publications and periodicals, notably, 'The Parliamentarian', and through the Parliamentary Information and Reference Centre. The Association was founded in 1911 as the Empire Parliamentary Association. The Presiding Officers of the Legislative chambers of member-countries are normally the Branch Presidents of the CPA. The Clerk of the Legislature usually performs the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the Branch. Plenary Conferences of the Association are held annually and they take place in a different commonwealth country each year. Lasting about a week, these Conferences normally discuss matters of immediate concern to the Commonwealth.

Plenary Conferences of the Association

45th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 45h Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago from 16 to 23 September, 1999. A 27-member Indian Delegation, (5 from India Union CPA Branch and 22 from Indian State CPA Branches) led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. Subjects discussed at the Conference included responsibility, accountability and transparency enhancing good governance by improving democratic standards in international and domestic decision making, the role of the Commonwealth in international security, democracy and trade agreements and the role of Commonwealth Parliamentarians in defending and enhancing human rights.

46th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in the United Kingdom: The 46th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in London and Edinburgh (United Kingdom) from 20 to 29 September 2000. A 34-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, (7 from India Union CPA Branch and 27 from Indian State CPA Branches) led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. Some of the subjects discussed at the Conference were harnessing Global Communications to enhance Democracy, how can Information Technology best transform the way the Parliament works, programmes for Poverty reduction, literacy and persons with disability and creating an international Parliamentary voice in World Trade Organisation decision making, etc.

47th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Australia: The 47th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Melbourne and Canberra (Australia) from 4 to 14 September 2001. A 36-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, (8 from India Union Branch and 28 from Indian State CPA Branches) led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the then Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. The theme of the Conference was "Reassessing the profession of politics to raise the public perception of Parliaments and parliamentarians.

48th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 48th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Windhoek (Namibia) from 6-14 September 2002. A 36-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, (6 from Indian Union Branch and 30 from Indian State CPA Brnaches) led by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, M.P. (Rajya Sabha) attended the Conference. The theme of the Conference was "The Parliamentary Dimension of Human Security".

49th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference: The 49th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held in Dhaka (Bangladesh) from 6 to 12 October, 2003. A 36-Member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, (7 from India Union Branch and 29 from Indian State CPA Branches) led by Shri Manohar Joshi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. The subjects discussed at the Conference included Parliament and the Executive: Building a More Effective Partnership, reconciling Human Rights with Cultural Diversity, Anti-Terrorism, Legislation: have we achieved any tangible results, etc.

CPA Seminars

11th CPA Seminar in Malta: The 11th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar was held in Malta from 28 May to 2 June 1999. S/Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Speaker, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly; R. Lalawia, Speaker, Mizoram Legislative Assembly and T.T. Haokip, Deputy Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly attended the Seminar from State CPA Branches.

12th CAP Seminar in Bermuda: The 12th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar was held in Bermuda from 14 to 22 October 2000. The Seminar was hosted by the Bermuda Branch of CPA. Shri M. Rajaiah, MP attended the Seminar as the representative of India CPA Branch. Smt. K. Pratibha Bharathi, Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; Shri A.A. Vakil, Speaker, Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and Shri A.V. Subramanian, Speaker, Pondicherry Legislative Assembly attended the Seminar as the representatives of the respective State CPA Branches.

13th CPA Seminar in Australia: The 13th CPA Seminar was held in Tasmania (Australia) from 13 to 22 October, 2001. The Seminar was hosted by the Tasmania CPA Branch. Prof. Ummareddy venkateswarlu, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the Seminar.

14th CPA Seminar in Hyderabad (India): The 14th CAP Seminar was held in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh from 20 to 27 October 2002. The Seminar was hosted by Andhra Pradesh State CPA Branch. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated the Seminar. Shri K. Yerrannaidu, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the Seminar from India (Union) Branch.

15th CPA Seminar in Cook Islands: Shri Mohan Rawale, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the 15th Commonwealth Parliamentary Seminar held in Cook islands from 16-23 August, 2003 as the delegate from India Union CPA Branch.

Canadian Parliamentary Seminars

The First Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa (Canada) from 18 to 24 November, 2001. Smt. Jayashree Banerjee, MP and Shri Thomas Hansda, MP both from Lok Sabha attended the Seminar.

The Second Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa, Canada from 3 to 9 November, 2002. Shri Pradeep Rawat, MP and Smt. Santosh Chowdhary, MP both from the Lok Sabha attended the Seminar.

The Third Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa, Canada from 23 to 29 November, 2003. Shri Simranjit Singh Mann, MP (Lok Sabha) and Dr. V. Saroja, MP (Lok Sabha) attended the Seminar from India Union CPA Branch. The Speaker, Haryana Legislative Assembly Shri Satbir Singh Kadian also attended the Seminar.

Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers Conferences

15th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers in Canberra, Australia in January 2000: The 15th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Canberra, Australia from 5 to 10 January, 2000. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi attended the Conference. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra attended the Conference as observer. The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(i) Party and multi-party democracies: The responsibilities of Speakers;

(ii) The transformation of Parliament;

(iii) Ethical standards in public life;

(iv) The transformation of Parliamentary Privilege;

(v) Creating and sustaining a parliamentary service;

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers in January 2001: The Meeting of the Standing Committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Tanzania from 4 to 5 January 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi accompanied by Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra attended the Meeting.

16th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers in Kasane, Botswana in January 2002: The 16th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Kasane, Botswana from 8-13 January, 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi attended the Conference. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra attended the Conference as observer. The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(i) The development of information technology as an important tool in Parliamentary Information sharing;

(ii) The relationship between Parliament and the Judiciary;

(iii) Parliament's responsibility and role in raising the political awareness of youth;

(iv) The role of the Speaker in the administration of the House.

17th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers in Montebello, Canada, 2004: The 17th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers was held in Montebello, Quebec, Canada from 9 to 12 January, 2004. The Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra attended the Conference as an Observer. The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:—

(i) Parliamentary Committees: Making the Committee System more Effective;

(ii) Time Management in the House: New approaches to an Old Problem;

(iii) The Public Image of Parliamentary Government: Partnerships in improving the Understanding and Image of Parliaments;

(iv) The Role of Parliament in promoting the Cohesion of the Country.

CPA Asia Region Events

First Regional Conference for CPA Branches in Asia and South-East Asia Regions at Calcutta (20-25 May 2000): The First Regional Conference for CPA Branches in Asia and South-East Asia Regions was organised by the West Bengal CPA Branch in Calcutta from 20 to 25 May, 2000. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister, West Bengal on 21 May, 2000. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha presided over the inaugural function. The theme of the Conference was "Parliamentary Democracy in the new Millennium".

Second Annual CPA Asia Regional Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka (31 August-4 September, 2003): The 2nd Annual CPA Asia Regional Conference was held in Colombo from 31 August to 4 September, 2003. The Indian delegation to the Conference was led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri Prabhat K. Samantaray, MP (Lok Sabha) and Shri B.J. Panda, MP (Rajya Sabha) attended the Conference as delegates from India Union Branch. The topic taken up for discussion at the Plenary Session was 'Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy in the Asia Region'.

Other CPA Events

The other Conference/Workshops held under CPA were *Commonwealth South-Pacific Regional Symposium in "Gender, Politics and Conflict/Peace"* in New Zealand from 16 to 19 June, 2000, *Commonwealth Observer Group for Parliamentary Elections* in Zimbabwe in June-July, 2000, *Commonwealth Workshop on 'Parliamentary Oversight of Finance and the Budgetary Process'* in Nairobi from 9 to 14 December, 2001, *CPA Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of HM Queen Elizabeth-II* in UK from 11 to 15 March, 2002, *Wilton Park Conference on "Enhancing Good Governance by Curbing Corruption"* in UK from 10 to 14 June, 2002, *Wilton Park Conference on "How Can Parliamentarians Best Re-engage with the Public"* in UK from 9 to 12 June, 2003, *Post-Election Seminar for the Members of the National Assembly of Kenya* in Nairobi from 25 to 27 July, 2003, *CPA Workshop on "Engendering Development and Democracy"* at Abuja, Nigeria from 3 to 5 December, 2003.

Statement 51 gives a tabular account of various Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad including those organised by the IPU and CPA during the term of Thirteenth Lok Sabha and attended by the Indian Parliamentary Delegations.

Statement 52 provides details regarding visits of Indian Parliamentary Delegations abroad as well as Parliamentary Delegations which visited India during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

VI. FUNCTIONS HELD IN THE CENTRAL HALL

50th Anniversary of the Republic

It was on 26 January, 1950 that we, the people of India, constituted ourselves into a Sovereign Democratic Republic. 26 January, 2000 being the Fiftieth anniversary of our Republic, a function was held on 27 January 2000 in the Central Hall of Parliament House to mark the occasion. The function commenced with the playing of the National Anthem. Subsequently, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi released the Special Commemorative Plaque brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Plaque carried the logo of the 50th Anniversary of Republic and a replica of the Parliament House. Later, the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee released the calligraphed copy of the Constitution of India in Hindi. Excerpts from the historic speeches of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were then relayed along with visuals. After that, the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant released a Special Commemorative Stamp brought out by the Ministry of Communications to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Republic. Thereafter, the National Song *Vande Mataram* was sung by two eminent vocalists. An album of *Jana Gana Mana* was released by the President of India Shri K.R. Narayanan. The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Lok Sabha Speaker also addressed the distinguished gathering at the function which concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

Address by Foreign Dignitaries

Address by H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton: The President of United States of America: H.E. Mr. William J. Clinton, President of United States of America addressed the Members of Parliament on 22 March 2000 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The welcome speech was delivered by Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the thanks giving speech by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of Indian Parliamentary Group. The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpaye also spoke on the occasion.

Address by H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russian Federation: H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russian Federation addressed the Members of Parliament on 4 October 2000 in the Central Hall of Parliament House under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group. The welcome speech was delivered by Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha and the thanks giving speech by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha and President of the Indian Parliamentary Group. The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also spoke on the occasion.

Outstanding Parliamentarian Awards

Function to confer Outstanding Parliamentarian Award from 1997 to 1998: A function to confer the outstanding Parliamentarian Awards on Shri Pranab Mukherjee, MP for 1997 and Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, MP for 1998 was held on 17 December, 1999 in the Central Hall, Parliament House, New Delhi. Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President of India conferred the Awards. The distinguished gathering

was addressed by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Swearing in Ceremony of the New President

During the course of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Twelfth election to the office of the President of India was held on 15 July 2002. On 18 July, after the counting of votes Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected as the Eleventh President of India. On 25 July, Dr. Kalam was sworn in as the President by the Chief Justice of India, Justice B.N. Kirpal in a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Soon after the swearing in ceremony, the new President addressed the distinguished gathering present in the Central Hall.

Function to bid farewell to Outgoing President

On 22 July 2002, a function was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House to bid farewell to the outgoing President Shri K.R. Narayanan. During the function, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi presented, on behalf of Members of Parliament, a Farewell Address placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Narayanan. He also presented Shri Narayanan a casket containing a scroll signed by all the Members of Parliament and a sliver plaque with Parliament House Replica. The outgoing President then addressed the distinguished gathering. He also attended an 'At Home' given by all the members.

STATEMENT 51

Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings/Seminars/Symposia

Sl. No.	Name of Conference/Meeting/ Seminars/Symposium	Venue	Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		I. NATIONAL LEVEL		
1.	63rd Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	Hyderabad	30-31 May, 2000	
	Symposium on 'Coalition Governance and Political Stability'	Hyderabad	1 June, 2000	
	Conference of Secretaries	Hyderabad	29 May, 2000	
2.	64th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	Chandigarh	28 to 29 June, 2001	
	Symposium on 'India Legislatures— Vision for 21st Century'	Chandigarh	30 June, 2001	
	Conference of Secretaries	Chandigarh	27 June, 2001	
3.	65th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	Bangalore	20 to 21 June, 2002	
	Symposium on 'Terrorism— Threat to Civil Society and Security of Democratic Institution'	Bangalore	22 June, 2002	
	Conference of Secretaries	Bangalore	19 June, 2002	
4.	66th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India	Mumbai	4 to 5 February, 2003	
	Symposium on 'Golden Jubilee of Indian Legislatures – Role of Legislatures and Media in enhancing Good Governance and Disinvestment'	Mumbai	6 February, 2003	
	Conference of Secretaries	Mumbai	3 February, 2003	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Undertakings of Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	15 to 16 December, 2000	
6.	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	17 & 18 January, 2001	
7.	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	7 & 8 December, 2001	
8.	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Petitions of Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	16 & 17 November, 2002	
9.	Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Estimates of Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	14 & 15 December, 2002	
10.	All India Conference on Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and UTs	New Delhi	25 November, 2001	
		II. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS IN INDIA		
1.	Parliament and Media : Building an Effective Relationship	New Delhi	14 to 19 February, 2000	
2.	8th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)	Hyderabad	14 to 16 November, 2000	
3.	International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India	New Delhi	22 to 26 January, 2003	
		III. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS ABROAD		
1.	Regional Conference of Parliamentarians on 'Health of the Vulnerable Populations'	Kathmandu (Nepal)	1 to 3 November, 1999	An 8-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. (Ms.) Girija Vyas, MP, attended.
2.	7th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)	Chiang Mai (Thailand)	20 to 23 November, 1999	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Workshop on North-South Relations in the Era of Globalisation	Cuba (Havana)	9 to 10 March, 2000	A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri N.D. Tiwari, MP and Chairman, Public Accounts Committee attended.
4.	Asia-Pacific Women Parliamentarians Conference on Transformative Leadership for Good Governance in 21st Century	Bangkok (Thailand)	24 to 25 March, 2000	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, MP, attended.
5.	European Parliamentary Seminar on Trade Development & Democracy	Brussels (Belgium)	10 to 11 April, 2001	A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
6.	9th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)	Seoul (RoK)	10 to 13 July, 2002	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. A.K. Patel, MP, attended.
7.	4th General Assembly of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP)	Manila (Philippines)	31 August to 4 Sept., 2003	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Vijay Kumar Khandelwal, MP attended.
8.	10th General Assembly of Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on Environment and Development (APPCED)	Cozumel Island (Mexico)	13 to 15 November, 2003	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, MP, attended.
		IV. CONFERENCES OF IPU		
(i)	103rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Amman (Jordan)	30 April to 5 May, 2000	A 16-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.

1	2	3	4	5
(ii)	104th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Jakarta (Indonesia)	15 to 21 October, 2000	A 16-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(iii)	105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Havana (Cuba)	1 to 7 April, 2001	A 18-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(iv)	106th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	9 to 14 September, 2001	A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(v)	107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Marrakech (Morocco)	13 to 21 March, 2002	A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Smt. Margaret Alva, MP attended.
(vi)	Special Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and Related Meetings	Geneva (Switzerland)	25 to 27 September, 2002	A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Manohar Joshi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(vii)	108th Inter-Parliamentary Conference	Santiago (Chile)	7 to 12 April, 2003	A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(viii)	109th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union	Geneva (Switzerland)	1 to 3 October, 2003	A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.

1	2	3	4	5
	OTHER CONFERENCES HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IPU			
(i)	Round Table of Parliamentarians held during the 3rd Conference of Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification	Recife (Brazil)	22 to 23 November, 1999	Dr. U. Venkateswarlu, MP, attended.
(ii)	3rd Meeting of Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments	Geneva (Switzerland)	31 January to 1 February, 2000	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(iii)	3rd International Forum of Parliaments and Local Authorities : Tourism Policy Makers in the 21st Century (WTO)	Rio De Janeiro (Brazil)	14 to 16 May, 2000	A 14-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Hon. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(iv)	'Beijing+5' Special Session of United Nations General Assembly	New York (USA)	5 to 9 June, 2000	A 10-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
(v)	'Copenhagen+5' Special Session of UNGA on Social Development	Geneva (Switzerland)	June, 2000	A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended the Session.
(vi)	4th Workshop of Parliamentary Scholars and Parliamentarians	Wroxton College Oxfordshire (UK)	5 to 6 August, 2000	A 2-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation attended.
(vii)	Conference of Presiding Officers of National Parliaments at the United Nations General Assembly	New York (USA)	30 August to 1 September, 2000	An 18-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
(viii)	Parliamentary Meeting on International Trade for a Free, Just, Equitable and Multilateral Trading System: Providing a Parliamentary Dimension	Geneva (Switzerland)	8 to 9 June, 2001	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Sharad Pawar, MP attended.
(ix)	Parliamentary Meeting on the Occasion of 3rd UN Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related intolerance	Durban (South Africa)	2 September, 2001	A 7-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP attended.

1	2	3	4	5
(x)	4th Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification	Geneva (Switzerland)	4 and 5 October, 2001	Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP attended.
(xi)	The 4th International Forum of Parliaments and Local Authorities : Tourism Policy - Makers in the 21st Century	Panama City (Panama)	24-29 November, 2002	A 13-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Anil Basu, MP attended.
(xii)	Parliamentary Conference on WTO	Geneva (Switzerland)	16 to 18 February, 2003	A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargav, MP attended.
(xiii)	Regional Seminar on "Parliament and the Budgetary Process, including from a Gender Perspective"	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	26 to 29 May, 2003	A 12-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chair-person, Rajya Sabha, attended.
(xiv)	First, Second, Third and Fourth Meetings of the Post-Doha Steering Committee	Brussels (Belgium)	May, 2002	Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP and a member of the Post-Doha Steering Committee attended.
		Geneva (Switzerland)	October, 2002	
		Geneva (Switzerland)	February, 2003	
		Geneva (Switzerland)	June, 2003	
(xv)	5th Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification organised by the UNCCD	Havana (Cuba)	3 and 4 September, 2003	Shri Madhusudan Mistry, MP attended.
(xvi)	Cancun Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO	Cancun (Mexico)	9 and 12 September, 2003	Shri M.A. Kharabela Swain, MP and a member of the Post-Doha Steering Committee attended.

1	2	3	4	5
		V. COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (CPA)		
CPA Conferences				
1.	*45th CPA Conference	Port-of-Spain (Trinidad and Tobago)	16-23 September, 1999	A 27-member Indian Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
2.	46th CPA Conference	London and Edinburgh (United Kingdom)	20-29 September, 2000	A 34-member Indian Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
3.	47th CPA Conference	Melbourne and Canberra (Australia)	4-14 September, 2001	A 36-member Indian Delegation led by Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
4.	48th CPA Conference	Windhoek (Namibia)	6-14 September, 2002	A 36-member Indian Delegation led by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, MP, (RS) attended.
5.	49th CPA Conference	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	6-14 October, 2003	A 36-member Indian Delegation led by Shri Manohar Joshi, Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
Mid-Year Executive Committee Meetings of the CPA				
6.	**CPA Exco Meeting	Singapore	2-8 May, 1999	Shri Y. Ramakrishnudu, Hon. Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly attended the meeting.
7.	CPA Exco Meeting	Gibraltar	9-15 April, 2000	A 4-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.

*The CPA Conference was held during the interregnum of the 12th and 13th Lok Sabha.
**The CPA Exco meeting was held during the interregnum of the 12th and 13th Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	CPA Exco Meeting	Barbados	29 April-4 May, 2001	A 3-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.
9.	CPA Exco Meeting	Kiribati	29 April-3 May, 2002	A 4-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.
10.	CPA Exco Meeting	Sarawak (Malaysia)	6-12 April, 2003	A 3-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.
CPA Seminars				
11.	*11th CPA Seminar	Malta	28 May to 2 June, 1999	A 3-member Indian Delegation from State Legislatures attended.
12.	12th CPA Seminar	Bermuda	14 to 22 October, 2000	A 4-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.
13.	13th CPA Seminar	Tasmania	13-20 October, 2001	One delegate from India Union CPA Branch attended.
14.	14th CPA Seminar	Hyderabad (India)	20-27 October, 2002	Hon. Speaker Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated the seminar and one delegate from India Union CPA Branch attended.
15.	15th CPA Seminar	Cook Islands	16-23 August, 2003	One delegate from Indian Union CPA Branch attended.

*The CPA Seminar was held during the interregnum of the 12th and 13th Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4	5
Canadian Parliamentary Seminars				
16.	1st Canadian Parliamentary Seminar	Ottawa (Canada)	18-24 November, 2001	Two delegates from Lok Sabha attended.
17.	2nd Canadian Parliamentary Seminar	Ottawa (Canada)	3-9 November, 2002	Two delegates from Lok Sabha attended.
18.	3rd Canadian Parliamentary Seminar	Ottawa (Canada)	23-29 November, 2003	A 3-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures attended.
Other Conferences/Workshops				
19.	Commonwealth South-Pacific Regional Symposium on "Gender, Politics and Conflict/peace"	Wellington (New Zealand)	16-19 June, 2000	Shri Shivraj V. Patil, MP attended.
20.	Commonwealth Observer Group for Parliamentary election in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	9 July to 10 July, 2000	Shri P.A. Sangma, MP attended as a member of the Observer Group.
21.	Commonwealth Workshop on "Parliamentary Oversight of Finance and Budgetary Process".	Nairobi (Kenya)	9-14 December, 2001	Shri Kirit Somaiya, MP attended.
22.	CPA Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of H.M. Queen Elizabeth	London and Oxford	11-15 March, 2002	Dr. (Km.) Girija Vyas, MP from Indian Union CPA Branch attended.
23.	Wilton Park Conference on "Enhancing Good Governance by curbing Corruption"	West Sussex (UK)	10-14 June, 2002	Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP attended.
24.	Wilton Park Conference on "How can Parliamentarians best re-engage with the Public"	West Sussex (UK)	9-12 June, 2003	One delegate from India Union CPA Branch and two delegates from Kerala & West Bengal CPA Branches attended.
25.	Post-Election Seminar for Members of National Assembly	Nairobi (Kenya)	25-27 July, 2003	Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Seminar as a resource person.

1	2	3	4	5
26.	CPA Workshop on "Engendering Development and Democracy"	Abuja (Nigeria)	3-5 December, 2003	Smt. Prabha Rau, MP attended.
CPA Asia Regions Events				
27.	First Regional Conference for Branches in Asia and South-East Asia Regions	Calcutta (India)	20-25 May, 2000	112 Delegates from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka Branches and CPA Secretariat, London attended.
28	Meeting of CPA Asia Region Exco	New Delhi (India)	22 August, 2001	4 Delegates including Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
29.	Asia Region CPA Exco Meeting	New Delhi (India)	19 July, 2002	6 Delegates including Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha attended.
30.	CPA Regional Seminar for Asian Parliamentarians on "The Budgetary Cycle, Oversight and PACs"	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	14-17 July, 2003	A 4-member Indian Delegation from Indian Union CPA Branch and from 8 State CPA Branches attended.
31.	Meeting of the Secretaries of CPA Asia Region Constitution Review Committee	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	29 August, 2003	A 3-member Committee of Secretaries-General approved the draft Constitution of CPA Asia Region and suggested some amendments.
32.	Meeting of Executive Committee of CPA Asia Region	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	30 August, 2003	5 members from Asia Region attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Joseph Michael Perera, Speaker, Sri Lanka.

1	2	3	4	5
33.	2nd Annual CPA Asia Regional Conference	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	31 August to 4 September, 2003	A 4-member Indian Delegation from Parliament led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha attended and most State CPA Branches were also represented.
Conference on "Parliament and the Media"				
34.	Conference on "Parliament and Media : Building an Effective Relationship"	New Delhi (India)	14-18 February, 2000	54 Delegates from 18 countries attended.
35.	Indian Ocean Rim Conference on "Parliament and the Media : Building an Effective Relationship"	Cape Town (South Africa)	15-19 April, 2002	A 7-member Indian Delegation from Parliament and State CPA Branches attended.
36.	CPA Study Group meeting on Parliament and Media	Perth (Australia)	17-21 February, 2002	One delegate from Indian Union CPA Branch attended.
Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers (CSPOs) Conferences/Meetings				
1.	15th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers	Canberra (Australia)	5-10 January, 2000	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference. Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference.
2.	Meeting of the Standing Committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers (CSPOs)	Tanzania	4-5 January, 2001	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha accompanied by Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Meeting.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	16th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers	Kasane (Botswana)	8-13 January, 2002	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Speaker, Lok Sabha attended the Conference, Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference as an observer.
4.	Meeting of the Standing Committee of Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers (CSPOs)	Jersey (U.K.)	10-12 January, 2003	Shri P.M. Sayeed, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and P.D.T. Achary, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Meeting.
5.	17th Conference of Commonwealth Speakers' and Presiding Officers	Quebec (Canada)	9-12 January, 2004	Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended the Conference as an observer.

11

VISITORS TO PARLIAMENT

All persons other than members of the House are regarded as strangers, with the exception of the Officers of the House and staff on duty. During the period of sessions of Lok Sabha, admission of strangers to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of the members is regulated in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker. At the time of sitting of the House, the Chamber is reserved for the exclusive use of members and strangers are not permitted therein. The other portions of the House where strangers may be permitted to go under specified conditions are the Galleries and the Central Hall.

Admission of strangers to the various Galleries of Lok Sabha is regulated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under the directions of the Speaker. Admission to the Galleries is possible by visitor cards issued for this purpose.

Speaker's Gallery : This Gallery is intended for persons who are Presiding Officers of State Legislatures, their spouses and Presidents of all India political parties in case they cannot be accommodated in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

Distinguished Visitors' Gallery : This Gallery is intended for persons who are spouses of sitting members of Parliament, ex-members of Parliament, members and Secretaries of State Legislatures, Judges, Vice-Chancellors and high officials of the Government of India and State Governments, men of standing in public life, such as Presidents of all India political parties and Distinguished Visitors from foreign countries.

Special Gallery : This Gallery is meant for the family members (sons, daughters, father and mother) of members of Parliament.

Diplomatic Gallery : This Gallery is for the use of foreign diplomats.

Public Gallery : This Gallery is meant for the use of the general public.

Rajya Sabha Gallery : This Gallery is meant for the use of members of Rajya Sabha who may like to watch the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

Official Gallery : This Gallery is intended for officials of the Government of India and in certain cases for officials of the State Governments, whose presence is required in connection with the business before the House.

Special Box : This is reserved for the family and guests of the President, Governors of States, Heads of States, Prime Ministers and Crown Princes of foreign countries, foreign Parliamentary Delegations and other high personages *e.g.* ex-Presidents and ex-Governors General, Chief Justice of India, Chief Ministers of States, etc.

During the sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the total attendance recorded at different Galleries was 1,87,508. **Statement 52** gives session-wise break-up of the number of visitors to the different Galleries during the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

During the periods when Lok Sabha is not in session arrangements are made to take the visitors round the Parliament House. The visitors are taken inside the building in convenient batches on the authority of a sight-seers' permit issued by the Reception Office on the recommendation of members of Parliament. A total of 52,545 sight-seers visited the Parliament House during inter-session periods.

Foreign delegations and dignitaries from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Hungary, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Russia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sweden, USA, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Vietnam visited the Parliament House during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as per details shown in **Statement 53.**

STATEMENT 52

Attendance in Different Galleries during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha (Session-wise)

Session	Public Gallery	Distinguished Visitors' Gallery	Speaker's Gallery	Special Gallery	Rajya Sabha Gallery	Official Gallery	Diplomatic Gallery	Special Box	Total (Session-wise)
First	4316	276	438	242	27	451	12	-	5762
Second	9144	425	631	233	19	1710	11	-	12173
Third	15252	528	1190	428	98	3497	07	50	21050
Fourth	10050	457	924	189	37	2063	27	07	13754
Fifth	8515	380	947	173	74	2049	07	06	12151
Sixth	6780	359	570	185	141	1294	16	-	9345
Seventh	10705	317	778	208	14	2528	24	-	14574
Eighth	4174	231	371	92	07	1487	14	-	6376
Ninth	6003	555	557	179	139	3423	19	24	10899
Tenth	9226	773	831	258	162	4829	22	31	16132
Eleventh	17153	964	1222	377	171	7096	28	46	27057
Twelfth	11476	291	446	185	64	3745	20	27	16254
Thirteenth	7759	458	190	167	196	1971	19	-	10760
Fourteenth Part I & II	8388	421	106	189	24	2052	08	33	11221
Total	128941 (68.76)	6435 (3.43)	9201 (4.91)	3105 (1.66)	1173 (0.63)	38195 (20.37)	234 (0.12)	224 (0.12)	187508

Note : Figures in the bracket show percentage to total visitors.

STATEMENT 53

Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Visiting Delegation/Dignitary	Date of Visit
1	2	3
1.	A 6–member delegation from the Embassy of USA	18.10.1999
2.	A 20–member Indian Cultural Study Group from Israel	06.12.1999
3.	Parliamentary Mission from Brazil	22.02.2000
4.	A 6-member delegation from the Malaysia Islamic Parliament	25.01.2000
5.	A 4-member delegation led by Prof. Aristobalo Izturiz from Venezuela	07.02.2000
6.	Ms. Akiko Yamanka, MP of Japanese Parliament and others	22.02.2000
7.	Delegation of Parliamentarians from the Kingdom of Morocco	23.02.2000-24.02.2000
8.	A 10-member delegation of Denmark Parliament	28.02.2000

1	2	3
9.	A 3-member Iranian delegation	02.03.2000
10.	Ambassador of Hungary and others	13.03.2000
11.	A 4-member Parliamentary delegation from Hungary	13.03.2000
12.	A 7-member congressional delegation from USA	23.03.2000
13.	A 14-member Seven cities study group from Canada	11.04.2001
14.	Russian Cosmonaut Mr. Alexander Lazutkin	18.04.2001
15.	A 74-member delegation of the Global Cooperation Society of UN	20.04.2001
16.	An 8-member Parliamentary Committee on Culture and Media from the German Parliament	23.04.2001
17.	A 4-member Hungarian delegation led by the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Parliament	27.04.2001
18.	A 17-member Malaysian delegation	29.05.2001
19.	A 3-member Australian delegation	06.06.2001
20.	A 7-member French Parliamentary delegation	11.09.2001
21.	A 32-member delegation from France	08.11.2001
22.	A 6-member Public Investment Committee from Republic of Kenya	11.12.2001-12.12.2001
23.	A 3-member delegation from Australia	13.12.2001
24.	An 8-member delegation from Germany	04.04.2002
25.	An 8-member delegation from Nigeria	23.04.2002
26.	Mr. Roy Cullen, MP and his wife from Canada	26.04.2002
27.	A 20-member delegation of members of Parliament from Japan	01.05.2002
28.	A 7-member delegation from China	13.05.2002
29.	Minister of Economy Govt. of Chile and members of Chilean Parliament	15.11.2002
30.	Delegation of members of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts of the Parliament of South Africa	20.11.2002
31.	Delegation of members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence of the Russian Parliament	27.11.2002
32.	Delegation of members of National Assembly of Bhutan	28.11.2002
33.	A 6-member Japanese delegation	17.12.2002
34.	Ethnic Council of National Assembly of Vietnam	19.12.2002

1	2	3
35.	Mr. Victor A. Ozerov, MP and Chairman of Committee on Defence of the Russian Parliament	23.12.2002
36.	Mr. Paul Guiacobbi, member of the French Parliament and two UN officials	02.01.2003
37.	Select Committee on Human Rights of the Parliament of Sri Lanka	10.03.2003
38.	Shri Ram Prit Paswan, Dy. Chairman of National Assembly of Nepal and Deputy Speaker of Nepal	25.03.2003
39.	Swedish business delegation	31.03.2003
40.	Mr. Vince Lester, Member of Parliament in the State of Queensland, Australia	01.10.2003
41.	Professor Dr. Anton Pelinka and his wife from University of Innsbruck, Austria	01.10.2003
42.	Dr. Heinz Fishcher and three other from the Austrian Parliament	07.10.2003
43.	A 7-member Committee on Science and Technology from Vietnam	08.10.2003
44.	Mr. Adrian Flook, MP, British Parliament and his wife	08.10.2003
45.	An 8-member delegation of House of Commons Standing Committee of the Canadian Parliament	22.10.2003
46.	Mr. Tony Stewart, Member of New South Wales Legislative Assembly, Commonwealth of Australia	29.10.2003
47.	Mr. Choi Jong Young, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Korea	03.11.2003
48.	A 50-member American Israel Public Affairs Committee's Presidents Cabinet mission	11.11.2003
49.	Dr. Rubens Media, Law Librarian of the United States Library of Congress	05.12.2003
50.	Special representative of the Govt. of Romania Prince Radu of Hohenzollen Veringen	18.11.2003
51.	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Vacaroiu, President of the Romanian Senate and Multi Party Romanian Parliamentary Delegation	16.12.2003
52.	H.E. Mr. Pia Qinglin, Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	23.11.2003

12

ORIENTATION AND TRAINING IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES—BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) was set up on 1 January, 1976, as an integral part of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Bureau is designed to provide institutionalised opportunities for systematic training, orientation and problem and practice-oriented studies in the various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures, to all those responsible for the running of the democratic system—the legislators, the policy-makers, the administrators and various other functionaries at different levels.

Apart from organising Training and Refresher Courses for officers of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats, and conducting Appreciation Courses for senior and middle level officers of the Government of India and Probationers of various All-India and Central Services, the Bureau conducts Orientation programmes for newly-elected members of Parliament and State Legislatures to provide them opportunities to (i) discuss various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures; and (ii) familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions.

During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Bureau organised six Orientation Programmes for the newly-elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa and Pondicherry. Further, BPST conducted over 300 programmes, including Appreciation and Refresher Courses, Attachment Programmes, Training Courses, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc. covering Probationers of various All-India and Central Services, Officers of the Government of India, and Officers of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats. Fifteen Computer Familiarisation/Training Programmes were also organised for members of Parliament and officers and staff of the Secretariat.

Every year, the Bureau organises two International Training Programmes, *viz.* a Parliamentary Internship Programme for the foreign parliamentary officials and a Training Programme in Legislative Drafting for foreign parliamentary/Government officials under the Colombo Plan, Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) and Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme.

The Parliamentary Internship Programme, which is of seven weeks duration is designed to acquaint the participants with the environment, culture, traditions and working of the parliamentary institutions in India and provides opportunities to the participants to exchange ideas and views in the context of their own experiences in their Legislatures. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, five Parliamentary Internship Programmes were conducted and 113 participants from as many as 30 countries attended the programmes.

The Training Programme in Legislative Drafting, which is of nine weeks duration, is designed to equip the participants with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they can render valuable assistance to the legislators when called upon to do so. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, five Training Programmes in Legislative Drafting were conducted and 105 participants from as many as 31 countries attended the programmes.

A number of foreign dignitaries including Presiding Officers, Ministers, parliamentarians and Senior Officers visited the Bureau to study the Indian parliamentary and political system. A Ten member Ugandan Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Edward Ssekandi, Speaker, National Assembly of Uganda visited the Bureau from 22 October to 24 October, 2002 for capacity building. Besides call-on meetings with the Hon'ble Speaker and Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, the visiting dignitaries had discussion with senior parliamentarians on Indian Parliamentary and Political System. An eight member Tanzanian Delegation led by Mr. Pius Msekwa, Speaker, National Assembly of Tanzania, visited the Bureau on 17 April, 2001. A study visit was organised on 29 May, 2001 for a seventeen member delegation from Selangor State Assembly, Malaysia led by Mr. Dato Haji Onn bin Jahi Ismail, Hon'ble Speaker, Selangor State Assembly. A study visit was organised from 6 to 8 March, 2000 for H.E. Mr. Pada Ameir Kificho, Speaker of House of Representatives, Zanzibar and two other Members and the Clerk of the House of Representatives of Zanzibar to study the working of the Indian Parliament.

Some other dignitaries, including parliamentarians, who came to the Bureau for study visits during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha included a six member Tanzanian delegation led by Mr. E.J. Simpassa, Chairman, Committee on Member Welfare & Commission of the Parliamentary

Services; another six member Tanzanian delegation led by Lt. Col. Ahmed Mazora, Chairman of Committee on Defence and Securities; a seven member team consisting of five Members of Parliament of South Africa; a Russian parliamentary delegation led by their Minister of Justice; a group of parliamentarians from the Central Asian Countries of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgysztan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan; an eight member delegation from China led by their Vice Minister of Justice Mr. Fan Gangping and a seventy-two member delegation from Thailand consisting of MPs, Senators and senior officials. Besides these delegations, Prof. Himat Sami Turk, Minister of Justice, Turkey; Mr. Ken Coghill, Former Speaker, Parliament of Victoria, Australia; Mrs. R.C. Musenge, Permanent Secretary-in-Charge of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Zambia and Shri Dhammika Kitulogda, Secretary-General of Sri Lankan Parliament also came to the Bureau during the period.

Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also nominated by the Bureau for training abroad. Six Officers were nominated for International Training Programmes abroad whereas fifteen officers of the Secretariat were nominated to attend various International Conferences.

The Bureau also nominates officers for training at different institutions in India. Seventy-eight Officers were nominated for training programmes on (a) Management in Library and Information Service; (b) Information Technology; (c) Security Service; (d) Translation; and (e) Videography, during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Study Visits are also arranged by the Bureau for students from colleges, schools and other institutions so as to enable them to have a glimpse of the working of Parliament. During the period of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Bureau organised 148 Study Visits comprising of 4764 participants.

Statement 54 details various programmes and courses organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training during the period of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 54

Details of Orientation Programmes, Computer Training Programmes, Appreciation Courses, Study Visits/Attachment Programmes, International Training Progammes, etc. during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Programmes	Date of Commencement	Date of Conclusion	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5
I.	ORIENTATION PROGRAMME FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT/STATE LEGISLATURES			
1.	Members of Thirteenth Lok Sabha at New Delhi	8.12.1999	16.12.1999	169
2.	Members of Orissa Legislative Assembly at Bhubaneswar, Orissa	23.6.2000	24.6.2000	103
3.	Members of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly at New Delhi	11.8.2000	12.8.2000	47
4.	Members and officers of Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly on the functioning of DRSCs at Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	5.2.2002	7.2.2002	48
5.	Members of Pondicherry Legislative Assembly at New Delhi	7.3.2002	8.3.2002	22
6.	Members of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly at New Delhi	5.8.2003	7.8.2003	16
II.	A. COMPUTER FAMILIARISATION PROGRAMME FOR MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA			
1.	Members of Lok Sabha	27.10.1999	29.10.1999	26
2.	Members of Lok Sabha	(i) 24.4.2000 (ii) 1.5.2000 (iii) 8.5.2000 (iv) 21.8.2000 (v) 4.12.2000 (vi) 11.12.2000	28.4.2000 5.5.2000 12.5.2000 23.8.2000 8.12.2000 15.12.2000	117
3.	Members of Lok Sabha	5.5.2003	9.5.2003	143
4.	Members of Lok Sabha	18.8.2003	22.8.2003	13

1	2	3	4	5
	B. COMPUTER TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR OFFICERS/STAFF OF LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT/STAFF OF MPs			
1.	Personal staff of Members	(i) 8.5.2000 (ii) 28.8.2000 (iii) 18.12.2000	12.5.2000 1.9.2000 22.12.2000	79
2.	Staff of the Stenographers Pool	16.8.1999	20.8.1999	26
3.	Staff of the Committee Branches	20.9.1999	24.9.1999	27
4.	Staff of the Committee Branches	27.9.1999	1.10.1999	21
5.	Staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat	11.10.1999	15.10.1999	27
6.	Officers/staff of Table Office, PNO & Legislative Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	5.6.2000	9.6.2000	25
7.	On Internet/E-mail for the staff of Stenographer's Pool	3.10.2000	4.10.2000	34
8.	Officers of the Rank of Deputy Secretary and above of Lok Sabha Secretariat	29.1.2001	2.2.2001	17
9.	Staff of Parliament Library	2.7.2001	9.7.2001	17
10.	Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat	2.6.2003	6.6.2003	15
11.	Staff of Pay & Accounts Office, Lok Sabha	5.1.2004	9.1.2004	37
III.	APPRECIATION COURSE FOR PROBATIONERS OF ALL INDIA AND CENTRAL SERVICES/OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA			
1.	(i) Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the office of C&AG of India; and (ii) Probationers of Indian Postal Service	12.7.1999	16.7.1999	60
2.	Middle Level Officers of Defence Services	26.7.1999	30.7.1999	16
3.	Probationers of Indian Forest Service	2.8.1999	6.8.1999	36
4.	Probationers of (i) Indian Ordnance Factories Service; and (ii) Indian Customs & Central Excise Service	23.8.1999	27.8.1999	43
5.	Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges	25.10.1999	29.10.1999	32
6.	Probationers of (i) Indian Audit & Accounts Service; (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service; and (iii) Indian Railways Personnel Service	17.1.2000	21.1.2000	32
7.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railway Service of Electrical Engineers; and (ii) Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engineers	28.2.2000	3.3.2000	67
8.	Probationers of (i) Indian Revenue Service; and (ii) Indian Railways Stores Service	6.3.2000	10.3.2000	57
9.	Probationers of Indian Administrative Service	13.3.2000	16.3.2000	53
10.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railway Traffic Service; and (ii) Indian Information Service	3.4.2000	7.4.2000	25
11.	Probationers of Indian Ordnance Factories Service	24.4.2000	28.4.2000	21

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railway Accounts Service; (ii) Indian Civil Accounts Service; (iii) Indian Defence Accounts Service; and (iv) Indian P&T Finance Service	1.5.2000	5.5.2000	52
13.	Probationers of Indian Railways Service of Signal & Telecommunication Engineers	15.5.2000	19.5.2000	24
14.	Probationers of Indian Foreign Service	10.7.2000	14.7.2000	10
15.	(i) Senior Audit/Accounts Officers of the Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India; and (ii) Probationers of Indian Postal Service	17.7.2000	24.7.2000	58
16.	Probationers of Indian Forest Service	7.8.2000	10.8.2000	22
17.	Probationers of (i) Indian Customs and Central Excise Service; and (ii) Indian Railways Stores Service	11.9.2000	15.9.2000	35
18.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers; and (ii) Indian Economic Service	30.10.2000	3.11.2000	20
19.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineers; and (ii) Indian Information Service	13.11.2000	17.11.2000	20
20.	Senior Audit & Accounts Officers of the office of C&AG of India	11.12.2000	15.12.2000	46
21.	Probationers of Indian Railway Signal Engineering & Telecommunication Service	18.12.2000	22.12.2000	28
22.	Probationers of (i) Indian Audit and Accounts Service; and (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service	15.1.2001	19.1.2001	22
23.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Traffic Service; and (ii) Indian Railways Personnel Service	5.2.2001	9.2.2001	29
24.	Probationers of Indian Administrative Service	26.2.2001	2.3.2001	55
25.	Probationers of (i) Indian Revenue Service; and (ii) Indian Customs and Central Excise Service	19.3.2001	23.3.2001	48
26.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railway Accounts Service; (ii) Indian Civil Accounts Service; (iii) Indian P&T Finance Service; and (iv) Indian Defence Accounts Service	23.4.2001	27.4.2001	44
27.	Probationers of Indian Customs and Central Excise Service	30.4.2001	4.5.2001	29
28.	Probationers of Indian Statistical Service	25.6.2001	29.6.2001	26
29.	Senior Audit/Accounts Officers of the Office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India	9.7.2001	13.7.2001	50
30.	Probationers of Indian Forest Service	23.7.2001	27.7.2001	25

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Personnel Service; (ii) Indian Information Service; and (iii) Indian Postal Service	6.8.2001	10.8.2001	70
32.	Probationers of Indian Railways Service of Signal Engineers	1.10.2001	5.10.2001	21
33.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Stores Service; and (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service	29.10.2001	2.11.2001	27
34.	(i) Middle Level Officers of Defence Service; and (ii) Probationers of Indian Foreign Service	5.11.2001	9.11.2001	41
35.	Senior Audit & Accounts Officers from the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India	10.12.2001	14.12.2001	45
36.	Probationers of (i) Indian Ordnance Factories Service; (ii) Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineers; and (iii) Indian Audit & Accounts Service	18.2.2002	22.2.2002	51
37	Probationers of Indian Administrative Service	18.3.2002	22.3.2002	49
38.	Probationers of (i) Indian Customs and Central Excise; and (ii) Indian Revenue Service	29.5.2002	3.6.2002	35
39.	Probationers of (i) Indian P&T Finance Service; (ii) Indian Railways Accounts Service; (iii) Indian Civil Accounts Service; and (iv) Indian Defence Accounts Service	6.5.2002	10.5.2002	35
40.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Personnel Service; and (ii) Indian Postal Service	8.7.2002	12.7.2002	23
41.	Senior Audit Accounts Officers from the Office of C&AG of India	15.7.2002	19.7.2002	48
42.	Probationers of Indian Forest Service	29.7.2002	2.8.2002	22
43.	Probationers of (i) Indian Foreign Service; and (ii) Indian Statistical Service	28.10.2002	1.11.2002	42
44.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Signal Engineering; and (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service	11.11.2002	15.11.2002	59
45.	Probationers of Indian Railways Mechanical Engineering Service	25.11.2002	29.11.2002	21
46.	Senior Audit and Accounts Officers from the office of C&AG of India	9.12.2002	13.12.2002	46
47.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Stores Service; (ii) Indian Information Service; (iii) Indian Railways Traffic Service; and (iv) Indian Ordnance Factories Service	27.1.2003	31.1.2003	50

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Probationers of Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineers	10.2.2003	14.2.2003	30
49.	Probationers of Indian Audit & Accounts Service	24.2.2003	28.2.2003	16
50.	Probationers of Indian Administrative Service	10.3.2003	13.3.2003	62
51.	Probationers of (i) Indian Postal Service; and (ii) Officers of Planning Commission	21.4.2003	25.4.2003	28
52.	Probationers of (i) Indian P&T Finance Service; (ii) Indian Railways Accounts Service; (iii) Indian Civil Accounts Service; (iv) Indian Defence Accounts Service; and (v) Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineering	28.4.2003	2.5.2003	34
53.	Probationers of (i) Indian Customs & Central Excise Service; and (ii) Indian Railways Personnel Service	26.5.2003	30.5.2003	30
54.	Senior Audit and Accounts Officers of the office of C&AG of India	30.6.2003	4.7.2003	46
55.	Probationers of Indian Forest Service	28.7.2003	1.8.2003	29
56.	Probationers of (i) Indian Revenue Service; and (ii) Indian Economic Service	4.8.2003	8.8.2003	75
57.	Probationers of Indian Railways Mechanical Engineering Service	25.8.2003	29.8.2003	16
58.	Probationers of Indian Statistical Service	3.11.2003	7.11.2003	27
59.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Signal Engineering; and (ii) Indian Ordnance Factories Service	24.11.2003	28.11.2003	36
60.	Middle Level Officers of Defence Services (Defence/Civilian Officers)	2.12.2003	5.12.2003	32
61.	Sr. Audit/Accounts Officers from the office of C&AG of India	8.12.2003	12.12.2003	47
62.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Traffic Service; and (ii) Indian Railways Stores Service	12.1.2004	16.1.2004	26
63.	Probationers of Indian Foreign Service	19.1.2004	23.1.2004	16
64.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Electrical Engineering; and (ii) Indian Information Service	3.2.2004	6.2.2004	27
IV.	TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR THE OFFICIALS OF PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURE SECRETARIATS			
1.	Stenography classes for the candidates appearing in Departmental test	4.2.1999	22.2.1999	7
2.	Watch & Ward officials of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats	7.6.1999	11.6.1999	60

1	2		3	4	5
3.	Translators & Hindi Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat		19.7.1999	23.7.1999	30
4.	Management Development Programme for officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats		14.2.2000	18.2.2000	18
5.	Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Reference & Information Service		22.5.2000	28.5.2000	22
6.	Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative & Budgetary process		26.6. 2000	30.6.2000	38
7.	Editors/Assistant Editors/ Hindi Assistants/Translators of Lok Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats		28.8.2000	1.9.2000	47
8.	Officers working in Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats		25.9.2000	29.9.2000	16
9.	Senior/Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat & Librarians/Deputy Librarians of State Legislature Secretariats		10.10.2000	14.10.2000	22
10.	Watch & Ward officials of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats		6.11.2000	10.11.2000	41
11.	Stenography classes in English and Hindi for the Stenographers of Lok Sabha Secretariat	(i) (ii) (iii)	13.6.2000 28.8.2000 29.11.2000	7.7.2000 30.9.2000 7.12.2000	12 13 11
12.	Noting, Drafting and Office Procedures for Officers and staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat	(i) (ii)	5.2.2001 12.2.2001	9.2.2001 15.2.2001	29 28
13.	Stenography classes for Senior Personal Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat	(i) (ii)	14.3.2001 14.5.2001	30.3.2001 1.6.2001	10 16
14.	Officers working in Demand Related Ad-hoc Committees of Goa Legislative Assembly		14.3.2001	16.3.2001	20
15.	Officials of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Reference and Information Service		21.5.2001	25.5.2001	25
16.	Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Process		25.6.2001	29.6.2001	32
17.	Noting, Drafting and Office Procedures for Officers and staff of Lok Sabha Secretariat	(i) (ii)	9.7.2001 16.7.2001	12.7.2001 19.7.2001	26 26
18.	Editors/Assistant Editors/ Translators/Hindi Assistants of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats		10.9.2001	14.9.2001	48

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Officers working in Financial Committees of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	24.9.2001	28.9.2001	49
20.	Senior/Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat and Librarians/Deputy Librarians of State Legislature Secretariats	8.10.2001	12.10.2001	36
21.	Management Development Programme for officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	20.5.2002	24.5.2002	38
22.	Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions, Legislative and Budgetary Process	24.6.2002	28.6.2002	36
23.	Officers working in the Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	5.8.2002	9.8.2002	30
24.	Senior/Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat & Librarians/Deputy Librarians of State Legislature Secretariats	7.10.2002	11.10.2002	30
25.	Watch & Ward officials of Pariiament and State Legislature Secretariats	21.10.2002	25.10.2002	31
26.	Stenography classes for Stenographers/PAs appearing for Junior Parliamentary Reporters' Examination	18.3.2002	12.4.2002	10
27.	Stenography classes for Stenographers appearing for PAs Examination	6.5.2002	31.5.2002	10
28.	Stenography classes for Stenographers/PAs appearing for Junior Parliamentary Reporters' Examination	3.6.2002	28.6.2002	10
29.	Staff of Technical Unit (Watch & Ward)	3.2.2003	14.2.2003	36
30.	Officials of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Research, Reference and Information Service	26.5.2003	30.5.2003	34
31.	Officers/Assistants of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Question, Legislative and Budgetary Process	23.6.2003	27.6.2003	52
32.	Editors/Assistant Editors/Translators/Hindi Assistants of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats	21.7.2003	25.7.2003	39
33.	Officers working in Financial Committees of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats	25.8.2003	29.8.2003	53

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Senior Assistants/Research Assistants appearing in departmental examination for the post of Executive Officers/Research Officers	24.9.2003	25.9.2003	35
35.	Senior/Junior Library Assistants of Lok Sabha and Librarians/ Deputy Librarians of State Legislature Secretariats	13.10.2003	17.10.2003	29
36.	Hindi Assistants of Lok Sabha Secretariat appearing in departmental examination for the post of Translator	15.10.2003	16.10.2003	15
37.	Security Assistants of Lok Sabha in practice & procedures and inputs on Watch & Ward	20.10.2003	31.10.2003	35
V.	STUDY VISITS/ATTACHMENT PROGRAMMES FOR FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS			
	A. STUDY VISITS			
1.	Members of Parliament of South Africa, one academician and an officer from National Democratic Institute for International Affairs	25.1.1999	29.1.1999	7
2.	Shri Dhammika Kitulgoda, Secretary-General of Sri Lankan Parliament	26.7.1999	10.8.1999	1
3.	Mr. E.J. Simpassa, Chairman for Committee on Members Welfare and Commission of the Parliamentary Services and senior officers of the Parliament of Tanzania	8.11.1999	13.11.1999	6
4.	Lt. Col. Ahmed Mazora, Chairman of Committee on Defence and Securities and senior officers of the Parliament of Tanzania	20.12.1999	24.12.1999	6
5.	Mr. Panda Ameir Kificho, Speaker, House of Representatives, Zanzibar and Members & Clerk, House of Representatives, Zanzibar	6.3.2000	8.3.2000	4
6.	Mrs. R.C. Musenge, Permanent Secretary-in-charge of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Zambia	30.10.2000	31.10.2000	1
7.	Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Pius Msekwa, Speaker, National Assembly of Tanzania	17.4.2001	17.4.2001	8
8.	Parliamentary delegation from Selangor State Assembly, Malaysia led by Mr. Dato Haji Onnbin Jahi Ismail, Speaker, Selangor State Assembly	29.5.2001	29.5.2001	17
9.	Russian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Minister of Justice	8.11.2001	8.11.2001	2
10.	Prof. Himat Sami Turk, Minister of Justice, Turkey	10.4.2002	10.4.2002	4
11.	Parliamentarians from Central Asian Countries namely, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	18.4.2002	19.4.2002	13

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Ugandan Parliamentary Delegation led by Mr. Edward Ssekandi, Speaker, National Assembly of Uganda	22.10.2002	24.10.2002	10
13.	Delegation from China led by Mr. Fan Gangping, Vice Minister of Justice	15.10.2003	15.10.2003	8
14.	Delegation from Thailand consisting of MPs, Senators and officials	21.11.2003	21.11.2003	72
15.	Mr. Ken Coghill, Former Speaker, Parliament of Victoria, Australia	7.1.2004	7.1.2004	1
	B. ATTACHMENT PROGRAMMES			
1.	Mr. Munroop, Seargent-at-Arms of National Assembly of Mauritius	1.3.1999	12.3.1999	1
2.	Foreign participants attending Training at the Office of C&AG of India	29.9.1999	29.9.1999	21
3.	Mr. Eric D.P. Perera, Senior Superintendent of Police, Parliament of Sri Lanka	29.11.1999	1.12.1999	1
4.	Officers of Sri Lankan Parliament	29.12.1999	4.1.2000	2
5.	Mr. I. Munaisinghe, Operation Manager and Mr. O.P. Dahanayake, Director, Finance, Parliament of Sri Lanka	29.12.1999	5.1.2000	2
6.	Mr. Alex Banzi, Principal Clerk Assistant of the National Assembly of Tanzania	4.9.2000	8.9.2000	1
7.	Ms. Janet Hughes from the Overseas Office of the U.K. House of Commons	17.4.2001	17.4.2001	1
8.	American Experts to discuss parliamentary procedures and training	14.5.2002	14.5.2002	4
9.	Afghan Diplomats attending a special course at the Foreign Service Institute	15.5.2002	15.5.2002	20
10.	Tribunal from the Republic of Kenya	17.5.2002	17.5.2002	8
11.	Officers of Parliament/Government of Tanzania	26.11.2002	29.11.2002	3
12.	Ms. Karen Fogg, Secretary-General, International Institute for Democracy & Electoral Assistance, Stockholm	4.3.2003	4.3.2003	4
13.	Provincial Politicians and High officials of Sri Lanka	13.3.2003	13.3.2003	22
14.	Staff/students from Thai National Defence College, Bangkok	6.6.2003	6.6.2003	100
15.	Mr. John Lacey – an Australian Historian	9.12.2003	9.12.2003	1
VI.	ATTACHMENT PROGRAMMES FOR OFFICIALS OF STATE LEGISLATURE SECRETARIATS			
1.	Officers of Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat	15.3.1999	19.3.1999	7
2.	Joint Secretary, Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat	3.5.1999	7.5.1999	1
3.	Reporters of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat	17.1.2000	18.1.2000	7

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Reporters of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat	24.1.2000	25.1.2000	5
5.	Additional Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat with the officers and Branches of the Lok Sabha dealing with Parliamentary Questions, Legislation, Budgetary Process and Watch & Ward	2.5.2000	9.5.2000	1
6.	Computerisation of Legislative work for Officers of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat	4.1.2001	5.1.2001	9
7.	Officers of Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat	5.2.2001	7.2.2001	9
8.	Officers of West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat	28.5.2001	1.6.2001	2
9.	Officers of Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat	(i) 3.12.2001 (ii) 10.12.2001	7.12.2001 14.12.2001	9 8
10.	Officers of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat	(i) 15.1.2002 (ii) 4.2.2002	16.1.2002 5.2.2002	4 4
11.	Officers of Chhattisgarh and Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariats	19.8.2002	23.8.2002	10
12.	Officers of Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat	5.5.2003	6.5.2003	4
13.	Officers of Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat dealing with Pay & Accounts	9.6.2003	13.6.2003	2
14.	Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat	6.10.2003	31.10.2003	1
VII.	ATTACHMENT PROGRAMMES FOR FELLOWS OF THE INSTITUTE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES (ICPS), NEW DELHI			
1.	Parliamentary Fellows from Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi	14.5.2001	25.5.2001	10
2.	Parliamentary Fellows from Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi	22.4.2002	26.4.2002	11
VIII.	INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES FOR FOREIGN PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS			
	A. PARLIAMENTARY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME			
1.	Fifteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	23.9.1999	10.11.1999	18
2.	Sixteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	22.9.2000	10.11.2000	23
3.	Seventeenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	21.9.2001	9.11.2001	27
4.	Eighteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	19.9.2002	8.11.2002	25
5.	Nineteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme	8.10.2003	28.11.2003	20

1	2	3	4	5
	B. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME IN LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING			
1.	Fifteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	18.11.1999	28.1.2000	19
2.	Sixteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	23.11.2000	27.1.2001	16
3.	Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	22.11.2001	28.1.2002	12
4.	Eighteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	28.11.2002	31.1.2003	27
5.	Nineteenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	11.12.2003	13.2.2004	31
IX.	NOMINATIONS FOR TRAINING ABROAD			
1.	65th Annual Conference and Pre. Conference of IFLA held in Bangkok	18.8.1999	28.8.1999	1
2.	66th Annual General IFLA Conference held in Jerusalem	13.8.2000	18.8.2000	1
3.	Sixth Biennial Conference of Association of Parliamentary Library in Asia and the Pacific held in Tokyo	2.10.2000	6.10.2000	2
4.	17th Annual International Conference of Parliamentary Librarians held in Ottawa, Canada	14.8.2001	15.8.2001	2
5.	67th IFLA General Annual Conference held in Boston	16.8.2001	25.8.2001	2
6.	Parliamentary Co-operation Seminar held in Ottawa, Canada	6.5.2002	15.5.2002	2
7.	Training Programme in International Legislative Drafting held at International Legislative Drafting Institute, New Orleans, USA	17.6.2002	28.6.2002	2
8.	18th Annual Conference of Parliamentary Librarians held in London	14.8.2002	15.8.2002	1
9.	68th International General IFLA Conference held in Glasgow	17.8.2002	24.8.2002	1
10.	Seventh Biennial Conference of Association of Parliamentary Library in Asia held in Turkey	9.9.2002	14.9.2002	1
11.	Parliamentary officials to Mongolia under the Exchange Programme	19.5.2003	30.5.2003	2
12.	Training Programme in International Legislative Drafting held at International Legislative Drafting Institute, New Orleans, USA	16.6.2003	27.6.2003	2
13.	19th Annual Conference of Parliamentary Librarians held in Prague, Czech Republic	29.7.2003	31.7.2003	1
14.	69th IFLA Council and General Conference held in Berlin, Germany	1.8.2003	9.8.2003	1

1	2	3	4	5
X.	NOMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR TRAINING IN INDIA			
1.	Conference on Colombo Plan at Indian Institute of Public Administration organized by Ministry of Finance	30.8.1999	30.8.1999	2
2.	Advance Translation Training Course organized by the Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	(i) 22.5.2000	26.5.2000	4
	Refresher Translation Training Course organized by the Central Translation Bureau, New Delhi	(ii) 19.6.2000	23.6.2000	6
3.	Training Course in Videography organized by the Asian Academy of Film and Television, Noida	(i) 26.6.2000 (ii) 25.9.2000	31.7.2000 23.10.2000	3 3
4.	Programme on Total Quality Management in Library and Information Service Management, Lucknow	10.10.2000	12.10.2000	1
5.	Junior Level Industrial Security Training Course at Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad	4.6.2001	16.6.2001	12
6.	Training Programme on Application of Information Technology for Library Operation Service held at Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi	4.2.2002	8.2.2002	2
7.	Refresher Training Courses for Watch & Ward officials at CTC-III, CRPF, Mudkhed, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	(i) 30.9.2002 (ii) 21.10.2002	16.10.2002 2.11.2002	21 24

13

PARLIAMENTARY MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES (PMA)

Origin: The origin of the Parliamentary Museum and Archives can be traced to 1976, when as a part of the Parliament Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. It was set up as the Parliamentary Archives of Photographs and Films to preserve authentic and up to date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and eminent personalities. A great deal of preliminary spade-work was done between 1984 and 1989, when efforts were made to collect papers, objects and other material connected with the Parliament and previous legislative bodies. It was done with a view to preserving the past and the present for the future by protecting from the ravages of time and neglect all the precious records, historic documents and articles connected with the Constitution and the Parliament and through them to make the history and growth of Parliamentary institutions and the political system better understood.

As an outcome of these efforts, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA), set up by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in Parliament House Annexe (PHA), was inaugurated by Shri Rabi Ray, the then Speaker, Lok Sabha on 29 December 1989.

After the inauguration of The Sansadiya Gyanpeeth *i.e.*, the Parliament Library Building on 7 May 2002, the PMA Branch was shifted to its first basement in August, 2002. At present, a permanent museum is in the process of being set up in Hall No. G119 on the Ground Floor of the Parliament Library Building.

Aims and Objectives: The basic aim of the PMA is to function as a treasure-house and research and communication centre. Its main objectives are to acquire, collect and preserve the objects/materials, connected with the Parliament and Parliamentary institutions in India and abroad. These objects/materials include rare objects, relics, models, art works, paintings, photographs, audio-video tapes/cassettes/Discs, computer floppies/CDs etc., gifts, other parliamentary antiques like old/historical furniture, pens, writing pads, wigs/dresses of parliamentary officers, etc., official records, manuscripts, private papers of eminent parliamentarians and unpublished dissertations, etc. connected with the origin, growth, structure and functioning of the parliamentary institutions in India and their predecessor bodies.

At present, PMA has three distinct sections, *viz.*: (i) Parliamentary Museum, (ii) Parliamentary Archives and (iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section.

(i) Parliamentary Museum

The Parliamentary Museum is concentrating on acquisition and preservation of a comprehensive collection of rare objects, relics, art-work, models, paintings, parliamentary antiques and portraits of national leaders, audio-video tapes/cassettes/Discs, computer floppies/CDs, manuscripts, private papers of eminent parliamentarians and gifts etc. The collections of the Museum are so planned and exhibited as to give an integrated look and to provide a ready record of the developments, achievements, experiences, ideas, persons and events. The Museum is further divided into three sectors, *viz.* (a) History of Parliament, (b) Parliaments of the world and (c) State Legislatures.

At present, the Parliamentary Museum has models of 15 State Legislature buildings of India and eight foreign Parliament buildings. Besides, blown-up colour photographs of 80 foreign Parliament buildings are also available in the Museum. The other interesting objects in the collections of the Museum are the Gown and Wig worn by the erstwhile President of the Central Legislative Assembly, an oil painting of the inauguration of the Indian Round Table Conference in London, a chair used by the first Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, an original specimen of the seats used in the Princes' Chamber and personal articles of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

The Museum has about 1079 stamps and 100 First Day Covers issued by Department of Posts from time to time and stamps of various other countries of the world, ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in a silver-bronze container and 63 gift items presented by various Parliamentary delegations, including a fragment of the Moon presented by a parliamentary delegation from the United States of America.

In future, the Museum proposes to undertake other tasks directed towards the dissemination of information about parliamentary institutions and the projection of a proper image of, and the encouragement of healthy respect for Parliament by stimulating interest in its growth, activities and achievements. The Parliamentary Museum will develop instructional programmes with the help of tapes, audio cassettes, slides, video cassettes, films, etc., for visitors and students of the history and working of parliamentary institutions; arrange lectures, film shows and periodic exhibitions; conduct tours, demonstrations, seminars, workshops and parliamentary festivals; arrange radio and television programmes based on its collections and

displays; design, prepare and display in the form of easy-to-understand at-a-glance charts, graphs, diagrams, material and data concerning the history and growth of parliamentary institutions; make the Museum Galleries more useful and enjoyable to visit through the use of colour, sound, light, animation and other modern exhibition techniques, develop a store where one can buy souvenirs like small replicas of Parliament House, illuminated models of Parliament House or its Chambers, portraits and plaster casts, plastic, wax or bronze figures of great parliamentarians; and take Parliament and parliamentary education to the common man through extension programmes and mobile touring exhibitions at different centres all over the country on appropriate occasions.

In the current phase of its growth, gift items presented to Indian Parliamentary Delegations visiting abroad on goodwill missions and portraits of national leaders unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament House, from time-to-time, are being added to the Museum collection.

(ii) Parliamentary Archives

The Parliamentary Archives is mainly concerned with the acquisition, storage, systematic cataloguing and preservation of precious records, private papers of parliamentarians irrespective of their political affiliations, historical documents and other documentary materials for promotion of research and other literary activities in the field of our system of nation-building. These records are open to scholars, for consultation with a view to promoting scholarly ventures in the sphere of parliamentary and democratic traditions, practices and institutions. Those wishing to hold their papers confidential for a specific number of years are provided with this facility. The Archives also acquires books on constitutional developments, parliamentary activities besides those on and by former and present Speakers, members of Parliament and Secretaries-General for furtherance of the literary activities.

The Pariiamentary Archives has a collection of 36474 documents/ private papers/correspondence of 61 eminent parliamentarians and freedom fighters on the working of Parliament and related matters. It also has a collection of 37 films, 106 video cassettes, 38 audio cassettes, 1539 spool tapes, 492 books on Constitution, parliamentarians and parliamentary activities.

Statement 55 provides details of various items added to the PMA during life span of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha *vis-a-vis* total collections.

(iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section

This Section acquires, preserves, catalogues and displays the photographs concerning parliamentary activities including those relating to parliamentary delegations visiting India and foreign countries. It also caters to the needs for photographs by different Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat and organises temporary exhibitions on different occasions.

Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section has acquired an up-to-date pictorial record of the activities of Parliament and of eminent parliamentarians. At present the PMA has got a collection of 10,104 photographs.

Exhibitions organised by the PMA

The PMA endeavours to organise exhibitions on various themes depicting the ancient democratic heritage of India and its growth and development into a modern democracy with the help of photographs, charts, diagrams, write-ups and quotations. During the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, a number of Exhibitions were organised in India on themes such as Democracy and Parliamentary Heritage, Indian Parliamentary Democracy – A Success Story, Parliament at 50 and Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India.

The precincts of the Parliament House have statues and busts of stalwarts from our glorious history who have contributed immensely to the national cause. The PMA also organised exhibitions on the life and time of such stalwarts whose portraits/statues were unveiled in the Central Hall/Parliament House Complex during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha for viewing by members of Parliament and other dignitaries. Details of the exhibitions organised by the PMA are enumerated in Statement 56.

STATEMENT 55

Items added to Parliamentary Museum and Archives during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

	Items	Added During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha	Total Collection
	1	2	3
1.	Models		
	(a) Foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	8
	(b) States Legislature buildings	Nil	15
	(c) Other models	Nil	1
2.	Gifts/Items from:		
	(a) Foreign countries	16	63
	(b) Indian States	3	66

1		2	3
3.	Audio-Cassettes		
	On Conferences/Seminars/ Interviews, etc.	Nil	38
4.	Video-Cassettes		
	(a) On Conferences/Seminars/ Interviews, etc.	Nil	106
	(b) Films	Nil	37
5.	Spool-Tapes		
	On Conferences	Nil	1539
6.	Photographs		
	(a) Different views of 80 foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	225
	(b) Parliamentary activities, eminent parliamentarians, etc.	1179	10104
7.	Portraits		
	Portraits of eminent parliamentarians	5	32
8.	Books		
	On/or by parliamentarians	198	492
9.	Commemorative Stamps/First-Day Covers		
	(a) First day covers	28	100
	(b) Stamps	61	1079
10.	Coins		
	Commemorative Coins	Nil	9
11.	Citations		
		Nil	1
12.	Documents/private papers/ correspondence of eminent parliamentarians	3,324	36,474

STATEMENT 56

Exhibitions organised by the PMA during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Title of Exhibition	Duration	Venue
1	2	3	4
1.	Democratic and Parliamentary Heritage of India	8-16 December 1999	Parliament House Annexe
2.	Life and Times of T. Prakasham	5 May 2000	Parliament House
3.	Indian Parliamentary Democracy: A Success Story	29 May-2 June 2000	Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Hyderabad
4.	Bharat Mein Sansadiya Loktantra Ka Vikas	28 June-1 July 2001	Punjab Legislative Assembly, Chandigarh

1	2	3	4
5.	Parliament at 50	13-17 May 2002	VIP foyer, Parliament Library Building
6.	Growth of Legislatures in India: An Overview	20-23 June 2002	Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Bangalore
7.	Jayaprakash Narayan: His Life and Works	3-5 July 2002	Parliament House
8.	Glimpses of Life and Times of Dr. C.N. Annadurai, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoli, Sh. S. Satyamurti and Sh. Muthuramalinga Thevar	1-4 October, 2002	Parliament House
9.	Golden Jubilee of the Parliament of India	22-24 January 2003	PMA Hall, Parliament Library Building
10.	Fifty Years of Parliamentary Democracy in India	4-6 February 2003	Vidhan Bhavan, Mumbai
11.	Swatantryaveer Vinayak Damodar Savarkar: Glimpses of his Life and Times	26-28 February 2003	Central Hall, Parliament House
12.	Mahatma Basaveshwara: Glimpses of his Life and Times	28-29 April 2003	Lawn near Gate No. 9, Parliament House
13.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj: Glimpses of His Life and Times	28-29 April 2003	Lawn near Speaker's Gate, Parliament House
14.	Life and Times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh	21-22 August 2003	VIP foyer, Parliament Library Building
15.	Life and Times of Shaheed Hemu Kalani	21-22 August 2003	VIP foyer, Parliament Library Building
16.	The Glorious Saga of Jana Nayak Chaudhary Devi Lal	25-26 September 2003	Lawn near Iron Gate No. 2, Parliament House
17.	Mahatma Jyotirao Phule: A Great Social Reformer	3-5 December 2003	Lawn near Iron Gate No. 5, Parliament House

14

EDITORIAL AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

Editorial and Translation Service is one of the important services of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Its primary responsibility is to cater to the translation requirements of the entire Secretariat. One of the most important functions of the Editorial and Translation Service is to prepare the official report of the proceedings of each sitting of Lok Sabha in the form of daily Lok Sabha Debates. It also prepares Indexes to debates. Besides, the Service prepares both the English and Hindi versions of Synopsis of the daily proceedings of Lok Sabha.

Hindi versions of various publications of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also prepared by this Service. It prepares Hindi version of various Reports, List of Points, Memoranda, Questionnaire, Agenda Papers, Notices, Press Releases, etc. pertaining to various Parliamentary Committees. In addition to this, Hindi version of various Parliamentary papers such as List of Business, List of Questions, Bulletins Part I and Part II, List of Amendments, List of Cut Motions, etc., for circulation to members of Parliament are also prepared by the service.

Lok Sabha Debates

At the centre of parliamentary activities is the Parliamentary Debates. The written authenticated record of the proceedings of the supreme representative body of the country is brought out by this Service. The Service brings out the following three versions of Lok Sabha Debates:

1. Original Version (or Floor Version)
2. English Version
3. Hindi Version

Of the three versions, original version is prepared by the Editorial Branch of the Service. It contains original English proceedings of the House in English and original Hindi proceedings in Hindi. This is the only authenticated version of the proceedings of the House. It is not printed. A copy of each day's debates of Lok Sabha, duly edited, is kept in Parliament Library for reference purposes. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 356 debates comprising 1,77,419 pages were edited.

The other two versions, namely, English and Hindi versions of Debates, being brought out by the Service are printed and circulated among the members of Parliament. The English version contains English proceedings in English and English translation of original Hindi proceedings. Besides, English translation of speeches made in other languages is also included in it. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 356 Debates of English Version comprising 2,01,604 pages were translated and edited. Similarly, the Hindi version includes original Hindi proceedings in Hindi and Hindi translation of original English proceedings. Hindi translation of speeches made in other languages is also included in this version. 356 Debates of Hindi Version comprising 2,14,103 pages were translated and edited during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha Debates on Internet

This Service started putting the original version of debates on Internet from the Budget Session (Part-II) of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The first edited original version of debate which was put on Internet was that of 30 April 1997. The debates are available on the system for online retrieval at the following address: http://parliamentofindia.nic.in. During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, 77,419 pages of debates of Lok Sabha were put on Internet.

Constituent Assembly Debates

As Lok Sabha is the successor of the Constituent Assembly, it is the responsibility of Lok Sabha Secretariat to take care of the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. The Editorial Branch of the Service is responsible for printing and publication of the Constituent Assembly Debates both in English and Hindi. The last edition of the English version of the Constituent Assembly Debates having been sold out, order for its re-printing was given during the year 2002. 1000 copies of the Constituent Assembly Debates (English version) were got printed on demand from MPs, scholars and researchers.

Indexes to Lok Sabha Debates

Indexes to the English and Hindi versions of the debates are prepared with a view to facilitating quick and easy access to the official records of the business of the House. These are printed session-wise and consolidated after every five years (or earlier) synchronising with the term of the Lok Sabha.

Synopsis of the proceedings of Lok Sabha

One of the most important documents being brought out simultaneously in Hindi and English by the Service is Synopsis of debate. It is a gist of important suggestions and points made by members during the debate in the House. This is the most popular publication of the Service which always remains in demand by the members during session days. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 355 issues

of Synopsis of Debates (Hindi version) were prepared comprising 12,351 pages. Similarly, 335 issues of Synopsis (English version) were prepared comprising 12,404 pages. The daily Synopsis was prepared for over 78,389 pages of Lok Sabha Debates.

English version of Synopsis of Debates has been put on Internet for online retrieval from 24 July 2000 (Fourth session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha).

The Editorial and Translation Service also prepares Synopsis of the proceedings of national and international Parliamentary Seminars and Conferences. During the tenure of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, Synopsis of International Parliamentary Conference to mark the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India was prepared and circulated to all delegates.

Private Members' Bills, Parliamentary Papers, Amendments, Resolutions, etc.

The Service undertakes the drafting of Hindi version of Private Members' Bills, amendments to Government Bills, Private Members' Bills—originally in Hindi and translation of Parliamentary Papers, *viz.* List of Business, Bulletin Part I & II, Cut Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Motions, Summons, Resolutions, Amendments to Motions on addresses by President, Speeches of VIPs and other Miscellaneous items of work emanating from various branches of the Secretariat from English into Hindi and *vice-versa*.

During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, the Service translated a total of 57,657 pages of material comprising– Private Members' Bills (8711 pages), Lists of Business (11200 pages), Bulletin Part I & II (26007 pages), Notices under various rules of procedure (5880 pages) and Amendments, Cut Motions etc. (5859 pages).

Lok Sabha Questions

The Editorial and Translation Service has also arrangements for translation of English Questions as well as notices of Questions received originally in Hindi into English. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 1,44,007 notices of Questions were translated from English to Hindi. Besides 1,01,960 Starred/Unstarred/Short Notices Questions were also translated.

Reports of Parliamentary Committees

At present, the Service has four Translation (Committee) Branches. These Branches provide translation of Reports, Minutes, Memoranda, Agenda Papers, List of Points, Questionnaire etc. of Parliamentary, Financial and Departmentally Related Standing Committees. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha various Committee reports involving 1,31,852 pages were translated. Besides 2,27,772 pages of miscellaneous items of work connected with the Committee meetings were also translated.

Parliamentary Publications

This Service renders translation of various publications, Bio-Data, Profiles, Monographs, Information folders, Speeches of Speaker/V.I.P.s, write-ups for exhibitions, List of Members, Booklets, Who's Who from English to Hindi and *vice-versa*. Besides, miscellaneous items of work, *viz.* Letters, Gazette Notifications, Memos, Circulars received from the offices of Speaker/Deputy Speaker/Secretary-General and other branches are also translated. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as many as 25,680 pages of parliamentary publications were translated.

Unparliamentary Expressions

'Unparliamentary Expressions' is a unique publication of Lok Sabha Secretariat. Editorial Branch of the Service brings out the Hindi version of its annual as well as quinquennial issues. The words and expressions declared unparliamentary in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures in India as also the words and expressions disallowed in the Commonwealth Parliaments on the grounds of being unparliamentary form part of the subject matter of this publication. Annual issues pertaining to the year 1999, 2001, 2002 and quinquennial issue (2002) have been compiled and the same are under print.

Proceedings of Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament

On 26 March 2002 for the third time since Independence a Joint Sitting of both the Houses of Parliament was held to discuss the 'Prevention of Terrorism and Activities Bill' POTA Bill. The Editorial and Translation Service prepared the Orlginal, English and Hindi versions of the proceedings and circulated it to all the members of Parliament. Synopsis of the proceedings of the Joint Sitting were also prepared in English and Hindi.

Souvenir to Mark the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India

During the tenure of Thirteenth Lok Sabha the Secretariat celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Parliament of India in January, 2003. Two hundred parliamentarians from 77 countries across the world attended the International Conference held in the Central Hall of Parliament House from 22 January to 25 January, 2003 to share their views and experiences on matters of topical relevance and issues of parliamentary concern. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. A commemorative Souvenir in English was brought out on the occasion containing the proceedings of the Conference. English version of the speeches made originally in Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, French, Chinese and Turkish were also included in the Souvenir. The Souvenir was distributed to high dignitaries, delegates and Legislature libraries of participating countries.

Rajbhasha Prabhag

The Lok Sabha Secretariat has been making consistent efforts for progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. In May 1957, it brought out a Glossary of about 26,000 parliamentary, legal and administrative terms with their Hindi equivalents. In view of the statutory provisions regarding progressive use of Hindi in official functioning and increasing demand from members of Parliament to

make various parliamentary publications and research and reference literature available to them in Hindi also, a small nucleus of Hindi Unit under the Library and Research, Reference, Documentation, Information Service was created in April 1975 for bringing out **'Sansadiya Patrika'** originally in Hindi and meeting the reference inquiries in Hindi from members. This Hindi Unit was subsequently named as 'Rajbhasha Prabhag' and placed under the Editorial and Translation Service in 1984. The Rajbhasha Prabhag has also been assigned the responsibility of implementation of the constitutional provision with regard to Official Language Policy of the Union, in the Secretariat. It also looks after the implementation of Official Language Act and Rules and Orders issued thereunder. Over the years its functions and responsibilities have increased manifold in the direction of implementation of constitutional directive for gradual change over to Hindi as official language. Presently the Prabhag is engaged in the following items of work.

Periodicals

The Rajbhasha Prabhag of the Editorial and Translation Service brings out two Hindi magazines on regular basis *viz. Sansadiya Patrika and Kendriya Adhiniyam Saar.* Original Hindi articles and other material are edited and compiled for inclusion in these magazines.

(a) Sansadiya Patrika: This informative and valuable periodical is being published quarterly and contains, mainly original contributions on Constitutional and parliamentary subjects in Hindi. It also serves as an authentic recorder of practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and foreign legislatures as also of important parliamentary events and activities occurring at home and abroad. Besides, it provides ample opportunities to the legislators and other scholars to express their views on parliamentary matters through articles, write-ups, etc. During the term of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha 11 issues of the periodical were brought out by the Prabhag.

(b) Kendriya Adhiniyam Saar: This quarterly periodical contains synopsis of all the Bills passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the particular quarter. The main purpose of the periodical is to provide gist of the latest Central Acts to the members and other readers. 15 issues of the Publication were brought out during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Since January 2003 the other three magazines* *viz. Saransh Sewa, Samachar Manjusha and Sarkari Upkram* have been discontinued as they were not found to be much relevant and useful to members in the present context.

Preparation of draft Scripts

Apart from the publication of the periodicals, an important job of drafting in Hindi the messages, articles, speeches and radio talks/TV interviews for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Secretary-General is also undertaken by the Rajbhasha Prabhag.

Hindi Training for MPs and Officers of the Secretariat

The Rajbhasha Prabhag associates itself with the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training which conducts various Hindi Training programmes for Non-Hindi knowing MPs and Officers/Staff of the Secretariat. During the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, officers of the Service represented the Secretariat in the **Vishva Hindi Sammelan** at Surinam (South America) and also participated in **Rajbhasha Sammelan, Rashtriya Hindi Academy and Rajbhasha Sansthan** etc.

*In pursuance of a decision taken by the Library Committee in December 2002, the publication of these three periodicals was discontinued from January, 2003.

15

SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

With a view to meeting the demands of members of Parliament, Government Departments/ Ministries and the general public for parliamentary publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, a Sales Counter functions at the Reception Office of Parliament House. Sale across the Sales Counter to customers (Government or private individuals) is strictly against cash payment for which cash receipts are issued. Requests from outstation customers, other than Government Departments/Ministries for the supply of Parliamentary Publications are complied with on receipt of their cost and postage in advance. The exact amount required to be remitted to the Secretariat towards the cost and postage is communicated to the customers on receipt of their requests.

For all publications required to be sent abroad by air mail, postage to be paid by the customers. The requests for the supply of parliamentary publications and papers from customers in foreign countries are also complied with on receipt of a bank draft drawn on the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi in favour of Under Secretary (Sales), Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi, for the amount covering the price of the publication(s) as well as the postage likely to be incurred on their dispatch. Payment is also accepted by foreign money order.

Sales against Deposit Accounts : Customers (Government or private individuals) who desire to be on the regular mailing list for any parliamentary publication are required to deposit a certain sum of money (Rupees Two Thousand only) in advance. With this amount, a Deposit Account is opened in the name of the individual/ party and publications are sent by Registered Post, as and when received for sale. The cost of the publications and postage incurred thereon are debited against their Deposit Account. Publications are also supplied by ordinary book-post, at their risk, if the customers so desire. The Deposit Account is required to be replenished when it is near exhaustion.

For the convenience of customers, booksellers of repute have been appointed Agents in various States for the sale of Parliamentary Publications. A Hand out of Parliamentary Publications is available free of cost and can be had from the Sales Section, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi, on specific request.

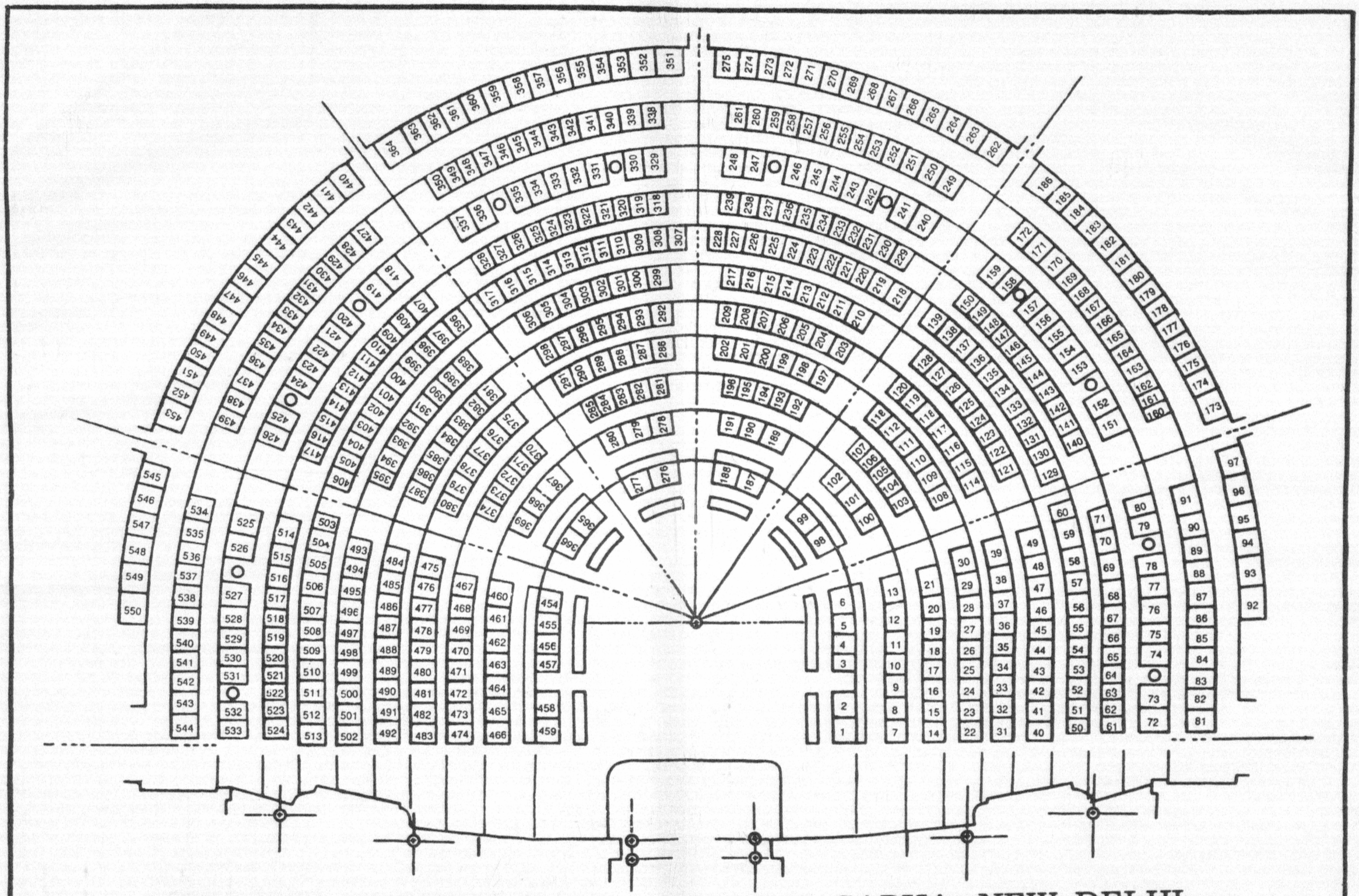
Details of the sale of parliamentary publications, papers and Budget sets during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha are given below:—

STATEMENT 57

Sale of Parliamentary Publications/Papers and Budget Sets during the Thirteenth Lok Sabha

Year	Parliamentary Publications/ Periodicals/Papers/Budget Sets	No. of copies Sold	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1999 (Oct. to Dec.)	(i) Publications	929	
	(ii) Periodicals	120	2,37,133.00
	(iii) Papers	2107	
	(iv) Budget Sets	2947	13,26,150.00
2000	(i) Publications	10474	
	(ii) Periodicals	300	16,48,889.00
	(iii) Papers	5115	
	(iv) Budget Sets	2357	10,60,650.00

1	2		3	4
2001	(i)	Publications	6881	
	(ii)	Periodicals	250	9,12,283.00
	(iii)	Papers	7021	
	(iv)	Budget Sets	2948	14,74,000.00
2002	(i)	Publications	14549	
	(ii)	Periodicals	517	6,37,947.00
	(iii)	Papers	1487	
	(iv)	Budget Sets	2852	14,26,000.00
2003	(i)	Publications	21060	
	(ii)	Periodicals	403	7,47,899.00
	(iii)	Papers	14055	
	(iv)	Budget Sets	2569	13,50,245.00
	(v)	CDs	16	
2004	(i)	Publications	564	
(upto	(ii)	Periodicals	40	59,755.00
5th Feb.)	(iii)	Papers	115	
	(iv)	Budget Sets	133	69,825.00



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